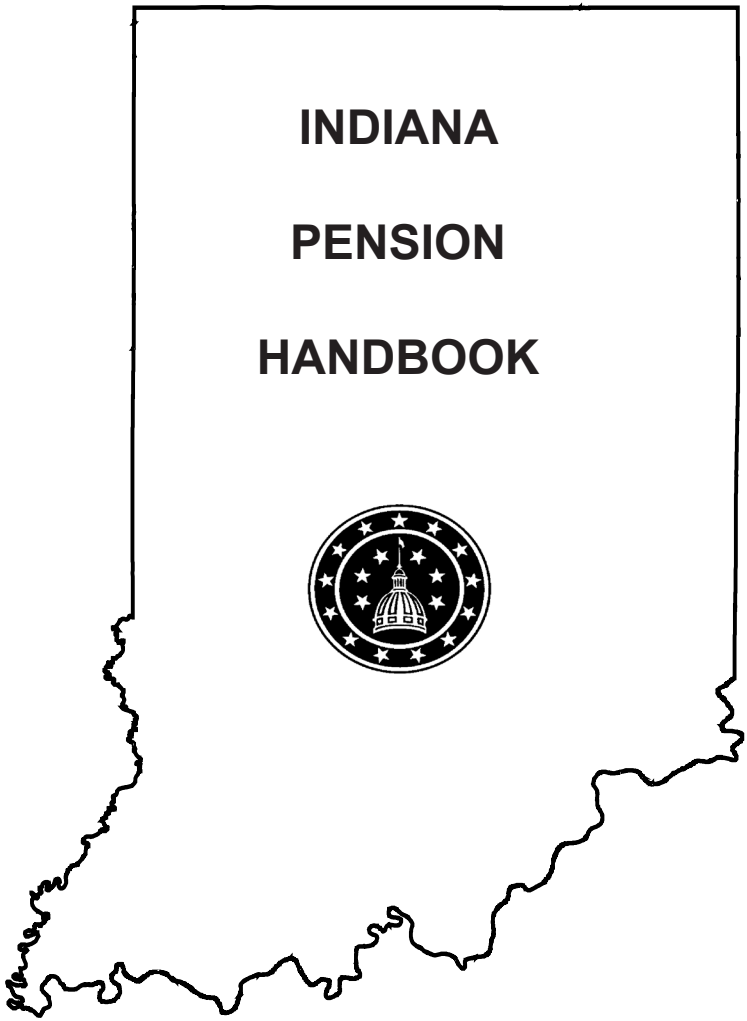
INDIANA

PENSION

HANDBOOK



Indiana Legislative Services Agency
Office of Fiscal and Management Analysis

December 2012

INDIANA PENSION HANDBOOK

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PREFACE

We would like to express our sincere thanks to the following people for their review, comments, and suggestions. Without their assistance this handbook would have been very difficult to publish.

Jim Landers, Director; Alan Gossard, Deputy Director; and Phyllis McCormack, Office Manager, Office of Fiscal and Management Analysis, Legislative Services Agency.

Steve Russo, Director, Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS), and his staff.

Greg Witter, Project Manager and Actuarial Services, INPRS.

Cindy Fraterrigo and Brandon Robertson, Price Waterhouse Coopers, actuary for Public Employees' Retirement Fund, and funds under INPRS' management.

John Dowell, Nyhart Co., actuary for the Teachers' Retirement Fund.

Major Bradley Scully and Captain Charles Sorrells, Indiana State Police.

Stanley Brown and Geoff Bridges, One America, actuary for the State Police Fund and 90 county sheriff plans.

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December 2012

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this book is to give the user an understanding of the operation of public pension funds in Indiana, and the retirement, survivor, and disability benefits available from those funds. The book will also provide valuation information for certain funds. In addition, the book includes a glossary of terms commonly used in discussions concerning pension funds. Each public pension fund is listed separately along with information concerning the benefit levels and eligibility standards of that particular fund. The account numbers for each fund's benefits have also been identified. Finally, the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the directors of the various funds are listed. The book reflects changes made in the public pension funds through the 2012 session of the General Assembly.

This book is not intended to be used for legal or investment advice or for tax planning purposes. For specific questions, a fund member should consult with the member's attorney or financial advisor or contact the public pension fund involved.

The Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS) consists of the following: (1) the Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF) (including the Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan); (2) the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF); (3) the State Excise Police, Gaming Agent, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund; (4) the Judges' Retirement System; (5) the Prosecuting Attorneys Retirement Fund; and (6) the Legislators' Retirement System. The state also appropriates money to two other retirement plans: (1) the State Police Benefit System; and (2) the Governor and Surviving Spouses Pension Fund.

The four major Indiana pension funds for local public safety officers are the following: (1) the 1925 Police Pension Fund (1925 Fund); (2) the 1937 Firefighters' Pension Fund (1937 Fund); (3) the 1953 Police Pension Fund (Indianapolis) (1953 Fund); and (4) the 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund. The 1977 Fund is funded by the General Assembly, local government units employing the public safety officers, and by contributions made by those officers, and is administered by INPRS. The General Assembly is responsibile for the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefits payable by the 1925 Fund, 1937 Fund, and 1953 Fund. Distributions to each municipality to pay those benefits come from the Pension Relief Fund.

Finally, many counties have established and funded pension trust funds for the county sheriff and sheriff's department employees.

PLEASE NOTE: All years in tables are state fiscal years unless otherwise noted.

INDIANA PUBLIC RETIREMENT SYSTEM

On July 1, 2011, the Indiana Public Retirement System (INPRS or System) was established by SEA 549-2011 (P.L.23-2011). The System consists of the following public pension or retirement funds:

(1) The Public Employees' Retirement Fund established under IC 5-10.2 and IC 5-10.3.
(2) The Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund established under IC 5-10.2 and IC 5-10.4.
(3) The Indiana Judges' Retirement Fund established under IC 33-38-6.
(4) The Prosecuting Attorneys Retirement Fund established under IC 33-39-7.
(5) The State Excise Police, Gaming Agent, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund established under IC 5-10-5.5.
(6) The 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund established under IC 36-8-8.
(7) The Legislators' Retirement System established under IC 2-3.5.
(8) The Pension Relief Fund established under IC 5-10.3-11.
(9) The Special Death Benefit Fund established under IC 5-10-10.
(10) The State Employees' Death Benefit Fund established under IC 5-10-11.

System Organization

The System is an independent body corporate and politic, and is not a department or agency of the state. The law specifies that the System is an independent instrumentality exercising essential government functions.

Each public pension or retirement fund that is part of the System is a separate fund managed and administered by the System's board of trustees under the retirement law applicable to the System and to the specific public pension or retirement fund. The obligations of the state and political subdivisions for benefit payments are specified in the retirement law applicable to each public pension or retirement fund.

System Board of Trustees

The System Board of Trustees consists of nine persons appointed by the governor. Eight of the trustees serve four-year terms. The ninth trustee is the director of the Budget Agency or the director's designee.

At least one trustee must have experience in economics, finance, or investments.

At least one trustee must have experience in executive management or benefits administration.

Two trustees are nominated by the Speaker of the House of Representatives as follows:
(1) One nominee must be an active or retired police officer or firefighter who is a member of the 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund.
(2) One nominee must be a member of the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund with at least ten (10) years of creditable service.

Two trustees are nominated by the President Pro Tempore of the Senate as follows:

(1) One nominee must be a member of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund with at least ten years of creditable service.

(2) One nominee must be a member of the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund with at least ten years of creditable service.

One trustee is nominated by the Auditor of State. The nominee may be the Auditor of State or another individual who has experience in professional financial accounting or actuarial science.

One trustee is nominated by the Treasurer of State. The nominee may be the Treasurer of State or another individual who has experience in economics, finance, or investments.

The ninth trustee is the director of the Budget Agency, or the director's designee, who serves as an ex officio voting member of the Board. An individual appointed to serve as the director's designee is required to take an oath of office and serves as a permanent designee until replaced by the director.

Trustee Term of Office; Vacancies

A trustee serves a term of four years, beginning on July 1 following the trustee's appointment and until the trustee's successor is appointed and qualified.

If a vacancy on the Board occurs, the Governor shall, not later than 45 days after the date the vacancy occurs, appoint an individual to fill the vacancy. Whenever a trustee is appointed to fill a vacancy caused by death or resignation, the trustee serves the unexpired term of the trustee's predecessor.

Trustee Education

During the first year after an individual's initial appointment as a trustee and each year thereafter during which the individual serves as a trustee, the individual is strongly encouraged to complete at least 12 hours of trustee education, including at least 2 hours in each of the following areas:

(1) Fiduciary duties and responsibilities of a trustee.
(2) Ethics.
(3) Governance process and procedures.
(4) Retirement plan design and administration.
(5) Investments.
(6) Actuarial principles and methods.

Subject to the System director's approval, each trustee is entitled to reimbursement for reasonable expenses actually incurred in fulfilling trustee educational requirements. The System director is required to give a preference for reimbursement for in-state training, if in-state training is available.

Trustee Oath of Office

Each trustee is required to take an oath of office. The oath must be:
(1) subscribed to by the trustee making the oath;
(2) certified by the officer before whom the trustee takes the oath; and
(3) filed with the Secretary of State.

A trustee is qualified for membership on the Board when the trustee's oath is filed with the Secretary of State.

Trustee Expenses

Each trustee is entitled to reimbursement for necessary expenses actually incurred through Board service. Trustee expenses are paid from System assets.

Board Officers

Not later than June 30 each year, the Board must elect a chair and vice chair from its members to serve as the officers of the Board. An officer serves for one year or until the officer's successor is elected and qualified.

Board Meetings

The Board must hold regular meetings at least quarterly at the System's general offices or at any other place in Indiana that the Board designates.

The Board may hold special meetings:
(1) at the call of the chair; or
(2) with a written request signed by at least five trustees.
All Board meetings must be open to the public in accordance with IC 5-14-1.5. The Board must keep a record of its proceedings.

Quorum; Conduct of Business

Five trustees constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Each trustee is entitled to one vote. A majority vote of the trustees present is required for the Board to adopt a resolution or take other action at a regular or special meeting.

Board members who are not physically present at the place where a board meeting is conducted may participate in the board meeting by electronic communication in accordance with IC 5-14-1.5-3.6..

Board Powers and Duties

The Board manages and administers each public pension or retirement fund that is part of the System as a separate fund. The Board is required to invest the System's assets under the prudent investor standard. Under this standard the Board must invest the System's assets with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that prudent a person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character with like aims. The Board is also statutorily required to diversify investments in accordance with prudent investment standards.

The Board must manage the System's custodial accounts using a bank or trust company domiciled in the United States.

The Board is required to submit annually to the Governor, the Pension Management Oversight Commission, and the State Budget Committee a complete operating and financial statement covering the System's operations during the most recent fiscal year. The report also includes any other information requested by the chair of the Pension Management Oversight Commission, and must be submitted in an electronic format pursuant to IC 5-14-6.

System Director

The director is the executive officer of the System and is responsible for the administration of the System. The director is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Board.

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT FUND (PERF)

IC 5-10.2, IC 5-10.3 TRUST ACCT. NO. 74140

The Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF or Fund) was established to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to full-time employees of the state and to full-time employees of those political subdivisions that elect to participate in the Fund.

The INPRS Board of Trustees (Board) administers PERF.

Confidentiality of PERF Records

PERF records of individual members and membership information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a Fund member. The Board may provide Fund records to an association that has as members at least 20% of the number of retired members of the Fund.

The Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering PERF. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Fund Membership

A. Individuals

Except for employees of the state who elect to become members of the Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan, employees of the state who are not statutorily assigned to other pension funds (or excluded from coverage) and all employees of participating political subdivisions working in covered positions are required to become members of PERF.

Local school employees of a charter school who are not eligible to participate in the Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF) are members of PERF, unless the organizer of the charter school offers employees the opportunity to participate in a private pension or retirement program (IC 20-24-6-7).

Individuals employed by a special management team that is assigned by the state Board of Education to a school are entitled to participate in PERF (IC 20-31-9.5-7).

Certain employees may not be members of PERF:

(1) Officials of a political subdivision elected by a vote of the people, unless the governing body specifically provides for the participation of locally elected officials.

(2) Employees occupying positions normally requiring performance of service of less than 600 hours during a year who:

- (A) were hired before July 1, 1982; or
- (B) are employed by a participating school corporation.

(3) Independent contractors or officers or employees paid wholly on a fee basis.

(4) Employees who occupy positions that are covered by other pension or retirement funds or plans, maintained in whole or in part by appropriations by the state or a political subdivision, except:

(A) the federal Social Security program; and
(B) the Prosecuting Attorneys' Retirement Fund created by IC 33-39-7.

(5) Managers or employees of a license branch of the Bureau of Motor Vehicles Commission, except those persons who may be included as members under IC 9-16-4. (The Bureau of Motor Vehicles Commission employs license branch employees under a separate personnel system from other state employees.)

(6) Employees, except employees of a participating school corporation, hired after June 30, 1982, occupying positions normally requiring performance of service of less than 1,000 hours during a year.

(7) Persons employed by the state who are classified as federal employees by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture and covered by the federal Social Security program as federal employees.

(8) Members and employees of the State Lottery Commission.

(9) Employees of the state who elect to become members of the Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan.

Employees who:

(1) were hired before July 1, 1982; or

(2) are employed by a participating school corporation; and

who occupy a position normally requiring the performance of services less than 1,000 hours a year, certain police officers and firefighters who erroneously made contributions as Fund members, and members of the General Assembly who completed their service before July 1, 1987, have the option to become members of PERF.

A governor who makes an irrevocable choice (under IC 4-3-3-1.1) not to receive a retirement benefit from the Fund waives the right to Fund membership or to receive any benefit from the Fund and is entitled to withdraw in a lump sum all contributions to the Fund plus credited interest.

B. Political Subdivisions

A political subdivision may participate in PERF by filing with the Board an ordinance or resolution providing for participation, describing the classifications of employees who will become members of PERF, and providing a date from which the prior service of its employees will be computed. The Board must approve the resolution. The political subdivision's effective date of participation is the earlier of January 1 or July 1 after the date of the Board's approval.

A political subdivision may request a preliminary survey to determine the estimated cost of participation.

A political subdivision may do the following:

(1) Stop its participation in the Fund and withdraw all of the political subdivision's employees from participation in the Fund.

(2) Withdraw a departmental, an occupational, or other definable classification of employees from participation in the Fund.

(3) Stop the political subdivision's participation in the Fund by:

(A) selling all of the political subdivision's assets; or

(B) ceasing to exist as a political subdivision.

A political subdivision's withdrawal from participation in the Fund is effective on a termination date established by the Board. A termination date may not occur until after the following:

(1) The political subdivision gives notice to the Board of the political subdivision's intent to cease participation and the names of the political subdivision's current and former employees as of the date of the notice.

(2) After the Board receives the notice, the expiration of:

(A) A 90-day period for a political subdivision that sells all of the political subdivision's assets or ceases to exist; or

(B) A 2-year period for all other political subdivisions.

(3) The political subdivision contributes to the Fund the amount necessary, as determined by the Board, to fund fully all future benefits to retired, current, and former employees of the political subdivision. The political subdivision may make the contribution in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the Board.

The Board may deny a political subdivision permission to withdraw if the denial is necessary to achieve the Fund's compliance with Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

A political subdivision that, before January 1, 1995, established, and after January 1, 1995, continued to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits for public employees may do so independent of the PERF law. Before a political subdivision with a separate retirement system may join PERF, the political subdivision must conduct a referendum at which at least 75% of all active and retired members vote to participate in PERF.

A political subdivision that becomes a member of PERF must transfer to PERF the assets in its retirement system. If insufficient funds are transferred, the political subdivision is required to pay to the Fund, either in a single payment or in installment payments approved by the Board, the amount needed. If the political subdivision is unable to make the payment, the Board may reduce proportionately each benefit payable to retired members. If excess monies are transferred to PERF, they must be used to offset the unfunded accrued liability for active members.

PERF does not assume the liabilities of a retirement system transferred to the Fund, except as provided by an agreement between the Fund and the political subdivision.

PERF Accounts

The Board maintains the following separate accounts:

(1) The annuity savings account contains member contributions, interest credited to the amounts invested in the guaranteed fund, and the gain or loss in market value on the amounts vested in the alternative funds. Each member's annuity savings account is credited individually with the amount of the member's contributions and interest credits.

(2) The retirement allowance account contains all other PERF assets, including employer contributions to the Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan that exceed the normal cost of PERF. Those amounts must be applied to PERF's unfunded accrued liability.

PERF is required to maintain separate accounts for the contributions made by each contribution rate group

Member Contributions

Members are required to contribute 3% of their compensation to PERF. Compensation means the basic salary earned by a member, plus the amount that would have been part of a member's basic salary except for the member's salary reduction agreement established under Section 125, 403(b), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, a member is entitled to contribute only on a post-tax basis an additional amount not to exceed 10% of the member's compensation for the payroll period to the member's annuity savings account.

The state must pay the member's required 3% contribution for a member who is a state employee. For a member who is not a state employee, the employer is given the option of making all or a part of the contributions on behalf of a member.

A member's annuity savings account belongs to the member and not to the state or the member's employer.

Member Rollover Accounts

The Fund may accept, on behalf of an active member, rollover distributions from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any amount rolled over must be accounted for in a separate "rollover account." The member may direct the investment of the "rollover account" into any of the alternative investment options that the Board makes available (see below); however, the "rollover account" may not be invested in the Guaranteed Fund.

A member may withdraw the "rollover account" in a lump sum at any time before retirement. At retirement, the member may withdraw the "rollover account" using any of the retirement options that are available for the member's annuity savings account (see below), including the deferral of a withdrawal.

Vesting

A member is vested and entitled to a retirement benefit when the member accumulates at least 10 years of creditable service in a position covered by PERF.

An elected county official whose governing body has provided for the official's participation in PERF is vested if the official:

(1) has served as an elected county official in an office described in Article 6, Section 2, of the Indiana Constitution (clerk of the circuit court, auditor, recorder, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, or surveyor) for at least 8 years; and
(2) is prohibited by Article 6, Section 2, of the Indiana Constitution from serving in that office for more than 8 years in any 12-year period.

An elected county official described above who has been elected at least twice and would have served for 8 years had the official's term of office not been shortened by a law that makes the terms of office for constitutional county officeholders uniform is also vested.

Creditable Service

For the purpose of computing benefits, creditable service includes:
(1) service in a position covered by PERF; plus
(2) all other service for which PERF gives credit.

A. Earned Service in Position Covered by PERF

A member earns one year of creditable service when the member serves one year in a position that is covered by the Fund.

A member who has past service as an employee of the state or a participating political subdivision in a position that is not covered by the retirement fund is entitled to credit for the service if the position became covered:
(1) before January 1, 1985, by the Teachers' Retirement Fund, PERF, or the retirement fund for the State Board of Accounts; or
(2) after December 31, 1984, by a fund while the member held that position or another position with the same employer; and
if the member submits proof of the service to the fund in which the member claims service.

B. Credited Service

1. Out-of-State Service

"Out-of-State Service" means service in another state in a comparable position that would be creditable service if performed in Indiana.

A member may purchase out-of-state service credit if the member:
(1) has at least one year of creditable service in the Fund;
(2) makes contributions, before the member retires, to the Fund:
(A) that are equal to the product of:
(i) the member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
(ii) a rate, as determined by the actuary for the Fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
(iii) the number of years of out-of-state service the member intends to purchase; plus
(3) has received verification from the Fund that the out-of-state service is, as of that date, valid.

Out-of-state years that qualify a member for retirement in an out-of-state system or in any federal retirement system may not be granted by the Fund.

At least ten years of service in Indiana is required before a member may claim any out-of-state service credit.

If a member:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from PERF; or

(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security;

the member may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a properly completed application for a refund to the Fund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of out-of-state service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

2. Military Service

Notwithstanding the provisions in this section, a member is entitled to military service credit and benefits in the amount and to the extent required by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.).

A member who:

(1) enters the United States armed services;

(2) leaves the member's contributions in the Fund;

(3) unless the Board extends the time, resumes service with the member's employer within 120 days after the member's unconditional discharge; and

(4) would be entitled to service credit for military service under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.) if the member had resumed service with the member's employer within 90 days after discharge;

is entitled to service credit for the armed service.

An employee of a political subdivision who left employment before the political subdivision began participating in PERF to enter the United States armed services is entitled to service credit for the armed service if the employee:

(1) unless the Board extends the time, resumes service with the employer within 120 days after the employee's unconditional discharge; and

(2) would be entitled to service credit for the military service under the applicable requirements of federal law in effect at the time of reemployment if the employee had resumed service with the employer within 90 days after discharge.

The Board shall extend the 120-day reemployment requirement if the Board determines that an illness, an injury, or a disability related to the member's military service prevented the member from resuming employment within 120 days after the member's discharge from military service. However, the Board may not extend the deadline beyond 30 months after the member's discharge.

If a member retires and the Board subsequently determines that the member is entitled to additional military service credit due to the extension of a deadline, the Board must recompute the member's benefit. However, the additional service credit may be used only in the computation of benefits to be paid after the date of the Board's determination, and the member is not entitled to a recomputation of benefits received before the date of the Board's determination.

Purchase of Military Service Credit

An active member who meets the following requirements may purchase not more than two years of military service credit for the member's service on active duty in the armed services:

(1) The member has at least one year of credited service in the Fund.

(2) The member serves on active duty in the United States armed services for at least six months.

(3) The member receives an honorable discharge from the armed services.

(4) Before the member retires, the member makes contributions to the Fund as follows:

(A) Contributions that are equal to the product of the following:

(i) The member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit.

(ii) A rate, determined by the actuary of the Fund, that is based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased.

(iii) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

(B) Contributions for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member.

A member may purchase military service credit only to the extent that PERF does not otherwise grant service credit for the member's military service.

At least ten years of service in Indiana is required before a member may receive a benefit based on purchased service credits.

A member who:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from PERF; or

(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security; may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a properly completed refund application to the Fund.

The following provisions apply to the purchase of military service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the military service credit. The Board determines the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of military service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

3. Leave Service

A member is entitled to service credit for:

(1) adoption leave of not more than one year; and

(2) leaves of absence, granted under rules in force at the time of the leave, totaling six months or less during any period of four consecutive years.

A member may make contributions during the leave of absence based on the member's rate of compensation on the date the leave of absence begins.

A state employee member is entitled to service credit for the time the member is receiving disability benefits under a disability plan established under IC 5-10-8-7.

Family and Medical Leave Act (FMLA)

PERF is required by federal law to be administered in a manner consistent with the FMLA of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). A member on a leave of absence that qualifies for the benefits and protections afforded by the FMLA is entitled to receive credit for vesting and eligibility purposes to the extent required by the Family and Medical Leave Act, but is not entitled to receive credit of service for benefit purposes unless the leave meets the requirements outlined above.

4. Public Service

A member with at least one year of service in a covered position after January 1, 1946, receives credit for years of service at any time as any of the following:

(1) An elected state official.

(2) A prosecuting attorney of a judicial circuit.

(3) A judge who is covered by the Judges' Retirement System, but who is ineligible for its benefits.

(4) A member of the armed services if the member joined the armed services while the member was a member of the General Assembly, including credit for the unexpired term if the unexpired term of the member of the General Assembly was longer than the armed service.

5. General Assembly Service

If a member who is a legislator participates in, but does not qualify for a benefit from, the Legislators' Defined Benefit Plan, the Board must include the member's service in the General Assembly in the determination of eligibility for, and computation of, benefits under PERF at the time the member is eligible to receive benefits under PERF. After a member begins receiving benefits from PERF with the General Assembly service included, the member's General Assembly service may not be used to compute benefits in the Legislators' Defined Benefit Plan.

6. State Quasi-Governmental Entity Service

"State Quasi-Governmental Entity Service" means service in Indiana that would be considered creditable service if performed by a PERF member that is performed by an individual who:

(1) provided the service as an employee of:
  (A) a body corporate and politic;
  (B) a nonprofit corporation established by the state; or
  (C) a quasi-governmental entity that performed a state governmental function; and
(2) was not a member of PERF during the employment.

A member may purchase state quasi-governmental entity service credit if the member:

(1) has at least one year of creditable service in the Fund;
(2) makes contributions, before the member retires, to the Fund:
  (A) that are equal to the product of:
    (i) the member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
    (ii) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary of the Fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
    (iii) the number of years of state quasi-governmental entity service the member intends to purchase; plus
  (B) any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is paid by the member; and
(3) provides verification of the state quasi-governmental entity service in a manner prescribed by the Fund.

State quasi-governmental entity service that qualifies a member for retirement benefits in a private or federal retirement system may not be granted by the Fund.

A member must have at least ten years of in-state creditable service before the member may claim any state quasi-governmental entity service credit.

A member who:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from PERF; or
(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security;

may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a properly completed application for a refund to the Fund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of state quasi-governmental entity service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of service credit. The Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

7. Other Service

Certain members who have prior service in a position covered by the 1925 Police Pension Fund, the 1937 Firefighters' Pension Fund, or the 1953 Police Pension Fund may purchase service credit for that prior service if the member is not vested in or an active member of one of those funds.

An employee of a township trustee's office in a county having a consolidated city may purchase, under certain conditions, service credit for the time the person was employed in a position covered by the Fund, but was not a member of the Fund.

The board may establish rules to govern the determination of service in other cases not specifically provided for.

C. Purchase of Service Credit

A member who has earned at least ten years of service in a position covered:

(1) by the Fund; or

(2) by a combination of the Fund and TRF;

may purchase one year of service credit for each five years of service that the member has completed in a position covered by the Fund.

Before the member retires, the member must make contributions to the Fund as follows:

(1) Contributions that are equal to the product of the following:

(A) The member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit.

(B) A rate, determined by the actuary of the Fund, that is based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased.

(C) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

(2) Contributions for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member.

The following provisions apply to the purchase of service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board determines the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

(4) To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code, a member may purchase service credit by a rollover distribution from any of the following:

(A) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(D) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

A member who terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from PERF may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a refund application to the Fund. However, the member must also apply for a refund of the member's entire annuity savings account in order to be eligible for a refund of the member's rollover amount.

For a member who is a state employee, the employer may pay all or a part of the member contributions required for the purchase of service credit.

For a member who is an employee of a participating political subdivision, the employer may adopt an ordinance to pay all or a part of the member contributions required for the purchase of service credit.

D. Use of Rollovers to Purchase Service Credit

The Fund may accept rollover contributions from a member making payments for additional service credit if the following conditions are met:

(1) The rollover contribution must represent all or a portion of the member's interest in one of the following:

(A) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(D) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The amount of the rollover contribution may not exceed the amount required to purchase the service credit.

(3) The rollover contribution may contain only tax-deferred contributions and earnings on the contributions, and may not include any post-tax contributions.
(4) The member must be otherwise eligible to purchase the service credit.

The Fund may also accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing permissive service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from:
(1) an annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code; or
(2) an eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Cash transferred to the Fund as a rollover contribution must be deposited in the retirement allowance account.

A member who terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from PERF may withdraw the member's rollover contribution, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a properly completed refund application to the Fund. However, the member must also apply for a refund of the member's entire annuity savings account in order to be eligible for a refund of the member's rollover amount.

E. Transfer of Creditable Service

A member who:
(1) has attained vested status in the Fund;
(2) has terminated employment;
(3) has not begun receiving benefits; and
(4) is transferring creditable service earned under PERF to another governmental retirement plan;
may suspend the member's membership in PERF and withdraw the member's annuity savings account to purchase creditable service in the other governmental retirement plan.

Retirement Age

A member is eligible for normal retirement benefits if:
(1) the member is at least 65 years of age and has at least 10 years of creditable service;
(2) the member is at least 60 years of age and has at least 15 years of creditable service; or
(3) the member is at least 55 years of age and the member's age in years plus years of creditable service equal at least 85.

Early Retirement

A member who is at least 50 years of age and has at least 15 years of creditable service may retire with a reduced benefit.

The member's retirement benefit is reduced:
(1) one-tenth percent (1/10%) for each month the member retires at or after age 60 and before age 65; or
(2) five-twelfths percent (5/12%) for each month a member retires before age 60, plus 6%.

Retirement Benefits

Benefits received by a retired member of PERF are derived from two sources:

(1) a pension from the retirement allowance account funded by employer contributions; and

(2) if a member has not elected to withdraw the member's annuity savings account before retirement, an annuity savings account funded by the employee member contributions.

Unless a member elects otherwise, the retirement benefit for each member consists of the sum of a pension provided by employer contributions plus an annuity provided by the amount credited to the member in the annuity savings account. If the member has elected to withdraw the member's annuity savings account before retirement, the member's retirement benefit is equal to the pension provided by employer contributions.

A. Pension Portion

1. Benefit Computation

The pension portion of the retirement benefit is determined by the following formula (which is set forth in IC 5-10.2-4-4):

Average Annual Compensation
x 0.011
x Years of Creditable Service
= Annual Pension at Normal Retirement

2. Average of the Annual Compensation

The "average of the annual compensation" for a PERF member means the average annual compensation calculated using the 20 calendar quarters of service in a covered position before retirement in which the member's annual compensation was the highest. In order for a quarter to be included in the 20 calendar quarters, a member must have performed service throughout the calendar quarter. The 20 calendar quarters do not have to be continuous, but they must be in groups of 4 consecutive calendar quarters. The same calendar quarter may not be included in two different groups.

"Annual compensation" used in determining the member's "average of the annual compensation" means the basic salary earned by and paid to the member plus:

(1) the amount that would have been part of that salary but for:

(A) the employer paying the member's contribution to the Fund on behalf of the member (i.e., contributions "picked-up" by the employer); or

(B) the member's salary reduction agreement under Section 125 (cafeteria plan), Section 403(b) (tax-sheltered annuity), or Section 457 (qualified deferred compensation agreement) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(2) compensation of no more than $2,000 received from the employer in contemplation of the member's retirement, including severance pay, termination pay, retirement bonus, or commutation of unused sick leave or personal leave, if the amount is received:

(A) before the member ceases service; or

(B) within 12 months after the member ceases service.

The portion of a back-pay award or a similar award that the Board determines is compensation under an agreement or a judicial or administrative proceeding is allocated by the Board among the years the member earned or should have earned the compensation. Interest on the award is not considered annual compensation for any year.

If a member receives annual compensation from two or more employers, the average of the annual compensation is the sum of the two or more annual compensations if:

(1) each employer and the member made all required contributions to the Fund; and

(2) the member served in at least one position that normally required more than 600 hours of service during the year.

For a member of the General Assembly, the "average of the annual compensation" is the highest compensation the member received in any one year while engaged in a position covered by the Fund in state service, as a teacher, and in service with a political subdivision. For a member of the General Assembly who participates in both the Legislators' Retirement System and the Fund, but whose years of service in the General Assembly may not be considered in computing the "average of the annual compensation," the Board must use the Board's actuarial salary increase assumption to project the salary for any year needed to determine the member's "average of the annual compensation."

B. Annuity Portion

1. *Investment Options*

Prior to July 1, 1998

A member could invest the member's annuity savings account contributions in the following investment options:

(1) The Guaranteed Fund: Interest on the member's contributions was credited at a rate annually determined by the Board. Principal and interest were guaranteed, with the market risk being assumed by the Fund. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at book value.

(2) The Bond Fund: A member's contributions were invested in fixed-income instruments that were intended to provide both interest and capital gain income. The market risk was assumed by the member. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at market value.

(3) The Money Market Fund: A member's contributions were invested in a money market fund that holds a variety of short-term investments having maturities of one year or less. These investments included obligations of the United States government and federal agencies. The market risk was assumed by the member. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at market value.

A member could annually select the investment option in which the member's contributions would be invested. The contributions of new members were automatically invested in the Guaranteed Fund. A member who invested the member's contributions in the Bond Fund or the Money Market Fund could not return to the Guaranteed Fund.

After June 30, 1998

In response to the ratification of the Indiana constitutional amendment allowing public pension funds to invest in equities, the General Assembly enacted legislation in 1997 requiring INPRS to add alternative investment programs representing a variety of investment objectives, including at least one indexed stock fund and one bond fund, to the Guaranteed Fund, Bond Fund, and Money Market Fund investment options described above.

Before August 2, 2010, members had the following investment options in addition to the Guaranteed Fund, Bond Fund, and Money Market Fund.

(1) The S&P 500 Stock Index Fund: A member's contributions are invested in the fund that duplicates the Standard and Poor's (S & P) 500 Stock Index.
(2) The U.S. Small Company Stock Fund: A member's contributions are invested in a fund that invests in smaller United States companies.
(3) The International Stock Fund: A member's contributions are invested to provide a broad exposure to foreign equity markets.

Beginning after August 1, 2010, members have the following investment options in addition to the Guaranteed Fund and Money Market Fund.

(1) Fixed-Income Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective to seek total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, through both active and passive investment in a diversified bond portfolio.
(2) Large Cap Equity Index Fund: A member's contributions are invested in the fund that duplicates the Standard and Poor's (S & P) 500 Stock Index.
(3) Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective of seeking investment growth/capital appreciation through both active and passive investment in stocks of small and mid-sized U.S. companies.
(4) International Equity Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective of seeking investment growth/capital appreciation through both active and passive investment in stocks of non-U.S. companies in both developed and emerging markets.
(5) Inflation-Linked Fixed-Income Fund: A member's contributions are invested in the fund with the objective of maximizing real return, consistent with the preservation of capital, through active investment in inflation-linked bonds.
(6) Target-Date Funds: A member's contributions are invested to pursue an investment strategy consistent with a specific target retirement date through diversified investment options.

A member of PERF is able to make an investment selection or change an existing investment selection for the member's annuity savings account contribution once each quarter. The contributions of new members are automatically invested in the Guaranteed Fund if the member does not make another investment selection.

The Board is required to implement the member's selection on the first day of the next calendar quarter that begins at least 30 days after the selection is received by the Board or on an alternate date established by the rules of the Board. A member may select any combination of the Guaranteed Fund or any available alternative investment funds in 10% increments or in smaller increments that may be established by the rules of the Board. A member's selection remains in effect until a new selection is made.

Contributions to the Guaranteed Fund and the alternative investment programs are invested as of the last day of the quarter in which the contributions are received or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board. Contributions to the Guaranteed Fund begin to accumulate interest at the beginning of the quarter after the quarter in which the contributions are received or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board. Interest is credited and compounded at least annually on all amounts credited to a member in the Guaranteed Fund. The Board annually establishes an interest credit rate for the Guaranteed Fund that is equal to or less than the investment income earned. The market value of each alternative investment program is allocated at least annually to members participating in that program. Currently, the Board has established daily valuations for annuity savings accounts.

Whenever the Board must establish an interest or earnings rate in order to credit interest or earnings to a member's annuity savings account for a contribution received after the time the contribution was due, the Board may, by rule, specify:

(1) a single composite interest rate and the period to which the rate applies for the purpose of computing interest credits on a member's contributions to the Guaranteed Fund; and

(2) a single composite earnings rate for the gain or loss in the market value for each alternative investment program and the period to which the rate applies for the purpose of computing the gain or loss on market value on a member's contributions in the alternative investment program.

When a member who participates in the Guaranteed Fund retires, dies, becomes disabled, or suspends membership, and withdraws from the Fund, the amount credited to the member is computed without regard to market value and is based on the balance of the member's account in the Guaranteed Fund as of the last day of the quarter preceding the effective date of the member's distribution or annuitization, plus interest and any contributions received after that date. However, the Board may, by rule, provide for an alternate valuation date.

When a member transfers the amount credited to the member's Guaranteed Fund to an alternative investment program, the amount credited to the member's Guaranteed Fund is computed without regard to market value and is based on the balance of the member's account in the Guaranteed Fund as of the last day of the quarter preceding the effective date of the transfer. However, the Board may, by rule, provide for an alternate valuation date.

When a member who participates in an alternative investment program retires, dies, becomes disabled, or suspends membership, and withdraws from the Fund, the amount credited to the member is valued at the market value of the member's investment as of the last day of the quarter preceding the member's distribution or annuitization, plus contributions received after that date, or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board.

When a member who participates in an alternative investment program transfers the amount credited to the member from one alternative investment program to another alternative investment program or to the Guaranteed Fund, the amount credited to the member is valued at the market value of the member's investment

as of the day before the effective date of the member's selection, or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board. Interest credited before July 1, 2005, in the annuity savings account of a suspended member participating in the Guaranteed Fund is treated as properly credited.

2. *Annuity Savings Account Crediting and Earning Rates*

FY	Guaranteed	Money Market	Large Cap*	Small/Mid Cap*	Int'l Equity	Fixed Income	Infla-Linked Fixed Inc.
2003	*8.25/7.75%	1.40%	0.20%	1.28%	-6.50%		
2004**	7.25%	1.00%	19.06%	49.93%	32.65%		
2005	6.25%	2.10%	6.34%	12.45%	13.81%		
2006	5.75%	4.20%	8.61%	19.81%	26.74%		
2007	6.00%	5.37%	20.51%	17.16%	26.90%		
2008	6.50%	4.25%	-12.96%	-25.29%	-10.28%		
2009	6.00%	1.29%	-24.80%	-27.66%	-31.05%		
2010	***3.50/1.75%	0.17%	14.63%	27.43%	6.24%		
2011	1.75%	0.38%	30.84%	39.83%	31.54%	5.45%	6.86%
2012	1.75%	0.10%	5.47%	-2.94%	-14.86%	7.68%	11.17%

Beginning after August 1, 2011, investment options changed from the S&P 500 Fund to the Large Cap Equity Index Fund, the Small Cap Fund to the Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund, and the International Stock Fund to the International Equity Fund.

*Guaranteed rate is set by the PERF Board of Trustees for fiscal year unless otherwise noted. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 2003, the interest-crediting rate for the Guaranteed Fund is being credited based on an annual rate of 8.25% for the first quarter and 7.75% for the three remaining quarters.

**The earning rates for the Money Market, Large Cap, Small/Med Cap, and Internationial Equity Funds are one year trailing starting June 30, 2004.

***Guaranteed Fund rate is 1.75% effective August 2, 2010.

Target-Date Funds Earning Rates	2012*
Retirement Fund	6.15%
Retirement Fund 2015	5.04%
Retirement Fund 2020	3.76%
Retirement Fund 2025	1.73%
Retirement Fund 2030	-1.36%
Retirement Fund 2035	-2.41%
Retirement Fund 2040	-2.46%
Retirement Fund 2045	-2.46%
Retirement Fund 2050	-2.46%
Retirement Fund 2055	-2.45%

*Target Date Funds became an investment option beginning after August 1, 2010.

Self-Directed Investment Options
PERF Annuity Savings Account
Annualized Rate of Return by Investment Option
FY Ended June 30, 2012
(percent return)[1]

Investment Option	1-Year[2]
Guaranteed Fund	1.75
Large Cap Equity Index Fund	5.5
Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund	(2.9)
International Equity Fund	(14.9)
Fixed Income Fund	7.7
Inflation-Linked Fixed Income Fund	11.2
Money Market Fund	0.1
Target Date Funds	
Retirement Fund	6.2
Retirement Fund 2015	5.0
Retirement Fund 2020	3.8
Retirement Fund 2025	1.7
Retirement Fund 2030	(1.4)
Retirement Fund 2035	(2.4)
Retirement Fund 2040	(2.5)
Retirement Fund 2045	(2.5)
Retirement Fund 2050	(2.5)
Retirement Fund 2055	(2.5)

[1] Net of fees.
[2] Based on performance calculations made by the fund's recordkeeper, Xerox.

3. *Distribution Options*

If a member has not elected to withdraw the member's annuity savings account before retirement, a member has four payment options regarding the annuity savings account. A member may elect any of the following:

(1) To receive an annuity in an amount purchasable on the member's retirement date by the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account as part of the member's retirement benefit. The amount purchasable is based on actuarial tables adopted by the Board at an interest rate determined by the Board. The annuity is payable in monthly installments for life to the member. If the member elects an alternative retirement option, the terms of that option control the payment of the annuity portion of the benefit.

(2) To withdraw the entire balance credited to the member's annuity savings account. If the member chooses this option, the member is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit.

(3) To withdraw the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986. If the member chooses this option, the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the remaining balance in the member's annuity savings account. This annuity is payable in monthly installments for the life of the member. If the member elects an alternative retirement option, the terms of that option control the payment of this portion of the benefit.

(4) To defer receiving in any form the member's annuity savings account. If a member chooses this option, the member:

(A) is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit, and the annuity savings account continues to be invested according to the member's direction; and

(B) later may choose, as of the first day of a month, or an alternate date established by the rules of the Board, to receive a distribution of:

(i) the entire amount credited to the member in the annuity savings account, in which case the member is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit; or

(ii) an amount equal to the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986, in which case the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the remaining balance in the member's annuity savings account.

If the member does not choose a distribution option, the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account, and the annuity will take the form required by Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the member has selected a benefit payment option other than the five-year guaranteed payment option.

Regardless of the payment option selected by the member, contributions totaling not more than $1,000 that are posted to a member's annunity savings account after the final date on which the member's retirement benefit is processed may be distributed to the member as a lump sum payment.

Benefit Payment Options

A. Before a Member's Retirement

If a member dies before retirement, the designated beneficiary may receive only the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, unless the designated beneficiary is entitled to survivor benefits described below. A member that designates more than one beneficiary may allocate benefit shares in percentage increments.

B. Five-Year Guaranteed Payments

A retiring member is entitled to receive monthly retirement benefits that are guaranteed for five years or until the member's death, whichever is later.

C. Other Payment Options

In lieu of the five-year guaranteed payment option, a member may select in writing any of the following non-conflicting options for the payment of the member's retirement benefit:

(1) Joint and Survivor Option.

A member receives a decreased retirement benefit during the member's lifetime, and a benefit is payable after the member's death to a designated beneficiary during the beneficiary's lifetime. The member selects whether the beneficiary's benefit is the full decreased retirement benefit or two-thirds or one-half of that benefit.

(2) Benefit with No Guarantee Option.

A member receives an increased lifetime retirement benefit without the five-year payment guarantee.

(3) Payment Integrated with Social Security Option.

A member who retires before the age of eligibility for Social Security benefits elects to receive a level benefit during retirement in which case the member receives an increased retirement benefit until the age of Social Security eligibility and a decreased retirement benefit after that age.

(4) Cash Refund Annuity Option.

A member receives a lifetime annuity purchasable by the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, and the member's designated beneficiary receives a refund payment equal to:

(A) the total amount used in computing the annuity at the member's retirement date; minus

(B) the total annuity payments paid and due the member before the member's death.

A member who elects to withdraw the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account before retirement may not select the cash refund annuity option.

D. Beneficiary Designations

If a designated beneficiary dies before a member retires, the selection is automatically cancelled. The member may make a new beneficiary election and change the benefit payment option.

If:

(1) the designated beneficiary dies while the member is receiving benefits;

(2) the member marries (for the first time or after the death of the member's spouse) after the member's first benefit payment is made, and the member's designated beneficiary is not the member's current spouse or the member has not designated a beneficiary; or

(3) the member and the member's designated beneficiary have been parties in an action for dissolution of marriage in which the court issues a final order after the member's first benefit payment is made; the member may change the member's designated beneficiary or form of benefit and receive an actuarially adjusted and recalculated benefit for the remainder of: (A) the member's life; or (B) the member's life and the life of the newly designated beneficiary. The member may not elect to change to a five-year guaranteed form of benefit. If the member's new election is the joint and survivor option, the member indicates whether the designated beneficiary's benefit will equal the member's full recalculated retirement benefit or be two-thirds or one-half of the member's full recalculated benefit. The member bears the cost of recalculating the benefit.

A member may not change the member's designated beneficiary if a final order or property settlement in the member's dissolution of marriage:

(1) prohibits the change; or

(2) provides a right to a survivor's benefit to a person who would be removed as the designated beneficiary.

A member may direct that the member's retirement benefit be paid to a revocable trust that permits the member unrestricted access to the amounts held in the trust. The member's direction is not considered an assignment or transfer of benefits.

The Board may adopt a policy to permit annual payment of a member's retirement benefit whenever the amount of the monthly benefit to be paid to the member is not more than $5.

Option to Withdraw Annuity Savings Account Before Retirement

A member who:

(1) has attained vested status in the Fund; and

(2) does not perform any service in a position covered by the Fund for at least 30 days after the member terminates employment;

may make an irrevocable election to withdraw the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account by providing notice of the election to the Board. The Board then pays the amount in the member's annuity savings account as a lump sum. A member who withdraws the member's annuity savings account under this provision is entitled to receive, when the member becomes eligible to do so, an unreduced retirement benefit equal to the pension provided by the member's employer contributions.

Payment of Benefits

A member's retirement benefit is payable in equal monthly installments, unless the Board adopts a policy to permit the annual payment of a member's retirement benefit whenever the amount of the monthly benefit to be paid to the member is less than $5. The benefit may not be increased, decreased, revoked, or repealed except for error or by action of the General Assembly.

Except when a member is permitted to change the designation of a beneficiary as described above, a member may not change:

(1) the member's benefit payment option;

(2) the selection of a lump sum payment of the member's annuity savings account as a distribution option; or

(3) the beneficiary designation if the member selects the joint and survivor payment option;

after the first day of the month in which the member's benefit payments are scheduled to begin. It is immaterial whether a benefit check has been sent, received, or negotiated.

Estimated Benefit Payments

If PERF pays an estimated benefit, the estimated benefit must be at least 85% of the pension portion of a member's retirement benefit. PERF may calculate and pay an estimated benefit if:

(1) the member has applied for a retirement benefit and has chosen a date on which the benefit is to begin;

(2) the member's membership records are incomplete or have not been certified; and

(3) the member's membership records submitted to the Fund establish that the member is entitled to a retirement benefit.

After the Fund determines the member's actual retirement benefit, the Fund must temporarily adjust the retirement benefit paid to the member to reconcile any underpayment or overpayment that results from the payment of estimated benefits. The Fund may make the temporary adjustment of the retirement benefit paid to the member over a reasonable time, as determined by the Board.

Direct Deposit of Benefits

The Fund requires direct deposit or another method approved by the Board as the preferred way for members and beneficiaries to receive monthly benefits.

A member or beneficiary who does not wish to use direct deposit or another method approved by the Board may request from the Board or a designee of the Board a waiver of the requirement. The member or beneficiary must:

(1) state the reason for requesting the waiver; and
(2) sign the waiver form.

The Board or the Board's designee shall grant the waiver, approval of which shall not be unreasonably denied, if any of the following apply:

(1) The member or beneficiary currently does not have a savings or checking account.
(2) The member or beneficiary is unable to establish a savings or checking account near the member's home without paying a service fee.
(3) The member's or beneficiary's home is too remote to have access to a financial institution where direct deposit may be made.
(4) The member's or beneficiary's financial institution is unable to:
    (A) accept direct deposit; or
    (B) process an electronic withdrawal.
(5) The Board determines that the facts of the particular case warrant a waiver.

The Board cannot stop the monthly benefits of a member or beneficiary in pay status as of July 1, 2009, and receiving monthly benefits in a manner other than direct deposit or another method approved by the Board, because the member or beneficiary is receiving monthly benefits in that manner.

A member or beneficiary who receives a monthly benefit by direct deposit receives a written notice:

(1) before each change in the amount of the member's or beneficiary's benefit; or
(2) once every 12 months, if the benefit amount does not change;

showing the benefit amount, including any cost-of-living increase or other adjustment to the benefit amount, and a summary of the member's or beneficiary's benefit payment history since the last written notice.

Benefits Exempt From Legal Process; Assignment of Benefits

Benefits, refunds of contributions, and money in the Fund are exempt from levy, sale, garnishment, attachment, or other legal process. However, a member's contributions or benefits, or both, may be transferred by the Board to reimburse a member's employer for loss resulting from the member's criminal taking of the employer's property if the loss of the employer's property is proven by a member's misdemeanor or felony conviction.

The Board may withhold the refund of a member's contribution and interest if the employer notifies the Board that felony or misdemeanor charges accusing the member of the criminal taking of the employer's property have been filed. The Board may withhold payment until the final resolution of the criminal charges.

A member or beneficiary may not assign any payments from the Fund except:

(1) premiums on a life, hospitalization, surgical, or medical group insurance plan maintained in whole or in part by a state agency or an association that proves to the Board's satisfaction that the association has as members at least 20% of the number of the retired members of the Fund; and

(2) dues to an association that proves to the Board's satisfaction that the association has as members at least 20% of the number of retired members of the Fund.

Retirement Medical Benefits Account

The Board must establish a retirement medical benefits account (Account) within the Fund under Section 401(h) (or as a separate fund under another applicable Internal Revenue Code section) for employees of the state who are Fund members for the purpose of converting unused excess accrued leave to a monetary contribution to fund on a pretax basis benefits for sickness, accident, hospitalization, and medical expenses for the employee and the spouse and dependents of the employee after the employee's retirement.

The state may match all or a portion of an employee's contributions to the Account.

The Board may adopt rules that:

(1) are consistent with federal and state law; and

(2) include provisions concerning:

(A) the type and amount of leave that may be converted to a monetary contribution;

(B) the conversion formula for valuing any leave that is converted;

(C) the manner of employee selection of leave conversion; and

(D) the accounting for converted leave.

To the extent allowed by the Internal Revenue Code, the Account must include provisions that:

(1) require an employee of the state to convert to a monetary contribution to the Account at retirement the balance, but not more than 30 days, of unused vacation leave for which the state would otherwise pay an employee in good standing at separation from service (as determined by state personnel department rule); and

(2) allow the state to contribute to the Account on the employee's behalf an amount not to exceed twice the amount of the employee's required contribution under (1).

The Board may not implement the Account until the Board receives from the Internal Revenue Service any rulings or determination letters that the Board considers necessary or appropriate.

Special Benefit

A retired member is entitled to a supplemental retirement benefit paid by the Fund as long as the member meets the following conditions:

(1) The member currently receives a retirement benefit from the Fund.

(2) The member is at least 65 years of age.

(3) The member is eligible for less than $200 per month in retirement benefits under the federal Social Security Act.

The amount of the supplemental benefit is the difference between $200 and the total of all retirement benefits that the member is eligible to receive under the federal Social Security Act.

Fund members who have been classified as federal employees by the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture are not eligible for this benefit. The maximum PERF benefit payable to these members may not exceed, at the date of retirement or disability, when added to the member's federal civil service benefit, 100% of the average of the annual compensation used in computing the member's PERF benefit. If the sum of the retirement or disability benefit (excluding the annuity) and the federal civil service benefit exceeds 100%, the Board must reduce the state pension portion of the benefit so that the sum does not exceed that percent.

Special Rules for State Employees Who Are Terminated Because a Nongovernmental Entity Begins to perform Certain State Functions

The Governor is required to ask the Board to apply special rules described in this section when state employees are terminated from employment with the state as the result of:

(1) a lease or other transfer of state property to a nongovernmental entity; or
(2) a contractual arrangement with a nongovernmental entity to perform certain state functions.

The Board must approve the Governor's request unless approval would adversely affect PERF's compliance with Section 401(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, violate federal or state law, or violate the terms of the Fund.

When the Governor makes the request, the Governor is required to give the Board a list of the names of the state employees who will be terminated.

A PERF member whose name is on the Governor's list and has at least 24 months of creditable service with PERF as of the date of the Governor's request is vested in PERF. A member who is at least 65 may retire even if the member has less than ten years of creditable service. The state must contribute to the Fund, either in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the Board, an amount the Board determines is necessary to completely fund the vested benefit. The PERF member's benefit is computed under IC 5-10.2-4-4 using the PERF member's actual years of creditable service.

A PERF member whose name is on the Governor's list and is less than 24 months from being eligible for normal or early retirement may elect to retire by purchasing the service credit needed for retirement. The state is required to contribute to the Fund an amount sufficient to pay the member's contributions for the member to purchase the service credit needed for the member to retire. The amount that the state is required to contribute must come from the following sources:

(1) Monetary payments the state receives under the lease or contractual arrangement with the nongovernmental entity assuming the state functions.
(2) If the state does not receive any monetary payments under the lease or contractual arrangement, any remaining appropriations made to the state department, agency, or other entity terminating the employees.

(3) If the sources described in (1) and (2) do not fully fund the amount the state is required to contribute to the Fund, the Board must request that the General Assembly appropriate the amount necessary to fully fund the state's required contribution in the next biennial state budget.

Withholding of Benefits

The Board may stop a member's benefit in the following instances:

(1) The member fails to report for a required examination, unless excused by the Board.
(2) The member disobeys the requirements of the Board regarding an examination.
(3) The member refuses to repay an overpayment of benefits.
(4) The Board has reasonable cause to believe that:
    (A) the member has died; or
    (B) the member is no longer disabled.

Reemployment After Retirement

When a member who is receiving retirement benefits becomes reemployed in a position covered by PERF or TRF more than 30 days after the member's retirement, the member's benefit payments continue, and the member begins making employee contributions to the Fund. The employer of the retired member must make employer contributions to the Fund for the member throughout the member's period of reemployment.

If a member dies during reemployment, the member's retirement benefits that are payable from before the member's reemployment are paid without change plus any additional benefit the member earned during reemployment.

Contributions and interest credited to the member's annuity savings account are paid upon termination of the member's reemployment to a member who is reemployed for fewer than 90 consecutive working days.

When a member is reemployed for more than 90 consecutive working days, the member receives an additional benefit upon termination of reemployment. The additional benefit is the sum of a supplemental pension, computed using the member's years of service and average compensation during reemployment, and a supplemental annuity, provided by contributions and interest credited to the member during reemployment. The additional benefit is payable as the member chooses from any of the payment options available to the member for payment of the member's original retirement benefit.

After July 31, 2009, if on or before the date the member files an application for retirement benefits the member has a formal or informal agreement with an employer covered by PERF or TRF to become reemployed in a position covered by PERF or TRF after the member's retirement, regardless of the timeframe between the member's retirement and the member's reemployment, the member's application for retirement benefits is void. If the member has received a retirement benefit, the member must repay all retirement benefits received.

Election or Appointment to Elected Position Covered by PERF or TRF; Other Service

If a member who is receiving retirement benefits is elected or appointed to an elected position covered by TRF or PERF, the member must file a written, irrevocable election with the Board to continue or discontinue retirement benefits while the member holds the elected position.

If a member:
(1) is elected or appointed to an elected position and:
(A) attains at least 55 years of age; and
(B) completes at least 20 years of service; or
(2) is serving in any other position covered by TRF or PERF and:
(A) attains at least 70 years of age; and
(B) completes at least 20 years of service;
while holding the position, the member may file a written, irrevocable election to begin receiving retirement benefits to which the member is entitled by age and service.

If the member elects to discontinue receiving retirement benefits, the member must make employee contributions to the Fund and accrues an additional benefit computed and payable as described above for a member who is reemployed after retirement.

If the member elects to continue or begin receiving benefits:
(1) the member may continue to make employee contributions to the Fund, but is not required to do so; and
(2) the member waives the accrual of service credit and the right to an additional benefit from service in the position, except to the extent that the value of the accrual of additional service credit and a supplemental benefit exceeds the actuarial value of the benefit which the member has elected to continue or receive.

If a member elected or appointed to an elected position makes the election described above to continue or begin receiving retirement benefits, the member's employer must make employer contributions to the Fund only for past service liability based on the salary of the position to which the member has been elected or appointed.

Disability Benefits

A member is eligible for disability benefits from the Fund if:
(1) the member has at least five years of creditable service before the:
(A) termination of a salary, employer-provided income protection benefits, or Family and Medical Leave Act leave; or
(B) exhaustion of all worker's compensation benefits;
(2) the member has qualified for a Social Security or federal civil service system disability benefit and has furnished proof of the qualification to the Board; and
(3) at least once each year until the member reaches age 65 a representative of the Board verifies the continued disability.

Benefits for disability are paid beginning with the month following the onset of disability as determined by the Social Security Administration. The benefit is equal to the amount provided for normal retirement, but is computed using only the years of creditable service worked to the date of disability and without any reduction for early retirement. However, the monthly disability benefit may not be less than $180.

The member may request that the disability benefit be paid using the same payment options available for payment of the normal retirement benefit, except the member may not integrate the disability benefit with Social Security.

A member may continue to receive disability benefits from PERF as long as the member is entitled to receive Social Security benefits, including periods of trial employment or rehabilitation under the Social Security guidelines. However, during a period of trial employment or rehabilitation, service credit may not be granted.

Survivor Benefits

A. Surviving Spouse and Surviving Dependents

1. Generally

For a member who dies after March 31, 1990, and before January 1, 2007, a surviving spouse or surviving dependent of the member is entitled to receive a survivor benefit if:

(1) the member, while in service in a position covered by the Fund:
  (A) has at least 10 years of creditable service, if the member dies in service as a member of the General Assembly; or
  (B) has at least 15 years of creditable service, if the member dies in service in any other position covered by the Fund; and
(2) the survivor qualifies for a survivor benefit.

For a member who dies after December 31, 2006, a surviving spouse or a surviving dependent of the member is entitled to receive a survivor benefit if:

(1) the member, while in service in a position covered by the Fund:
  (A) has at least 10 years of creditable service, if the member dies in service as a member of the General Assembly;
  (B) has at least 10 years but not more than 14 years of creditable service, if the member is at least age 65 and dies in service in any other position; or
  (C) has at least 15 years of creditable service, if the member is less than age 65 and dies in service in any other position; and
(2) the survivor qualifies for a survivor benefit.

Survivor benefits must be reduced by any disability benefits paid to the member.

2. Surviving Spouse

A surviving spouse who was married to the deceased member for at least two years is entitled to receive a survivor benefit equal to the monthly benefit payable to the spouse under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death following retirement at the later of:

(1) age 50; or

(2) the actual date of death.

The Board may determine that a surviving spouse who was married at least two years to a member who:

(1) dies after June 30, 1996;

(2) has at least 30 years of creditable service; and

(3) dies in service in a position covered by the Fund;

is entitled to a survivor benefit equal to the monthly benefit payable under the joint and survivor option upon a member's death following retirement at the later of: (a) age 55; or (b) the actual date of death.

3. Surviving Dependents

If the member dies without a surviving spouse who was married to the member for at least two years, but with a surviving dependent, the surviving dependent is entitled to receive a monthly amount equal to the actuarial equivalent of the monthly benefit that would have been payable to the spouse (assuming the spouse had the same birth date as the member) under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death at the later of: (a) age 55; or (b) the actual date of death.

If:

(1) there is more than one surviving dependent; and

(2) the member does not allocate benefit shares in percentage increments to the member's designated surviving dependents in a manner authorized by rule by the Board,

the actuarial equivalent of the benefit described above is calculated and, considering the dependents' attained ages, an equal dollar amount determined as the monthly benefit paid to each dependent.

These monthly benefits are payable to the surviving dependent until the earlier of:

(1) the date the surviving dependent reaches age 18; or

(2) the surviving dependent's death.

However, if the surviving dependent is permanently and totally disabled at the time the surviving dependent becomes age 18 (using disability guidelines established by the Social Security Administration), the benefit is payable until the date the surviving dependent is no longer disabled or dies, whichever occurs first.

4. *Payment Options for Member's Annuity Savings Account*

If a member did not designate a beneficiary or the designated beneficiary does not survive the member, the surviving spouse or surviving dependent who is entitled to a survivor benefit may elect to receive:

(1) a lump sum payment of the total amount credited to the member's annuity savings account; or

(2) an amount equal to the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986.

A surviving spouse or surviving dependent who makes this election is not entitled to an annuity as part of the monthly retirement benefit to the extent of the lump sum payment.

Any additional annuity savings account contributions are not included in calculating survivor benefits, but are payable to:

(1) the member's surviving designated beneficiary; or

(2) the member's estate, if there is no beneficiary.

B. Other Designated Beneficiaries

If a member is survived by a designated beneficiary, the following provisions apply:

(1) If the member is survived by one designated beneficiary, the designated beneficiary is entitled to receive in a lump sum, or over a period of up to five years, as elected by the beneficiary, the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, less any disability benefits paid to the member.

(2) If the member is survived by two or more designated beneficiaries and the member has not allocated benefit shares in percentage increments, the designated beneficiaries are entitled to receive in a lump sum, or over a period of up to five years, as elected by the designated beneficiaries, equal shares of the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, less any disability benefits paid to the member.

(3) If the member is also survived by a spouse or dependent who is entitled to a survivor benefit, the surviving spouse or dependent is not entitled to an annuity or a lump sum payment as part of the survivor benefit, unless the surviving spouse or dependent is also a designated beneficiary.

C. Member's Estate

If a member dies:

(1) without a surviving spouse or dependent who qualifies for survivor benefits; and

(2) without a surviving designated beneficiary entitled to receive the member's annuity savings account;

the amount in the member's annuity savings account, minus any disability benefits paid to the member, is paid to the member's estate.

D. Member Not In Service at Death

1. *Eligible for Retirement or Disability Benefit*

If a member dies:

(1) after March 31, 1990;

(2) while not in service in a covered position; and

(3) while eligible to receive retirement or disability benefits but before applying for them;

the member's surviving spouse or dependent is entitled to survivor benefits. Survivor benefits are reduced by any disability benefits paid to the member.

2. *Not Eligible for a Retirement or Disability Benefit*

If a member dies while not in service but before being eligible for a retirement or disability benefit, the named beneficiary (or the member's estate if there is no named beneficiary) will receive the amount payable to the member upon suspension of Fund membership.

E. Unclaimed Survivor Benefits and Member Accounts

Unclaimed survivor's benefits and member accounts are forfeited and credited to the Fund three years after the member's death. However, the Board may honor a claim made more than three years after the member's death if the Board finds, in the Board's discretion, that:

(1) the member died after August 31, 1992; and
(2) either:
    (A) the delay in making the claim was reasonable; or
    (B) other extenuating circumstances justify the award of the benefit to the claimant.

F. Payment of a Minimum Amount

When a member dies:

(1) after July 1, 1991;
(2) while receiving or eligible to receive retirement benefits;
(3) without a survivor entitled to benefits; and
(4) without having received payments at least equal to the minimum amount;

the difference between the amount already paid to the member and the minimum amount is paid in a lump sum to the member's designated beneficiaries in equal shares or to the member's estate.

"Minimum amount" means the entire amount credited to the member's annuity savings account at the time of:

(1) retirement; or
(2) death while entitled to retirement benefits;

minus all benefits paid to the member and the member's survivors.

If a member dies with a survivor entitled to benefits, the calculation is made at the time of death of the last survivor. If the member and all survivors have not received payments at least equal to the minimum amount, the difference is paid in a lump sum to the survivor's estate.

G. Benefits for Survivors of Hazardous Duty Employees of the Department of Correction

1. *Special Death Benefit*

IC 5-10-10 provides a $150,000 lump sum special death benefit if a hazardous duty employee of the Department of Correction who:

(1) works within a prison or juvenile facility; or
(2) performs parole or emergency response operations and functions;

dies in the line of duty.

2. *Educational Benefits*

Each child and surviving spouse of a hazardous duty employee of the Department of Correction:

(1) who:
    (A) works within a prison or juvenile facility; or
    (B) performs parole or emergency response operations and functions; and
(2) whose death occurs in the line of duty;

is eligible to attend any Indiana state-supported college, university, or technical school without paying tuition or mandatory fees.

Suspension of Fund Membership and Withdrawal of Contributions

A member who terminates employment and is not eligible for retirement or disability retirement may suspend membership in the Fund and is entitled to withdraw in a lump sum the member's contributions (or contributions "picked up" by the employer) plus the accumulated interest credited to the member.

After five continuous years in which the member performs no service in a covered position, the member's Fund membership is automatically suspended unless the member is vested in the Fund.

The Board may suspend a member's Fund membership if:

(1) the member has not performed any service in a covered position for two years;
(2) the member is not vested in the Fund; and
(3) the value of the member's annuity savings account is not more than $1,000.

If the Board suspends the member's Fund membership under this provision, the Board must pay the member's annuity savings account in a lump sum.

If a member does not claim the member's money within five years after suspension of membership, the money is credited to the Fund. The Fund retains the money until claimed by the member, with no further interest credits to the member.

However, if a member suspends membership in the Fund because the member is no longer in a covered position but does not separate from employment with the member's employer, money is credited to the Fund only if the member does not claim the money within 45 years after suspension of membership.

Any reasonable costs of locating the member or the member's beneficiary may be charged against the member's or the beneficiary's money.

If a member resumes service in a covered position, the member may claim as creditable service the period of employment before the suspension of membership, but only to the extent that the same period of employment is not being used by another governmental plan for the member's benefit in that plan.

A member who:

(1) has not attained vested status in the Fund;
(2) is not an active participant in the Fund; and
(3) is an active participant in a sheriff's pension trust under IC 36-8-10-12;

may suspend membership in the Fund and transfer the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account in accordance with the member's purchase of service credits under IC 36-8-10-12.5. The transfer is irrevocable. A member who makes the transfer waives all credit for service in the Fund.

Participation in More Than One Public Pension Plan

For a public employee who retires with service in more than one retirement fund, the employee may choose at the time the employee files an application for retirement benefits which fund to retire from. The fund that the employee chooses pays the retirement benefits to the employee. The employee's pension is computed and vested status determined on the basis of the combined creditable service in all funds. The annuity, if any, is computed on the basis of amounts credited to the employee in the annuity savings accounts in all funds.

The funds in which the employee was a member must pay to the fund responsible for paying the employee's benefits:

(1) the amount credited to the employee in the employee's annuity savings account, minus any amount withdrawn by the employee; and

(2) the proportionate actuarial cost of the employee's pension.

A member of the Teachers' Retirement Fund who:

(1) has served as a member of the General Assembly; and

(2) retires after June 30, 1980, may choose at the member's retirement date whether to retire from the Teachers' Retirement Fund or from the Fund. If the member chooses to retire from the Fund, the Fund is responsible for the payment of benefits, and the Teachers' Retirement Fund must pay to the Fund:

(A) the amount credited to the member in the member's annuity savings account in the Teachers' Retirement Fund; and

(B) the proportionate actuarial cost of the member's pension.

Postretirement Increases

Benefit increases to PERF members, survivors, and beneficiaries are granted on an ad hoc basis by the General Assembly.

The following increases were granted from 2002 through 2012 to members (or survivors or beneficiaries of a member), did not apply to benefits payable as a lump sum, and were in addition to any other increases provided by law.

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2002	None		$100 or an amount that is a percentage of the pension portion of the retirement benefit based on the number of years since the person retired (whichever is greater).	Before 7/2/01 and received monthly benefits on 10/1/02.
2003	Lesser of: (1) 2%; or (2) the annual cost-of-living adjustment computed under 42 U.S.C. 415 and published in the Federal Register in accordance with 42 U.S.C. 215(i)(2)(D)	For at least one year on 1/1/03* *Payable beginning on 1/1/03	None	
2004	2%, but monthly increase may not be less than $5.00	For at least one year on 1/1/04, payable after 12/31/03	None	
	In addition to other COLAs, minimum benefit of $180 payable after 12/31/03 to members with at least 10 years creditable service and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 12/1/03. Does not apply to members whose only creditable service was earned as an elected official.			

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2005	2% but monthly increase may not be less than $5.00	For at least one year on 1/1/05, payable after 1/2/31/04	None	
2006	1.5% 2%	After 7/1/90; before 1/1/05 Before 7/2/90	1% of the pension amount of monthly benefit paid for month before month the 13th check issued. 2% of the pension amount of monthly benefit paid for month before month 13th check issued.	After 1989; before 2005 and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 11/1/05 Before 1990 and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 11/1/05
	In addition to other COLAs, minimum benefit of $180 payable after 12/31/05 to members with at least 10 years creditable service and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 12/1/04. Does not apply to members whose only creditable service was earned as an elected official.			
2007	2%	Before 1/1/06	$50 $100 $150 $200 $250	Before 1/1/06 and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 11/1/06 with creditable service of: at least 10, less than 15 at least 15, less than 20 at least 20, less than 25 at least 25, less than 30 at least 30
2008	2%	Before 1/1/07	$25 $75 $150 $200	Before 1/1/07 and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 11/1/07 with creditable service of: at least 5, less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10, less than 20 at least 20, less than 30 at least 30

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2009	2.5% 2%	Before 1/1/00 After 12/31/99	$50 $100 $175 $225	Before 1/1/08 and entitled to receive monthly benefit on 11/1/08 with creditable service of: at least 5, less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10, less than 20 at least 20, less than 30 at least 30
	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/09	Before 1/1/09 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/09 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.
2010	None		$125 $235 $325 $400 Payable not later than 10/1/10	Before 12/1/09 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/10 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2011	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/11	Before 1/1/11 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/11 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.
2012	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/12	Before 12/1/11 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/12 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.

Funding

The state and participating political subdivisions must contribute to PERF the amount required to actuarially fund the pension benefits. The unfunded accrued liability of the state is amortized over 30 years or for a shorter time period requested by the State Budget Agency or the Governor. The unfunded accrued liabilities of participating political subdivisions are amortized over 30 years. An increase in liability due to a cost-of-living adjustment is also amortized over 30 years.

For state employees, the normal cost and amortization of the unfunded accrued liability are part of the fringe benefits for the employing agencies. Participating political subdivisions include the pension costs in their annual budgets.

PERF FUND INFORMATION

	Number of Nonretired Members		Number of Retired Members
FY	State	Municipalities	State and Municipalities
2003	50,574	92,508	52,956
2004	50,773	92,140	54,354
2005	49,566	91,862	57,121
2006	47,621	92,942	58,283
2007	45,465	93,398	60,332
2008	45,713	94,433	62,424
2009	46,749	101,043	65,099
2010	48,220	101,657	67,166
2011	45,912	102,021	70,380
2012	45,156	100,363	72,992

PERF FUND INFORMATION*

	FY 2006**	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members							
State	47,621	45,465	45,713	46,749	48,220	45,912	45,156
Local	92,942	93,398	94,433	101,043	101,657	102,021	100,363
Benefit Recipients**	58,283	60,332	62,424	65,099	67,166	70,380	72,992
State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Inactive Vested Members**	11,552	14,789	15,450	10,670	14,759	20,933	21,200
State	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	210,398	213,984	218,020	223,561	231,802	239,246	239,711
Normal Cost (Combined)	$257,162,675	$267,642,927	$279,655,104	$298,159,870	$320,524,189	$253,006,701	$270,973,983
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$11,450,928,351	$12,439,798,183	$13,103,221,177	$13,506,280,351	$14,506,052,201	$14,913,147,293	$15,784,239,911
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	11,177,971,455	12,220,934,214	12,780,116,052	12,569,335,911	12,357,199,014	12,000,586,310	12,088,224,658
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$272,956,896	$218,863,969	$323,105,125	$936,944,440	$2,148,853,187	$2,912,560,983	$3,696,015,253
Funded Ratio	98%	98%	98%	93%	85%	80%	77%
Annual Benefits Payable	$377,610,614	$412,744,835	$436,748,994	$477,552,507	$498,199,312	$539,747,100	$576,677,529
Average Annual Benefit	6,479	6,841	6,996	7,336	7,417	7,669	7,901
Annual COLA Assumption	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Employer Contribution Rate*							
State (Effective 7/1)	4.5%	5.5%	6.3%	6.3%	6.5%	7.0%	8.6%
Local – Average (Effective 1/1)	5.3%	6.3%	6.9%	6.9%	7.1%	7.9%	8.8%

* For PERF, the employer contribution rate shown is the actual rate for each respective fiscal year.

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**Benefit recipients and inactive vested members are not split out between state and local, as the member may have worked at multiple employers (e.g., both state and local units).

PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' DEFINED CONTRIBUTION PLAN

The Public Employees' Defined Contribution Plan (Plan) is established for the purpose of providing amounts funded by an employer and a member for the use of the member or the member's beneficiaries or survivors after the member's retirement. Plan members are full-time employees of the state in a position that would otherwise be eligible for membership in the Public Employees' Retirement Fund (PERF) who elect to become members of the Plan. The Plan membership does not include individuals who:

(1) before the effective date of the Plan, are or were members of PERF; or

(2) on or after the effective date of the Plan, do not elect to participate in the Plan.

Plan Implementation

The INPRS Board (Board) is required to adopt provisions to implement the Plan as follows:

(1) The Board shall initially offer the Plan as a component within PERF, using the PERF annuity savings account and the provisions that apply to the PERF annuity savings account, subject to obtaining the approval of the Internal Revenue Service in a manner satisfactory to the Board to preserve the qualified status of the Plan and PERF.

(2) If the approval of the Internal Revenue Service to offer the Plan using the PERF annuity savings account cannot be obtained in a manner satisfactory to the Board, the Board shall offer the Plan as a separate fund under Section 401(a) or another applicable section of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Board administers the Plan and may adopt a Plan document that the Board considers appropriate or necessary to administer the Plan.

Plan Membership

An individual who, on or after the effective date of the Plan, becomes for the first time a full-time employee of the state in a position that would otherwise be eligible for membership in PERF may elect to become a member of the Plan.

An election to become a Plan member:

(1) must be made in writing;

(2) must be filed with the Board on a form prescribed by the Board; and

(3) is irrevocable.

An individual who does not elect to become a member of the Plan becomes a member of PERF.

Plan Accounts

The Plan maintains an account for each member. A member's account consists of two subaccounts credited individually as follows:

(1) The member contribution subaccount consists of:

(A) the member's contributions to the Plan; and

(B) the net earnings on the member's contributions.

(2) The employer contribution subaccount consists of:

(A) the employer's contributions made on behalf of the member to the Plan; and
(B) the earnings on the employer's contributions.

The Board may combine the two subaccounts into a single account, if the Board determines that a single account is administratively appropriate and permissible under applicable law.

Member Rollover Accounts

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and the applicable regulations and guidance, the Plan may accept, on behalf of a member who is employed in a covered position, a rollover distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

If a member makes rollover contributions to the Plan, the Plan must establish a rollover account for those contributions as a separate subaccount within the member's account. A member may direct the investment of the member's rollover account into any alternative investment option that the Board makes available to the member's rollover account.

A member is fully vested in the member's rollover account, and at any time may withdraw the account from the Plan in a lump sum or by directing a rollover to an eligible retirement plan. Upon attainment of normal retirement age, in addition to these payment options, the member may withdraw the account as a monthly annuity in accordance with the available annuity options in the Plan. A member must make a required withdrawal from the member's rollover account by the date required under the Internal Revenue Code.

Member Contributions

Each member is required to contribute 3% of the member's compensation to the Plan.The state pays the member's contribution on behalf of the member.

Employer Contributions

The state's employer contribution rate for the Plan is equal to the state's employer contribution rate for PERF. The amount credited to a member's employer contribution subaccount from the state's employer contribution rate may not exceed PERF's normal cost. Any amount of the employer's contribution rate that remains after crediting the member's employer contribution subaccount is applied to PERF's unfunded accrued liability.

The state's minimum employer contribution under the Plan is 3% of the compensation of all Plan members.

Plan Investment Options

Subject to the Board obtaining the approval of the Internal Revenue Service, the alternative investment programs within the PERF annuity savings account are the initial alternative investment programs for the Plan, except that the Board is required to maintain at least one alternative investment program that is a stable value fund. If the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Board may establish different or additional alternative investment programs for the Plan. However, the guaranteed fund within the PERF annuity savings account may not be offered as an investment option under the Plan.

The requirements and rules that apply to the alternative investment programs within the PERF annuity savings account are the initial requirements and rules for the alternative investment programs within the Plan, including the following:

(1) The Board's investment guidelines and limits for the alternative investment programs.
(2) A member's selection of and changes to the member's investment options.
(3) The valuation of a member's account.
(4) The allocation and payment of administrative expenses for the alternative investment programs.

If the Board considers it necessary or appropriate, the Board may establish different or additional requirements and rules that apply to the alternative investment programs within the Plan.

The Board determines the appropriate administrative fees to be charged to member accounts.

Vesting; Forfeiture of Amounts Not Vested

Member contributions and net earnings on the member contributions in the member contribution subaccount belong to the member at all times and do not belong to the state.

A member is vested in the employer contribution subaccount in accordance with the following schedule.

Years of Participation in the Plan	Vested percentage of employer contributions and earnings
1	20%
2	40%
3	60%
4	80%
5	100%

For purposes of vesting in the employer contribution subaccount, only a member's full years of participation in the Plan are counted.

The amount that a member may withdraw from the member's account is limited to the vested portion of the account. A member who attains normal retirement age is fully vested in all amounts in the member's account.

If a member separates from service with the state before the member is fully vested in the employer contribution subaccount, the amount in the employer contribution subaccount that is not vested is forfeited as of the date the member separates from service. Forfeited amounts are used to reduce PERF's unfunded accrued liability.

Creditable Service

A member does not earn creditable service (as defined in IC 5-10.2-3-1(a)) under the Plan.

Normal Retirement Age

Normal retirement age means the member is at least age 62 and has at least 10 years of participation in the Plan.

Plan Distributions

Subject to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to qualified plan distributions, a member who terminates service in a covered position is entitled to withdraw amounts in the member's account to the extent the member is vested in the account. A member must make a required withdrawal from the member's account not later than the required beginning date specified under the Internal Revenue Code.

The member may elect to have withdrawals paid as:
(1) a lump sum;
(2) a direct rollover to another eligible retirement plan; or
(3) if the member has attained normal retirement age, as a monthly annuity in accordance with the rules of the Board.

The Board may establish a minimum account balance or a minimum monthly payment amount in order for a member to select the monthly annuity option. The Board shall establish the forms of annuity by rule, in consultation with the Board's actuary. The Board shall give members information about these forms of payment and any information required by federal law to accompany such distributions.

Unless otherwise required by federal or state law, the requirements and rules that apply to the distribution of the PERF annuity savings account apply to distributions from a member's account.

Disability Benefits

If a member becomes disabled while in a covered position, subject to any federal law limitations concerning qualified plan distributions and the member's furnishing to the Board proof of the member's qualification for Social Security disability benefits, to the extent that the member is vested, the member may make a withdrawal from the member's account.

The member may elect to have the withdrawal paid as:
(1) a lump sum;
(2) a direct rollover to another eligible retirement plan; or
(3) a monthly annuity in accordance with the rules of the Board.

The Board may establish a minimum account balance or a minimum monthly payment amount in order for a member to select the monthly annuity option.

Survivor Benefits

Death "in the line of duty" refers to a death that occurs as a direct result of personal injury or illness resulting from a state employee's performance of the duties of the employee's job.

A. Member Not in Service, or in Service but Not in the Line of Duty, at Death

1. Member-Designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries

If a member dies:
(1) while in service in a position covered by the Plan but not in the line of duty; or
(2) after terminating service in a position covered by the Plan but before withdrawing the member's account;
to the extent that the member is vested, the member's account shall be paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the member on a form prescribed by the Board. The amount paid shall be valued using the requirements and rules that apply to the valuation of PERF annuity savings accounts. The Board shall invest the total amount in the member's account in the stable value fund not later than 30 days after receiving notification of a member's death.

2. No Designated Beneficiary or Beneficiaries

If there is no properly designated beneficiary or if no beneficiary survives the member, the member's account is paid to:
(1) the surviving spouse of the member;
(2) if there is not a surviving spouse, the surviving dependent or dependents of the member in equal shares; or
(3) if there is not a surviving spouse or dependent, the member's estate.

3. Distribution Options

The beneficiary or survivor may elect to have the member's account paid as:
(1) a lump sum;
(2) a direct rollover to another eligible retirement plan; or
(3) a monthly annuity in accordance with rules of the Board.

A monthly annuity is an option only on or after the beneficiary or survivor attains age 62. The Board shall establish the forms of annuity by rule, in consultation with the Board's actuary. Further, the Board may establish a minimum account balance or a minimum monthly payment amount that is required in order for a beneficiary or survivor to select the monthly annuity option.

B. Member in Service in the Line of Duty at Death

If a member dies in the line of duty while in service in a covered position, the designated beneficiary or beneficiaries or the surviving spouse or dependents, as applicable, are entitled to payment of the member's account as described

above. In addition, if the member was not fully vested in the employer contribution subaccount, the account is deemed to be fully vested for purposes of withdrawal.

Benefits Exempt From Legal Process; Assignment of Benefits

All assets in the Plan are exempt from levy, sale, garnishment, attachment, or other legal process.

A member, beneficiary, or survivor may not assign any payment from the Plan except for the following:

(1) Premiums on a life, hospitalization, surgical, or medical group insurance plan maintained in part by a state agency.

(2) Dues to an association that proves to the Board's satisfaction that the association has as members at least 20% of the retired members in the Plan.

Reemployment with the State

If a member separates from employment with the state and later returns to state employment in a position covered by the Plan, the member is entitled to receive credit for the member's years of participation in the Plan before the member's separation. However, any amounts forfeited by the member because the member was not fully vested in the employer contribution subaccount may not be restored to the member's account.

An individual who elected to become a member of the Plan resumes membership in the Plan upon returning to state employment. An individual who did not elect to become a member of the Plan resumes membership in PERF upon returning to state employment.

An individual who returns to state employment having had an opportunity to make an election to become a member of the Plan during an earlier period of state employment is not entitled to a second opportunity to make that election.

INDIANA STATE TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND (TRF)

IC 5-10.2; IC 5-10.4

ACCT. NO. 14200
COLA Payout 14290
Pension Stabilization 11020

The Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund (TRF or Fund) was established to pay retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to public school teachers and administrators, regularly employed teachers at certain state universities and other educational institutions, and certain other education employees. The INPRS Board of Trustees (Board) administers TRF.

Confidentiality of TRF Records

TRF records of individual members and membership information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a fund member. The Board may provide Fund records to an association that has as members at least 20% of the number of retired members of the Fund.

The Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering TRF. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Fund Membership

Members of the Fund include:

(1) legally qualified and regularly employed teachers in the public schools;
(2) persons employed by a governing body of a public school (for example, township board of a school township, board of school commissioners, metropolitan board of education, board of trustees) if the person was qualified before the person's election or appointment;
(3) legally qualified and regularly employed teachers at Ball State University, Indiana State University, University of Southern Indiana, or Vincennes University;
(4) legally qualified and regularly employed teachers in a state educational institution supported wholly by public money and whose teachers devote their entire time to teaching;
(5) legally qualified and regularly employed teachers in state benevolent, charitable, or correctional institutions;
(6) legally qualified and regularly employed teachers who teach elementary or high school students in an experimental school of a state university;
(7) certain instructors serving in a university extension division not covered by state retirement law;
(8) employees and officers of the Department of Education and of the Fund who were qualified before election or appointment;
(9) a person:
    (A) who is appointed under IC 20-34-3-6 as a school nurse in Gary; and
    (B) who in the position described in (A) participated in the Fund before December 31, 1991; and
(10) persons who are employed by the Fund.

A person who teaches in a charter school is a member of the Fund, and service in a charter school is creditable service for the purposes of IC 5-10.4 unless the

organizer of the charter school offers employees the opportunity to participate in a private pension or retirement program.

Individuals employed by a special management team that is assigned by the state Board of Education to a school are entitled to participate in TRF (IC 20-31-9.5-7).

Substitute teachers who have not obtained at least an associate degree and teachers in a state institution who accept the benefits of a state-supported retirement benefit system comparable to the Fund's benefits are not eligible to become Fund members unless permitted by law or the Board's rules.

TRF Accounts and Account Membership

TRF must maintain two separate accounts: the pre-1996 account and the 1996 account. Each account consists of the following subaccounts:

(1) The annuity savings account contains member contributions, interest credited to the amounts invested in the Guaranteed Fund, and gain or loss in market value on amounts invested in the alternative funds. Each member's annuity savings account is credited individually with the amount of the member's contributions and interest credits.
(2) The retirement allowance account contains all other TRF assets.

The pre-1996 account consists of members hired before July 1, 1995, in a position covered by the Fund and who are not eligible to participate in the 1996 account.

The 1996 account consists of the following:
(1) Individuals who first became members of the Fund after June 30, 1995.
(2) Members who:
(A) before July 1, 1995, served in a position covered by the Fund; and
(B) after June 30, 1995, and before July 1, 2005, were hired by another school corporation or institution covered by the Fund or rehired by a prior employer that participates in the Fund.
(3) Members described in (2) who, after June 30, 2005, are hired by another school corporation or institution covered by the Fund or rehired by a prior employer that participates in the Fund.

Member Contributions

Members are required to contribute 3% of their compensation to TRF. Compensation means the basic salary earned by a member, plus the amount that would have been part of a member's basic salary except for the member's salary reduction agreement established under Section 125, 403(b), or 457 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In addition, a member is entitled to contribute only on a post-tax basis an additional amount not to exceed 10% of the member's compensation for the payroll period to the member's annuity savings account.

Local school corporations are given the option of making these member contributions on behalf of the corporation's employees.

A member's annuity savings account belongs to the member and not to the state or the member's employer.

Member Rollover Accounts

The Fund may accept, on behalf of an active member, rollover distributions from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any amounts rolled over must be accounted for in a separate "rollover account." The member may direct the investment of the "rollover account" into any of the alternative investment options that the Board makes available (see below); however, the "rollover account" may not be invested in the guaranteed account.

A member may withdraw the "rollover account" in a lump sum at any time before retirement. At retirement, the member may withdraw the "rollover account" using any of the retirement options that are available for the member's annuity savings account (see below), including the deferral of a withdrawal.

Vesting

A member is vested and entitled to a retirement benefit when the member accumulates at least ten years of creditable service in a position covered by TRF.

Creditable Service

For the purpose of computing benefits, creditable service includes:

(1) service in a position covered by TRF; plus
(2) all other service for which TRF gives credit.

A. Earned Service in Position Covered by TRF

A member earns one year of creditable service when the member serves:

(1) at least 120 days in a year; or
(2) at least 60 days in each of 2 years.

A member may not receive more than one year of creditable service in a calendar year or fiscal year.

B. Credited Service

1. Out-of-State Service

"Out-of-State Service" means service:

(1) in any state;

(2) on a United States military installation;
(3) in a federal prison; or
(4) at an educational facility operated or supervised by the Bureau of Indian Affairs;

in a comparable position that would be creditable service if performed in Indiana.

In computing the service credit for a TRF member who began teaching in Indiana before July 1, 1981, and who served as a public school teacher out of state, the TRF Board may include the greater of:

(1) eight years; or
(2) one year of out-of-state service for every four years of in-state service.

However, this out-of-state service may be included only if rendered before July 1, 1981.

In addition, a member may purchase additional out-of-state service credit if the member:

(1) has at least one year of creditable service in the Fund;
(2) makes contributions, before the member retires, to the Fund:
  (A) that are equal to the product of:
    (i) the member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
    (ii) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary for the Fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
    (iii) the number of years of out-of-state service the member intends to purchase; plus
  (B) any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary for the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member; and
(3) has received verification from the Fund that the out-of-state service is, as of that date, valid.

Out-of-state years that qualify a member for retirement in an out-of-state system or in any federal retirement system may not be granted by the Fund.

At least ten years of in-state service are required before a member may claim any out-of-state service credit.

If a member:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF; or
(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security;

the member may withdraw personal contributions made to purchase service, plus accumulated interest, after submitting an application for a refund to the Fund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of out-of-state service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.
(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

Contributions received after July 1, 1993, for the purchase of out-of-state service credit are to be applied against the unfunded accrued liability of the Fund.

2. *Private Teaching Service*

"Private teaching service" means service in Indiana as a teacher in a private school, kindergarten through post-secondary, that would be creditable service if performed in an accredited public school in Indiana.

A TRF member may purchase private teaching service credit if:
(1) the member has at least one year of creditable service in the Fund;
(2) the member makes contributions to the Fund before the member retires that are equal to:
(A) the product of:
(i) the member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
(ii) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary of the fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
(iii) the number of years of private teaching service the member intends to purchase; plus
(B) any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member; and
(3) the Fund receives verification from the private school that the private teaching service occurred.

Service for years of private teaching that qualify a member for retirement in an out-of-state system, a private retirement system, or in any federal retirement system may not be granted by the Fund.

At least ten years of in-state credited service are required before a member may claim any private teaching service credit.

If a member:
(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF; or
(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security;
the member may withdraw personal contributions made to purchase service, plus accumulated interest, after submitting an application for a refund to the Fund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of private teaching service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

3. *Substitute Teaching Service*

"Substitute teaching service" means service in Indiana by a person who has completed other service that qualifies the person to be a member of the Fund, but does not include service by a substitute teacher who has not obtained at least an associate degree.

A TRF member may purchase substitute teaching service if:

(1) the member has at least one year of creditable service in the Fund;

(2) the member makes contributions to the Fund before the member retires that are equal to:

(A) the product of:

(i) the member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;

(ii) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary of the fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and

(iii) the number of years of substitute teaching service the member intends to purchase; plus

(B) any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member; and

(3) the Fund receives verification from the school corporation that the substitute teaching service occurred.

Service for years of substitute teaching that qualify a member for retirement in an out-of-state system or in any federal retirement system may not be granted by the Fund.

If a member:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF; or

(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security; the member may withdraw personal contributions made to purchase service, plus accumulated interest, after submitting an application for a refund to the Fund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of substitute teaching service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.
(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

4. Leave Service

A member may be given credit for leaves of absence for study, professional improvement, and temporary disability so long as the credit does not exceed one-seventh of the total years of service claimed for retirement (the "one-seventh rule").

Other Educational Employment

A member granted a leave for other educational employment approved individually by the Board is considered a teacher and is entitled to the benefits of the Fund for and during the leave if the member pays into the Fund the member's contributions.

A member does not accrue creditable service for leave for other educational employment unless the service is directly related to a governmental unit that satisfies the requirements of Section 414(d) of the Internal Revenue Code.

For members receiving credit for leave for other educational employment, the Board assesses an actuarially determined employer share amount against the appropriate entity to be paid to the state General Fund.

Leave for other educational employment is not subject to the "one-seventh rule."

Federally Supported Educational Project

For a teacher requesting a leave to work in a federally supported educational project, the Board must determine that the project is educational in nature and serves state citizens who might otherwise be served by the public schools. The Board makes this determination for a one-year period, subject to later review and reapproval.

Other Leaves

The following leaves, not to exceed one year, must be credited to retirement:
(1) A sabbatical described in IC 20-28-10-3.
(2) Sickness.
(3) Disability.
(4) Adoption.

Leaves must be granted in a manner consistent with the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993 (29 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). A member on a leave of absence that qualifies for the benefits and protections afforded by FMLA is entitled to receive credit for vesting and eligibility purposes to the extent required by FMLA, but is not entitled to receive credit for service for benefit purposes unless the leave is for:

(1) study, professional improvement, or temporary disability;
(2) a Board-approved federally supported educational project; or
(3) a sabbatical, sickness, disability, or adoption, not to exceed one year.

5. *Military Service*

Notwithstanding the provisions in this section, a member is entitled to military service credit and benefits in the amount and to the extent required by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.).

A member may not receive service credit for military service for which the member receives service credit under another military or governmental retirement plan.

A member who began but did not complete four years of approved college teacher education before voluntary or involuntary induction into military service is entitled to service credit in an amount equal to the duration of that military service if the following conditions are met:

(1) The member received an honorable discharge.

(2) Unless the Board extended the time, the member returned to a four-year approved college teacher education program within 24 months after the completion of active military service and subsequently completed that program.

(3) The member has at least ten years of in-state service credit.

A member employed at a state institution of higher education who began but did not complete baccalaureate or post-baccalaureate education before voluntary or involuntary induction into military service is entitled to service credit in an amount equal to the duration of that military service if the following conditions are met:

(1) The member received an honorable discharge.

(2) Unless the Board extended the time, the member returned to baccalaureate or post-baccalaureate education within 24 months after completion of active military service and subsequently completed that education.

(3) The member has at least ten years of in-state service credit.

The maximum amount of military service credit that may be granted to a member is six years.

The Board shall extend the 24-month deadline if the Board determines that an illness, an injury, or a disability related to the member's military service prevented the member from returning to active teaching service or to a teacher education program within 24 months after the member's discharge from military service. However, the Board may not extend the deadline beyond 48 months after the member's discharge.

A member returns to active teaching service on the earlier of:

(1) the date on which the member signs a teacher's contract; or

(2) the date on which the member is first employed in a position covered by PERF or TRF.

A member returns to:

(1) a teacher training program; or

(2) baccalaureate or post-baccalaureate education;

on the date the member registers for or enrolls in classes that the member attends.

If a member retires and the Board subsequently determines that the member is entitled to additional military service credit due to the extension of a deadline, the Board must recompute the member's benefit. However, the additional service credit may be used only in the computation of benefits to be paid after the date of the Board's determination, and the member is not entitled to a recomputation of benefits received before the date of the Board's determination.

Purchase of Military Service Credit

An active member who meets the following requirements may purchase not more than two years of military service credit for the member's service on active duty in the armed services:

(1) The member has at least one year of credited service in the Fund.

(2) The member serves on active duty in the United States armed services for at least six months.

(3) The member receives an honorable discharge from the armed services.

(4) Before the member retires, the member makes contributions to the Fund as follows:

(A) Contributions that are equal to the product of the following:

(i) The member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit.

(ii) A rate, determined by the actuary of the Fund, that is based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased.

(iii) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

(B) Contributions for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member.

A member may purchase military service credit only to the extent that TRF does not otherwise grant service credit for the member's military service.

At least ten years of service in Indiana is required before a member may receive a benefit based on purchased service credits.

A member who:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF; or

(2) receives a benefit for the same service from another tax-supported public employee retirement plan, other than federal Social Security;

may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a refund application to the Fund.

The following provisions apply to the purchase of military service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the military service credit. The Board determines the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of military service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

6. *General Assembly Service*

If a member who is a legislator participates in, but does not qualify for a benefit from, the Legislators' Defined Benefit Plan, the Board must include the member's service in the General Assembly in the determination of eligibility for and computation of benefits under TRF at the time the member is eligible to receive benefits under TRF. After a member begins receiving benefits from TRF with the General Assembly service included, the member's General Assembly service may not be used to compute benefits in the Legislators' Defined Benefit Plan.

C. Purchase of Service Credit

A member who has earned at least ten years of service in a position covered:

(1) by the Fund; or

(2) by a combination of the Fund and PERF

may purchase one year of service credit for each five years of service that the member has completed in a position covered by the Fund.

Before the member retires, the member makes contributions to the Fund as follows:

(1) Contributions that are equal to the product of the following:

(A) The member's salary at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit.

(B) A rate, determined by the actuary of the Fund, that is based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased.

(C) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

(2) Contributions for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the Fund to the date payment is made by the member.

The following provisions apply to the purchase of service credit:

(1) The Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The Board determines the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

A member who terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF may withdraw the purchase amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a refund application to the Fund. However, the member must also apply for a refund of the member's entire annuity savings account in order to be eligible for a refund of the member's rollover amount.

Local school corporations may adopt an ordinance to pay all or a part of the member contributions required for the purchase of service credit.

D. Use of Rollovers to Purchase Service Credit

The Fund may accept rollover contributions from a member making payments for additional service credit described above if the following conditions are met:

(1) The rollover contribution must represent all or any portion of the member's interest in one of the following:

(A) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(B) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(C) An eligible plan maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(D) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) The amount of the rollover contribution may not exceed the amount required to purchase the service credit.

(3) The rollover contribution may contain only tax-deferred contributions and earnings on the contributions, and may not include any post-tax contributions.

(4) The member must be otherwise eligible to purchase the service credit.

The Fund may also accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing permissive service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from:

(1) an annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(2) an eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Cash transferred to the fund as a rollover contribution must be deposited in the retirement allowance subaccount in the pre-1996 account or the 1996 account, whichever is appropriate.

A member who terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a benefit from TRF may withdraw the member's rollover contribution, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a refund application to the Fund. However, the member must also apply for a refund of the member's entire annuity savings account in order to be eligible for a refund of the member's rollover amount.

E. Transfer of Creditable Service

A member who:
(1) has attained vested status in the Fund;
(2) has terminated employment;
(3) has not begun receiving benefits; and
(4) is transferring creditable service earned under TRF to another governmental retirement plan;
may suspend the member's membership in TRF and withdraw the member's annuity savings account to purchase creditable service in the other governmental retirement plan.

Retirement Age

A member is entitled to normal retirement benefits if:
(1) the member is at least 65 years of age and has at least 10 years of creditable service;
(2) the member is at least 60 years of age and has at least 15 years of creditable service; or
(3) the member is at least 55 years of age and the member's age in years plus years of creditable service equal at least 85.

Early Retirement

A member who is at least 50 years of age and has at least 15 years of creditable service may retire with a reduced benefit.

The member's retirement benefit is reduced:
(1) one-tenth percent (1/10%) for each month the member retires at or after age 60 and before age 65; or
(2) five-twelfths percent (5/12%) for each month a member retires before age 60, plus 6%.

Retirement Benefits

Benefits received by a retired member of TRF are derived from two sources:
(1) a pension from the retirement allowance subaccount funded by:
(A) the state for members of the pre-1996 account; or
(B) the employer (the state or the local school corporation) for members of the 1996 account; and
(2) an annuity savings account financed by employee member contributions.

Unless a member elects otherwise, the retirement benefit for each member consists of the sum of a pension provided by employer contributions plus an annuity provided by the amount credited to the member in the annuity savings account.

A. Pension Portion

1. *Benefit Computation*

The pension portion of the retirement benefit is determined by the following formula (set forth at IC 5-10.2-4-4):

Average of the Annual Compensation
x 0.011
x Years of Creditable Service
= Annual Pension at Normal Retirement

2. *Average of the Annual Compensation*

The "average of the annual compensation" for a TRF member means the average annual compensation for the five years of service before retirement in which the member's annual compensation was the highest. In order for a year to be included in the five years, the member must have received credit for at least one-half year of service. The five years do not have to be continuous.

"Annual compensation" used in determining the member's average of the annual compensation means the basic salary earned by and paid to the member, plus:

(1) the amount that would have been part of that salary but for:
  (A) the employer paying the member's contribution to the Fund on behalf of the member (i.e., contributions "picked-up" by the employer); or
  (B) the member's salary reduction agreement under Section 125 (cafeteria plan), Section 403(b) (tax-sheltered annuity), or Section 457 (qualified deferred compensation agreement) of the Internal Revenue Code; and

(2) compensation of no more than $2,000 received from the employer in contemplation of the member's retirement, including severance pay, termination pay, retirement bonus, or commutation of unused sick leave or personal leave, if the amount is received:
  (A) before the member ceases service; or
  (B) within 12 months after the member ceases service.

The portion of a back-pay award or a similar award that the Board determines is compensation under an agreement or a judicial or administrative proceeding is allocated by the Board among the years the member earned or should have earned the compensation. Interest on the award is not considered annual compensation for any year.

If a member receives annual compensation from two or more employers, the average of the annual compensation is the sum of the two or more annual compensations if:

(1) each employer and the member made all required contributions to the Fund; and

(2) the member served in at least one position that normally required more than 600 hours of service during the year.

For a member who retires after May 31, 2004, and serves in an elected position for which the member takes an unpaid leave of absence, the "average of the annual compensation" means the annual compensation for the one year of service before retirement in which the member's annual compensation was the highest. "Annual compensation" for the member (for years of service for which IC 5-10.4-5-7 does not apply) means the basic salary that was not paid during the year, but would have been paid to the member under the member's employment contracts if the member had not taken an unpaid leave of absence to serve in an elected position. In order for a year to be used, the member must have received credit for at least one-half year of service.

B. Annuity Portion

1. *Investment Options*

Prior to July 1, 1998

A member could invest the member's annuity savings account contributions in the following investment options:

(1) The Guaranteed Fund: Interest on the member's contributions was credited at a rate annually determined by the Board. Principal and interest were guaranteed with the market risk being assumed by the Fund. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at book value.

(2) The Bond Fund: A member's contributions were invested in fixed-income instruments which were intended to provide both interest and capital gain income. The market risk was assumed by the member. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at market value.

(3) The Money Market Fund: A member's contributions were invested in a money market fund that held a variety of short-term investments having maturities of one year or less. These investments included obligations of the United States government and federal agencies. The market risk was assumed by the member. Distributions, withdrawals, and transfers were at market value.

A member could annually select the investment option in which the member's contributions would be invested. The contributions of new members were automatically invested in the Guaranteed Fund. A member who invested the member's contributions in the Bond Fund or the Money Market Fund could not return to the Guaranteed Fund.

After June 30, 1998

In response to the ratification of the Indiana constitutional amendment allowing public pension funds to invest in equities, the General Assembly enacted legislation in 1997 requiring TRF to add alternative investment programs representing a variety of investment objectives, including at least one indexed stock fund and one bond fund, to the Guaranteed Fund and Bond Fund investment options described above.

Before August 2, 2010, members had the following investment options in addition to the Guaranteed Fund, Bond Fund, and Money Market Fund.

(1) <u>The S&P 500 Stock Index Fund</u>: A member's contributions are invested in the fund that duplicates the Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 Stock Index.

(2) The U.S. Small Company Stock Fund: A member's contributions are invested in a fund that invests in smaller United States companies.
(3) The International Stock Fund: A member's contributions are invested to provide a broad exposure to foreign equity markets.

Beginning after August 1, 2010, members have the following investment options in addition to the Guaranteed Fund and Money Market Fund.

(1) Fixed-Income Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective to seek total return, consisting of income and capital appreciation, through both active and passive investment in a diversified bond portfolio.
(2) Large Cap Equity Index Fund: A member's contributions are invested in the fund that duplicates the Standard and Poor's (S&P) 500 Stock Index.
(3) Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective of seeking investment growth/capital appreciation through both active and passive investment in stocks of small and mid-sized U.S. companies.
(4) International Equity Fund: A member's contributions are invested with the objective of seeking investment growth/capital appreciation through both active and passive investment in stocks of non-U.S. companies in both developed and emerging markets.
(5) Inflation-Linked Fixed-Income Fund: A member's contributions are invested in the fund with the objective of maximizing real return, consistent with the preservation of capital, through active investment in inflation-linked bonds.
(6) Target-Date Funds: A member's contributions are invested to pursue an investment strategy consistent with a specific target retirement date through diversified investment options.

A member of TRF is able to make an investment selection or change an existing investment selection for the member's annuity savings account contributions once each quarter. The Board must implement the member's selection on the first day of the next calendar quarter that begins at least 30 days after the selection is received by the Board or on an alternate date established by the rules of the Board. A member can select any combination of the Guaranteed Fund or any of the available alternative investment programs in 10% increments or in smaller increments that may be established by the rules of the Board. A member's selection remains in effect until a new selection is made.

Contributions to the Guaranteed Fund and the alternative investment programs are invested as of the last day of the quarter in which the contributions are received or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board. Contributions to the Guaranteed Fund begin to accumulate interest at the beginning of the quarter after the quarter in which the contributions are received, or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board. Interest is credited and compounded at least annually on all amounts credited to a member in the Guaranteed Fund. The Board annually establishes an interest credit rate equal to or less than the investment income earned. The market value of each alternative investment program is allocated at least annually to members participating in that program. Currently, the Board has established daily valuations for annuity savings accounts.

Whenever the Board must establish an interest or earnings rate in order to credit interest or earnings to a member's annuity savings account for a contribution received after the time the contribution was due, the Board may by rule specify:

(1) a single composite interest rate and the period to which the rate applies for the purpose of computing interest credits on a member's contributions to the Guaranteed Fund; and
(2) a single composite earnings rate for the gain or loss in the market value for each alternative investment program and the period to which the rate applies for the purpose of computing the gain or loss in market value on a member's contributions in the alternative investment program.

When a member who participates in the Guaranteed Fund retires, dies, becomes disabled, or suspends membership and withdraws from the Fund, the amount credited to the member is computed without regard to market value and is based on the balance of the member's account in the Guaranteed Fund as of the last day of the quarter preceding the effective date of the member's distribution or annuitization, plus interest and any contributions received after that date. However, the Board may, by rule, provide for an alternate valuation date.

When a member transfers the amount credited to the member's Guaranteed Fund to an alternative investment program, the amount credited to the member's Guaranteed Fund is computed without regard to market value and is based on the balance of the member's account in the Guaranteed Fund as of the last day of the quarter preceding the effective date of the transfer. However, the Board may, by rule, provide for an alternate valuation date.

When a member who participates in an alternative investment program retires, dies, becomes disabled, or suspends membership and withdraws from the Fund, the amount credited to the member is valued at the market value of the member's investment as of the last day of the quarter preceding the member's distribution or annuitization, plus contributions received after that date, or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board.

When a member who participates in an alternative investment program transfers the amount credited to the member from one alternative investment program to another alternative investment program or to the Guaranteed Fund, the amount credited to the member is valued at the market value of the member's investment, as of the day before the effective date of the member's selection, or at an alternate time established by the rules of the Board.

2. *Annuity Savings Account Crediting and Earning Rates*

	Guaranteed	Money Market	Large Cap*	Small/Mid Cap*	Int'l Equity*	Fixed Income	Inflation-Linked Fixed Income
2003	7.00%		0.31%	-1.33%	-7.15%		
2004	6.75%		18.99%	29.28%	29.58%		
2005	6.25%		6.35%	10.07%	14.06%		
2006	6.00%	4.16%**	8.59%	10.12%	29.74%		
2007	6.86%	4.55%	5.76%	13.85%	10.83%		
2008	6.00%	3.95%	-13.04%	-17.15%	-8.19%		
2009	5.50%	0.97%	-25.81%	-29.22%	-35.73%		
2010	3.50%	0.16%	14.68%	21.05%	6.23%		
2011	1.75%	0.12%	30.72%	39.83%	31.27%	5.10%	7.05%
2012	1.75%	0.10%	5.45%	-3.02%	-14.95%	8.17%	11.55%

*Beginning after August 1, 2010, investment options changed from the S&P 500 Fund to the Large Cap Equity Index Fund, the Small Cap Fund to the Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund, and the International Stock Fund to the International Equity Fund. Also beginning after August 1, 2010, investment options include the Fixed-Income Fund and the Inflation-Linked Index Fund.
**only for rollovers.

Target-Date Funds Earning Rates	2011*	2012
Retirement Fund	7.8	6.48%
Retirement Fund 2015	10.3	5.38%
Retirement Fund 2020	13.1	4.10%
Retirement Fund 2025	17.0	1.98%
Retirement Fund 2030	22.3	-1.21%
Retirement Fund 2035	23.6	-2.28%
Retirement Fund 2040	23.6	-2.37%
Retirement Fund 2045	23.6	-2.36%
Retirement Fund 2050	23.5	-2.35%
Retirement Fund 2055	23.6	-2.34%

*Target Date Funds became an investment option beginning after August 1, 2010.

Self-Directed Investment Options
TRF Annuity Savings Account
Annualized Rate of Return by Investment Option
FY Ended June 30, 2012
(percent return)[1]

Investment Option	1-Year
Guaranteed Fund	1.75%
Large Cap Equity Index Fund	5.5
Small/Mid Cap Equity Fund	-3.0
International Equity Fund	-15.0
Fixed Income Fund	8.2
Inflation-Linked Fixed Income Fund	11.6
Money Market Fund	0.1
Target Date Funds	
Retirement Fund	6.5
Retirement Fund 2015	5.4
Retirement Fund 2020	4.1
Retirement Fund 2025	2.0
Retirement Fund 2030	-1.2
Retirement Fund 2035	-2.3
Retirement Fund 2040	-2.4
Retirement Fund 2045	-2.4
Retirement Fund 2050	-2.4
Retirement Fund 2055	-2.3

[1] Net of fees.
[2] Based on performance calculations made by the fund's recordkeeper, Xerox.

B. Annuity Savings Account Distribution Options

A member has four payment options regarding the annuity savings account. A member may elect the following:

(1) To receive an annuity in an amount purchasable on the member's retirement date by the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account as part of the member's retirement benefit. The amount purchasable is based on actuarial tables adopted by the Board at an interest rate determined by the Board. The annuity is payable in monthly installments for life to the member. If the member elects an alternative retirement option, the terms of that option control the payment of the annuity portion of the benefit.
(2) To withdraw the entire balance credited to the member's annuity savings account. If the member chooses this option, the member is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit.
(3) To withdraw the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986. If the member chooses this option, the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the remaining balance in the member's annuity savings account. This annuity is payable in monthly installments for the life of the member. If the member elects an alternative retirement option, the terms of that option control the payment of this portion of the benefit.
(4) To defer receiving in any form the member's annuity savings account. If a member chooses this option, the member:

(A) is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit, and the annuity savings account continues to be invested according to the member's direction; and
(B) later may choose, as of the first day of a month, to receive a distribution of:

(i) the entire amount credited to the member in the annuity savings account, in which case, the member is not entitled to an annuity as part of the member's retirement benefit; or
(ii) an amount equal to the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986, in which case, the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the remaining balance in the member's annuity savings account.

If the member does not choose a distribution option, the member is entitled to an annuity purchasable by the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account, and the annuity will take the form required by Section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code, unless the member has selected a benefit payment option other than the five-year guaranteed payment option.

Regardless of the payment option selected by the member, contributions totaling not more than $1,000 that are posted to a member's annuity savings account after the final date on which the member's retirement benefit is processed may be distributed to the member as a lump sum payment.

Benefit Payment Options

A. Before a Member's Retirement

If a member dies before retirement, the designated beneficiary may receive only the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, unless the designated beneficiary is entitled to survivor benefits described below. A member that designates more than one beneficiary may allocate benefit shares in percentage increments.

B. Five-Year Guaranteed Payments

A retiring member is entitled to receive monthly retirement benefits that are guaranteed for five years or until the member's death, whichever is later.

C. Other Payment Options

In lieu of the five-year guaranteed payment option, a member may select in writing any of the following non-conflicting options for the payment of the member's retirement benefit:

(1) Joint and Survivor Option.
A member receives a decreased retirement benefit during the member's lifetime, and a benefit is payable after the member's death to a designated beneficiary during the beneficiary's lifetime. The member selects whether the beneficiary's benefit is the full decreased retirement benefit or two-thirds or one-half of that benefit.

(2) Benefit with No Guarantee Option.
A member receives an increased lifetime retirement benefit without the five-year payment guarantee.

(3) Payment Integrated with Social Security Option.
A member who retires before the age of eligibility for Social Security benefits elects to receive a level benefit during retirement in which case the member receives an increased retirement benefit until the age of Social Security eligibility and a decreased retirement benefit after that age.

(4) Cash Refund Annuity Option.
A member receives a lifetime annuity purchasable by the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, and the member's designated beneficiary receives a refund payment equal to:

(A) the total amount used in computing the annuity at the member's retirement date; minus

(B) the total annuity payments paid and due the member before the member's death.

D. Beneficiary Designations

If a designated beneficiary dies before a member retires, the selection is automatically cancelled. The member may make a new beneficiary election and change the benefit payment option.

If a member is receiving a benefit from the fund and:

(1) the designated beneficiary dies;

(2) the member marries (for the first time or after the death of the member's spouse), and the member's designated beneficiary is not the member's current spouse or the member has not designated a beneficiary; or

(3) the member and the member's designated beneficiary have been parties in an action for dissolution of marriage in which a court issues a final order after the member's first benefit payment is made;

the member may change the member's designated beneficiary or form of benefit and receive an actuarially adjusted and recalculated benefit for the remainder of:

(A) the member's life; or

(B) the member's life and the life of the newly designated beneficiary.

The member may not elect to change to a five-year guaranteed form of benefit. If the member's new election is the joint and survivor option, the member indicates whether the designated beneficiary's benefit will equal the member's full recalculated retirement benefit or two-thirds or one-half of the member's full recalculated benefit. The member bears the cost of recalculating the benefit.

A member may not change the member's designated beneficiary if a final order or property settlement in the member's dissolution of marriage:

(1) prohibits a change; or

(2) provides a right to a survivor benefit to a person who would be removed as the designated beneficiary.

A member may direct that the member's retirement benefit be paid to a revocable trust that permits the member unrestricted access to the amounts held in the trust. The member's direction is not considered an assignment or transfer of benefits.

The Board may adopt a policy to permit annual payment of a member's retirement benefit whenever the amount of the monthly benefit to be paid to the member is not more than $5.

Option to Withdraw Annuity Savings Account Before Retirement

A member who:

(1) has attained vested status in the Fund; and

(2) does not perform any service in a position covered by the Fund for at least 30 days after the member terminates employment;

may make an irrevocable election to withdraw the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account by providing notice of the election to the Board. The Board then pays the amount in the member's annuity savings account as a lump sum. A member who withdraws the member's annuity savings account under this provision is entitled to receive, when the member becomes eligible to do so, an unreduced retirement benefit equal to the pension provided by the member's employer contributions.

Payment of Benefits

A member's retirement benefit payments must start not more than 90 days after the member's application for benefits is completed and filed. After the first benefit payment, a member must receive monthly benefit payments by the tenth day of each month.

Except when a member is permitted to change the designation of a beneficiary as described above, a member may not change:

(1) the member's benefit payment option;

(2) the selection of a lump sum payment of the member's annuity savings account as a distribution option; or

(3) the beneficiary designation if the member selects the joint and survivor payment option;

after the first day of the month in which the member's benefit payments are scheduled to begin. It is immaterial whether a benefit check has been sent, received, or negotiated.

Estimated Benefit Payments

If TRF pays an estimated benefit, the estimated benefit must be at least 85% of the pension portion of a member's retirement benefit. TRF may calculate and pay an estimated benefit if:

(1) the member has applied for a retirement benefit and has chosen a date on which the benefit is to begin;
(2) the member's membership records are incomplete or have not been certified; and
(3) the member's membership records submitted to the Fund establish that the member is entitled to a retirement benefit.

After the Fund determines the member's actual retirement benefit, the Fund must temporarily adjust the retirement benefit paid to the member to reconcile any underpayment or overpayment that results from the payment of estimated benefits. The Fund may make the temporary adjustment of the retirement benefit paid to the member over a reasonable time, as determined by the Board.

Direct Deposit of Benefits

The Fund requires direct deposit or another method approved by the Board as the preferred way for the members and beneficiaries to receive monthly benefits.

A member or beneficiary who does not wish to use direct deposit or another method approved by the Board may request from the Board or a designee of the Board a waiver of the requirement. The member or beneficiary must:

(1) state the reason for requesting the waiver; and
(2) sign the waiver form.

The Board or the Board's designee shall grant the waiver, approval of which shall not be unreasonably denied, if any of the following apply:

(1) The member or beneficiary currently does not have a savings or checking account.
(2) The member or beneficiary is unable to establish a savings or checking account near the member's home without paying a service fee.
(3) The member's or beneficiary's home is too remote to have access to a financial institution where direct deposit may be made.
(4) The member's or beneficiary's financial institution is unable to:
    (A) accept direct deposit; or
    (B) process an electronic withdrawal.
(5) The Board determines that the facts of the particular case warrant a waiver.

The Board cannot stop the monthly benefits of a member or beneficiary who is in pay status as of July 1, 2009, and receiving monthly benefits in a manner other than direct deposit or another method approved by the Board, because the member or beneficiary is receiving monthly benefits in that manner.

A member or beneficiary who receives a monthly benefit by direct deposit receives a written notice:

(1) before each change in the amount of the member's or beneficiary's benefit; or
(2) once every 12 months, if the benefit amount does not change;

showing the benefit amount, including any cost-of-living increase or other adjustment to the benefit amount, and a summary of the member's or beneficiary's payment history since the last written notice.

Benefits Exempt From Legal Process; Assignment of Benefits

Benefits payable from the Fund are exempt from seizure or levy on attachment, supplemental process, and all other processes.

A member's transfer of a benefit from the Fund is void. A member may assign benefits to pay:

(1) premiums on a group, life, hospitalization, surgical, or medical insurance plan maintained in whole or in part by a state agency; and

(2) dues to an association that proves to the Board's satisfaction that the association has as members at least 20% of the number of retired members of the Fund.

Notwithstanding a contrary collateral agreement, court order, process, attachment, or levy, the right to receive death benefits vests with the designated beneficiary on file with TRF at the time of the member's death. The Fund shall distribute the death benefit to the designated beneficiary or the designated beneficiary's estate.

Special Benefit

A retired member is entitled to a supplemental retirement benefit paid by the Fund as long as the member meets the following conditions:

(1) The member currently receives a retirement benefit from the Fund.

(2) The member is at least 65 years of age.

(3) The member is eligible for less than $200 per month in retirement benefits under the federal Social Security Act.

The amount of the supplemental benefit is the difference between $200 and the total of all retirement benefits that the member is eligible to receive under the federal Social Security Act.

The General Assembly must appropriate from the state General Fund the amount necessary to pay this benefit.

Withholding of Benefits

The Board may stop a member's benefit in the following instances:

(1) The member fails to report for a required examination, unless excused by the Board.

(2) The member disobeys the requirements of the Board regarding an examination.

(3) The member refuses to repay an overpayment of benefits.

(4) The Board has reasonable cause to believe that:

(A) the member has died; or

(B) the member is no longer disabled.

Reemployment After Retirement

After June 30, 2007, the following apply to a member who is reemployed more than 30 days after the member's retirement in a position covered by the Fund:

(1) The member's retirement benefit payments continue during the member's period of reemployment without regard to the amount of the member's earnings from the covered position.

(2) The member may not make contributions to the Fund during the member's period of reemployment.

(3) The member's employer may not make contributions on behalf of the member to the Fund during the member's period of reemployment.

(4) The member does not earn creditable service in the Fund for the member's period of reemployment.

(5) The member is not entitled to an additional benefit from the Fund for the member's period of reemployment.

When a member who is reemployed more than 30 days after the member's retirement in a position covered by PERF, the member's benefit payments continue, and the member begins making employee contributions to the Fund. The retired member's employer must make employer contributions to Fund for the member throughout the member's period of reemployment.

If a member who is receiving retirement benefits is reemployed in a position covered by the Fund or PERF less than 30 days after the member's retirement, the member's benefit payments stop, and the member resumes making employee contributions to the Fund. The employer of the retired member must make employer contributions to the Fund for the member throughout the member's reemployment.

A member who dies during reemployment:

(1) in a position covered by PERF; or

(2) that began less than 30 days after the member's retirement in a position covered by the Fund;

is entitled to receive the member's retirement benefits that are payable without change from before the member's reemployment plus any additional benefit that the member earned during reemployment.

For a member who is required to make contributions to the Fund during the period of the member's reemployment, the contributions and interest credited to the member's annuity savings account are paid upon termination of the member's reemployment to a member who is reemployed for fewer than 90 consecutive school days.

When the reemployment of a member:

(1) in a position covered by PERF; or

(2) who was reemployed less than 30 days after the member's retirement in a position covered by the Fund;

continues for more than 90 consecutive school days, the member receives an additional benefit upon termination of reemployment. The additional benefit is the sum of a supplemental pension, computed using the member's years of service and average compensation during reemployment, and a supplemental annuity, provided by contributions and interest credited to the member during reemployment. The additional benefit is payable as the member chooses from any of the payment options available to the member for payment of the member's original retirement benefit.

After July 31, 2009, if on or before the date the member files an application for retirement benefits, the member has a formal or informal agreement with an employer covered by PERF or TRF, to become reemployed in a position covered by PERF or TRF after the member's retirement, regardless of the timeframe between the member's retirement and the member's reemployment, the member's application for retirement benefits is void. If the member has received a retirement benefit, the member must repay all retirement benefits received.

Election or Appointment to Elected Position Covered by TRF or PERF; Other Service

If a member who is receiving retirement benefits is elected or appointed to an elected position covered by TRF or PERF, the member must file a written, irrevocable election with the Board to continue or discontinue retirement benefits while the member holds the elected position.

If a member:
(1) is elected or appointed to an elected position and:
(A) attains at least 55 years of age; and
(B) completes at least 20 years of service; or
(2) is serving in any other position covered by TRF or PERF and:
(A) attains at least 70 years of age; and
(B) completes at least 20 years of service;
while holding the position or not later than 30 days after the day on which the member's elected term of office ends, the member may file a written, irrevocable election to begin receiving retirement benefits to which the member is entitled by age and service. If the member elects to begin receiving retirement benefits, the member may choose whether to retire from TRF or PERF. If the member chooses to retire from INPRS, PERF is responsible for paying the member's retirement benefits, and TRF pays to PERF: (1) the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account in TRF; and (2) the proportionate actuarial cost of the member's pension.

If the member elects to discontinue receiving retirement benefits, the member must make employee contributions to the Fund and accrues an additional benefit computed and payable as described above for a member who is reemployed after retirement when the member leaves the elected position.

If the member elects to continue or begin receiving benefits:
(1) the member may continue to make employee contributions to the Fund, but is not required to do so; and

(2) the member waives the accrual of service credit and the right to an additional benefit from service in the position, except to the extent that the value of the accrual of additional service credit and a supplemental benefit exceeds the actuarial value of the benefit which the member has elected to continue or receive.

If a member elected or appointed to an elected position makes the election described above to continue or begin receiving retirement benefits, the member's employer must make employer contributions to the Fund only for past service liability based on the salary of the position to which the member has been elected or appointed.

Disability Benefits

A member is eligible for classroom disability benefits from the Fund if the member:
(1) has at least five years of creditable service;
(2) has a temporary or permanent disability that continues for six months or more; and
(3) applies for the classroom disability benefits within one year of the disability.

The Board may waive the one-year filing requirement if the Board finds extenuating circumstances that justifiably prevented the member from applying within one year.

The classroom disability benefit is equal to $125 per month plus an additional $5 per month for each year of service over five years. Each classroom disability payment is charged against the retirement allowance account.

The Board orders payment of a classroom disability benefit after a physical examination of the member by a physician selected by the Board. No benefits can be paid after an examination by the Board's physician establishes to the Board's satisfaction that the disability is removed. If a member refuses to submit to an examination by the Board's physician, the Board must discontinue benefits until the member complies. If the member's refusal continues for one year, the member's right to disability benefits may be canceled.

If a member:
(1) dies while receiving disability benefits; or
(2) returns to teaching and dies before retirement;
the total disability benefit that the member received is deducted from the amount paid to the member's designated beneficiary or estate.

At 65 years of age or a selected earlier retirement date, the member may request that the disability benefit cease and the member's retirement benefit begin. A member's retirement benefit may not be reduced because the member received a disability benefit.

Alternative Disability Benefit

A member who:
(1) has at least five years of creditable service; and
(2) is determined to be disabled by the Social Security Administration;

may elect to receive disability benefits under IC 5-10.2-4-6, if the disability occurred after June 30, 1984. The amount of this disability benefit is determined by the formula for normal retirement using the years of creditable service worked to the date of disability and without any reduction for early retirement. The monthly disability retirement benefit may not be less than $180 per month. Annual verification of Social Security disability is required until the member becomes age 65.

Survivor Benefits

A. Surviving Spouse and Surviving Dependents

1. *Generally*

A surviving spouse or surviving dependent of a member is entitled to receive a survivor benefit if the member:

(1) dies after March 31, 1990;
(2) while in service in a position covered by the Fund:
  (A) with at least 10 years of creditable service, if the member dies in service as a member of the General Assembly;
  (B) with at least 15 years of creditable service; or
  (C) with at least 10 years but not more than 14 years of creditable service, if the member was at least 65 years of age; and
(3) the survivor qualifies for a survivor benefit.

Survivor benefits must be reduced by any disability benefits paid to the member.

2. *Surviving Spouse*

A surviving spouse who was married to the deceased member for at least two years is entitled to receive a survivor benefit equal to the monthly benefit payable to the spouse under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death following retirement at the later of: (1) age 50; or (2) the actual date of death.

The Board may determine that a surviving spouse who was married at least two years to a member who:

(1) dies after June 30, 1996;
(2) has at least 30 years of creditable service; and
(3) dies in service in a position covered by the Fund;

is entitled to a monthly benefit payable under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death following retirement at the later of: (a) 55 years of age; or (b) the actual date of death.

3. *Surviving Dependents*

If the member dies without a surviving spouse who was married to the member for at least two years, but with a surviving dependent, the surviving dependent is entitled to receive a monthly amount equal to the actuarial equivalent of the monthly benefit that would have been payable to the spouse (assuming the spouse had the same birth date as the member) under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death following retirement at the later of: (1) 50 years of age; or (2) the actual date of death.

If the member:

(1) dies after June 30, 1996;
(2) has at least 30 years of creditable service; and
(3) dies in service in a covered position;

the surviving dependent's benefit is a monthly amount equal to the actuarial equivalent of the monthly benefit that would have been payable to the spouse (assuming the spouse had the same birth date as the member) under the joint and survivor option upon the member's death at the later of: (a) 55 years of age; or (b) the actual date of death.

If:

(1) there is more than one surviving dependent; and
(2) the member does not allocate benefit shares in percentage increments to the member's designated surviving dependents in a manner authorized by rule by TRF,

the actuarial equivalent of the benefit described above is calculated and, considering the dependents' attained ages, an equal dollar amount determined as the monthly benefit paid to each dependent.

These monthly benefits are payable to the surviving dependent until the earlier of:

(1) the date the surviving dependent reaches age 18; or
(2) the surviving dependent's death.

However, if the surviving dependent is permanently and totally disabled at the time the surviving dependent becomes age 18 (using disability guidelines established by the Social Security Administration), the benefit is payable until the date the surviving dependent is no longer disabled or dies, whichever occurs first.

4. *Payment Options for Member's Annuity Savings Account*

If a member did not designate a beneficiary or the designated beneficiary does not survive the member, the surviving spouse or surviving dependent who is entitled to a survivor benefit may elect to receive:

(1) a lump sum payment of the total amount credited to the member's annuity savings account; or
(2) an amount equal to the member's federal income tax basis in the member's annuity savings account as of December 31, 1986.

A surviving spouse or surviving dependent who makes this election is not entitled to an annuity as part of the monthly retirement benefit to the extent of the lump sum payment.

Any additional annuity savings account contributions are not included in calculating survivor benefits, but are payable to:

(1) the member's surviving designated beneficiary; or
(2) the member's estate, if there is no beneficiary.

B. Other Designated Beneficiaries

If a member is survived by a designated beneficiary, the following provisions apply:

(1) If the member is survived by one designated beneficiary, the designated beneficiary is entitled to receive in a lump sum or over a period of up to five years, as elected by the beneficiary, the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, less any disability benefits paid to the member.
(2) If the member is survived by two or more designated beneficiaries and the member has not allocated benefit shares in percentage increments, the designated beneficiaries are entitled to receive in a lump sum, or over a period of up to five years, as elected by the designated beneficiaries, equal shares of the amount credited to the member's annuity savings account, less any disability benefits paid to the member.
(3) If the member is also survived by a spouse or dependent who is entitled to a survivor benefit, the surviving spouse or dependent is not entitled to an annuity or a lump sum payment as part of the survivor benefit, unless the surviving spouse or dependent is also a designated beneficiary.

C. Member's Estate

If a member dies:
(1) without a surviving spouse or dependent who qualifies for survivor benefits; and
(2) without a surviving designated beneficiary entitled to receive the member's annuity savings account;
the amount in the member's annuity savings account, minus any disability benefits paid to the member, is paid to the member's estate.

D. Member Not In Service at Death

1. *Eligible for Retirement or Disability Benefit*

If a member dies:
(1) after March 31, 1990;
(2) while not in service in a covered position; and
(3) while eligible to receive retirement benefits under IC 5-10.2-4-1 or disability benefits under IC 5-10.2-4-6, but before applying for them;
the member's surviving spouse or dependent is entitled to survivor benefits. Survivor benefits are reduced by any disability benefits paid to the member.

2. *Not Eligible for a Retirement or Disability Benefit*

If a member dies while not in service but before being eligible for a retirement or disability benefit, the named beneficiary (or the member's estate if there is no named beneficiary) will receive the amount payable to the member upon suspension of Fund membership.

E. Unclaimed Survivor Benefits and Member Accounts

Unclaimed survivor's benefits and member accounts are forfeited and credited to the Fund three years after the member's death. However, the Board may honor a claim made more than three years after the member's death if the Board finds, in the Board's discretion, that:
(1) the member died after August 31, 1992; and
(2) either:
(A) the delay in making the claim was reasonable; or

(B) other extenuating circumstances justify the award of the benefit to the claimant.

F. Payment of a Minimum Amount

When a member dies:
(1) after July 1, 1991;
(2) while receiving or eligible to receive retirement benefits;
(3) without a survivor entitled to benefits; and
(4) without having received payments at least equal to the minimum amount;
the difference between the amount already paid to the member and the minimum amount is paid in a lump sum to the member's designated beneficiaries in equal shares or to the member's estate.

"Minimum amount" means the entire amount credited to the member's annuity savings account at the time of:
(1) retirement; or
(2) death while entitled to retirement benefits;
minus all benefits paid to the member and the member's survivors.

If a member dies with a survivor entitled to benefits, the calculation is made at the time of death of the last survivor. If the member and all survivors have not received payments at least equal to the minimum amount, the difference is paid in a lump sum to the survivor's estate.

Suspension of Fund Membership and Withdrawal of Contributions

A member who terminates employment and is not eligible for retirement or disability retirement may suspend membership in the Fund and is entitled to withdraw in a lump sum the member's contributions (or contributions "picked up" by the employer) plus the interest credited to the member.

After five continuous years in which the member performs no service in a covered position, the member's Fund membership is automatically suspended unless the member is vested in the Fund.

The Board may suspend a member's Fund membership if:
(1) the member has not performed any service in a covered position for two years;
(2) the member is not vested in the Fund; and
(3) the value of the member's annuity savings account is not more than $1,000.

If the Board suspends the member's Fund membership under this provision, the Board must pay the member's annuity savings account in a lump sum.

If a member does not claim the member's money within five years after suspension of membership, the money is credited to the Fund. The Fund retains the money until claimed by the member, with no further interest credits to the member.

However, if a member suspends membership in the fund because the member is no longer in a covered position but does not separate from employment with the member's employer, money is credited to the Fund only if the member does not claim the money within 45 years after suspension of membership.

Any reasonable costs of locating the member or the member's beneficiary may be charged against the member's or the beneficiary's money.

If a member resumes service in a covered position, the member may claim as creditable service the period of employment before the suspension of membership, but only to the extent that the same period of employment is not being used by another governmental plan for the member's benefit in that plan.

A member who:
(1) has not attained vested status in the Fund;
(2) is not an active participant in the Fund; and
(3) is an active participant in a sheriff's pension trust under IC 36-8-10-12;
may suspend membership in the Fund and transfer the entire amount in the member's annuity savings account in accordance with the member's purchase of service credit under IC 36-8-10-12.5. The transfer is irrevocable. A member who makes the transfer waives all credit for service in the Fund.

Participation in More Than One Public Pension Plan

For a public employee who retires with service in more than one retirement fund, the employee may choose at the time the empoyee files an application for retirement benefits which fund to retire from. The fund that the employee chooses pays the retirement benefits to the employee. The employee's pension is computed and vested status determined on the basis of the combined creditable service in all funds. The annuity, if any, is computed on the basis of amounts credited to the employee in the annuity savings accounts in all funds.

The funds in which the employee was a member must pay to the fund responsible for paying the employee's benefits:
(1) the amount credited to the employee in the employee's annuity savings account minus any amount withdrawn by the employee; and
(2) the proportionate actuarial cost of the employee's pension.

Postretirement Increases

Benefit increases to TRF members, survivors, and beneficiaries are granted on an ad hoc basis by the General Assembly.

The following increases were granted from 2002 through 2012 to members (or survivors or beneficiaries of a member), did not apply to benefits payable as a lump sum, and were in addition to any other increases provided by law.

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2002	None		$50 or an amount determined by the person's total number of years of creditable service in TRF and by the total number since the person retired (whichever is greater).	Before 7/2/01 and received monthly benefits on 10/1/02.
2003	1% 2% 3%	After 7/1/95; before 7/2/00* After 7/1/77; before 7/2/95* Before 7/2/77* *Payable after 12/31/02	None	
2004	1% 2% 3%	After 7/1/96; before 7/2/01* After 7/1/78; before 7/2/96* Before 7/2/78* *Payable after 12/31/03	None	
2005	1% 2% 3%	After 7/1/96; before 7/2/02* After 7/1/78; before 7/2/96* Before 7/2/78* *Payable after 12/31/04	None	
2006	1% 2%	After 7/1/90; before 7/2/03* Before 7/2/90* *Payable after 12/31/05	None	
2007	1% 2%	After 7/1/91; before 7/2/04* Before 7/2/91 *Payable after 12/31/06	None	
2008	1% 2%	After 7/1/99; before 7/2/05* Before 7/2/99 *Payable after 12/31/07	None	

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2009	1% 2%	After 7/1/00; before 7/2/06* Before 7/2/00 *Payable after 12/31/08	None	
2009	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/09	Before 1/1/09 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/09 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.
2010	None		$125 $235 $325 $400 Payable not later than 10/1/10	Before 12/1/09 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/10 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only) at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.

Year Eff.	COLA	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:	One-Time 13th Check	For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2011	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/11	Before 1/1/11 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/11 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only! at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.
2012	None		$150 $275 $375 $450 Payable not later than 10/1/12	Before 12/1/11 and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on 7/1/12 with creditable service of: at least 5 years, but less than 10 (disability benefits only! at least 10 years, but less than 20 at least 20 years, but less than 30 at least 30 years.

Funding

The General Assembly is required to appropriate an amount sufficient to cover the state's actuarial liability for each member covered by the pre-1996 account and for each state employee covered by the 1996 account.

Currently the pre-1996 account of the TRF is funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, with the state appropriating only the amount necessary to fund the benefits due in a particular year. The 1996 account of the TRF is actuarially funded with local school corporations contributing a specified percentage of payroll to cover the costs of the Fund.

Funding of cost-of-living increases for both the pre-1996 account and the 1996 account are amortized over 30 years.

Pension Stabilization Fund

In 1995, the General Assembly established the Pension Stabilization Fund. The intent of the Pension Stabilization Fund is to stabilize the state's General Fund teacher pension expenditures as a percentage of the state's General Fund budget. The Pension Stabilization Fund is part of the pre-1996 account and is administered by the Board.

The fund consists of: (1) surplus lottery revenues allocated to the Pension Stabilization Fund under IC 4-30-16-3; (2) a portion of the employer reserve balance (as determined by the budget director so that the employer reserve is sufficient for cash flow needs); and (3) other amounts appropriated to the Pension Stabilization Fund by the General Assembly.

IC 4-30-16-3 requires that the Lottery Commission transfer to TRF from surplus lottery revenues $7.5 million quarterly ($30 million annually). The amounts transferred go into the Pension Stabilization Fund and are in addition to the appropriation needed to pay benefits for the state fiscal year.

For FY 2004 and FY 2005, the amount the Lottery Commission transferred to TRF could be used only to reduce the employer contribution rate for teachers covered by the 1996 account. In addition, the Board was required to pay the pre-1996 account pension liabilities for each fiscal year using an amount not to exceed $190 million each fiscal year from the Pension Stabilization Fund.

For FY 2006, the $30 million annual transfer to TRF from surplus lottery revenues was restored. In addition, $715 million was allocated from the Pension Stabilization Fund to the 1996 account to fund the accrued liability for individuals who were members of the pre-1996 account before July 1, 1995, and who, after June 30, 1995, became members of the 1996 account.

The Budget Agency, after review by the State Budget Committee and with the approval of the Governor, may change the Pension Stabilization Fund percentage so that the present value of future payments from the fund equals the fund's balance plus the present value of future receipts to the fund. The payments may not allow the fund balance to be negative.

The General Assembly appropriated $200 million to the Pension Stabilization Fund in 1996 and in 1997 appropriated $75 million per year for the 1997-1999 biennium.

For calendar year 2012, the General Assembly provided that the balance of 50% of the state excess reserves over $50 million after raising to 80% the funding level of certain state pension plans be transferred to the Pension Stabilization Fund.

For calendar years beginning after 2012, the General Assembly provided that 50% of any state excess reserves be transferred to the Pension Stabilization Fund.

The history of the Pension Stabilization Fund is shown in the following exhibit.

PENSION STABILIZATION FUND

Date	Transaction Description	Contributions	Interest Earned	Balance
2003				
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	$30,000,000		$1,816,817,879
30-Jun	Contributions from State	34,360		1,816,852,238
30-Jun	Funds from pension payouts	19,287,540		1,836,139,778
30-Jun	Interest/earnings credited		23,654,726	$1,859,794,504
2004				
30-Jun	Contributions from State	$16,802		$1,859,811,306
30-Jun	Funds from pension payouts	(182,218,797)		1,677,592,509
30-Jun	Interest/earnings credited		275,473,174	$1,953,065,682
2005				
30-Jun	Contributions from State	$15,689		$1,953,081,372
30-Jun	Funds from pension payouts	(168,633,421)		1,784,447,951
30-Jun	Interest/earnings credited		186,583,684	$1,971,031,635
2006				
30-Jun	Contributions from State (OEE)	$17,093		$1,971,048,727
30-Jun	Transfer to 96 Fund (HEA 1001, Sec. 235)	(715,000,000)		1,256,048,727
30-Jun	Net Appreciation		251,012,638	1,507,061,366
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		$1,537,061,366
2007				
30-Jun	Contributions from State (OEE)	$17,324		$1,537,078,690
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		322,451,506	1,859,530,196
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		1,889,530,196
30-Jun	Funds for Pension Payouts	(9,419,251)		$1,880,110,944
2008				
30-Jun	Contributions from State (OEE)	$11,037		$1,880,121,982
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		(100,347,016)	1,779,774,966
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		1,809,774,966
30-Jun	Funds for Pension Payouts	(6,825,112)		1,802,949,854
30-Jun	Close Out of 6/30/07 Employer Reserves	224,681,367		2,027,811,221
30-Jun	Close Out of 6/30/08 Employer Reserves	$56,642,601		$2,084,453,822
2009				
30-Jun	Contributions from Employers	$10,722,670		$2,095,176,492
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		(510,781,507)	1,584,394,986
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		1,614,394,986
30-Jun	Forfeiture-Deceased/Disability	30,520		$1,614,425,505
2010				
30-Jun	Contributions from Employers	$11,699,914		$1,626,125,419
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		312,290,822	1,938,416,241

30-Jun	Funds for Pension Payouts	(26,757,044)		1,911,659,197
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		1,941.659,197
30-Jun	Forfeiture-Deceased/Disability	132,194		1,941,791,391
30-Jun	Transfer Inactive accts back to Member Reserve	(10,230,266)		1,931,561,125
30-Jun	Outdated Checks Claimed by TRF	1,254,241		1,932,815,366
2011				
30-Jun	Contributions from Employers	$11,927,939		$1,944,743,305
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		343,113,636	2,287,856,941
30-Jun	Funds for Pension Payouts	(65,135,423)		2,222,721,518
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	35,000,000		2,257,721,518
30-Jun	Forfeiture-Decreased/Disability	5,827,611		2,263,549,129
2012				
30-Jun	Contributions from Employers	$12,292,223		$2,275,841,352
30-Jun	Net Appreciation (Depreciation)		43,677,937	2,319,519,289
30-Jun	Funds for Pension Payouts	(104,804,718)		2,214,714,571
30-Jun	Contributions from Lottery	30,000,000		2,244,714,571
30-Jun	Forfeiture-Decreased/Disability	5,806,764		2,250,521,335

Undistributed Income Reserve

The Board is required to determine the Fund's undistributed income reserve each year as of June 30 and under the Fund's actuarial valuation as of June 30. After crediting interest to the members' annuity savings accounts in the Guaranteed Fund, actual earnings to the alternative investment programs, and distributing an amount up to the interest credit rate (but not to exceed any remaining earnings) to the reserve accounts, any remaining undistributed income reserve must be distributed on a pro rata basis (based on the fiscal year beginning balances) to all reserve accounts in the pre-1996 account, including the Pension Stabilization Fund, and in the 1996 account.

Amounts in the undistributed income reserve may not be distributed to the following:

(1) Members' annuity savings accounts in the Guaranteed Fund or the alternative investment programs.

(2) The annuity reserve for benefits-in-force.

Source of Revenue:

State General Fund appropriations.

TRF FUND INFORMATION
(Pre-1996 and 1996)

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	73,350	75,833	76,256	74,343	72,872	71,343	70,573
Benefit Recipients	39,849	41,253	42,817	44,492	45,659	47,975	49,971
Inactive Vested Members	5,303	5,021	5,187	6,858	7,670	6,636	6,367
Total	118,502	122,107	124,260	125,693	126,201	125,954	126,911
Pension Normal Cost	$263,000,000	$280,087,376	$230,754,599	$221,992,372	$242,348,040	$239,359,419	$228,679,712
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$17,365,572,132	$18,815,812,935	$18,750,062,742	$19,162,625,560	$19,896,625,065	$20,315,242,855	$20,860,323,537
Less: Market Value of Assets	$7,791,423,832	$8,980,793,999	$8,563,959,336	$7,199,138,852	$8,140,768,501	$9,121,736,893	$9,077,059,225
Less:							
Funding Value Adjustment	-$104,734,867	-$504,234,913	$470,088,058	$830,682,039	$664,195,121	-$229,677,547	-$162,497,651
Unfunded Accrued Liability	$9,678,883,167	$10,339,253,849	$9,716,015,348	$11,132,804,669	$11,091,661,443	$11,423,183,509	$11,945,761,963
Funded Ratio	44%	45%	48%	42%	44%	44%	43%
Annual Benefits Payable	$650,032,416	$695,309,577	$744,637,212	$798,378,990	$831,473,868	$898,597,776	$953,480,328
Average Annual Benefit	$16,312	$16,855	$17,391	$17,944	$18,211	$18,731	$19,081
Annual COLA Assumption	1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Employer Contribution Rate*	7.00%	7.00%	7.25%	7.13% **	7.00%	7.50%	7.50%
State Fund Cost (Appropriation)	$554,880,365	$588,173,187	$623,463,578	$662,601,316	$687,306,248	$704,298,497	$725,400,000

* TRF 1996 Account is funded through employer contributions (as a percentage of payroll). TRF Pre-1996 Account is funded through state funded appropriations.
** 7.25% from July 1 - December 31, 2008; 7.0% from January 1 - June 30, 2009.

1977 JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM
1985 JUDGES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

IC 33-38 TRUST ACCT. NO. 74210

The Judges' Retirement System consists of two plans (the 1977 System and the 1985 System) that provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to state and county judges.

The 1977 System includes all individuals who began service as a judge before September 1, 1985, unless the individual, within ten days after becoming a judge, filed an irrevocable election not to participate in the 1977 System.

The 1985 System covers all individuals who: (1) began service as a judge after August 31, 1985; and (2) are not participants in the 1977 System. Beginning January 1, 2011, full-time magistrates who are serving on July 1, 2010, may elect to be members of the 1985 System. The 1985 System is mandatory for all new judges and beginning January 1, 2011, all new full-time magistrates.

The INPRS Board administers the judges' retirement systems.

Confidentiality of System Records

System records of individual participants and participants' information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of the participant.

The INPRS Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the judges' retirement systems. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

A participant is entitled to a retirement benefit under the applicable 1977 System or the 1985 System if the participant meets one of the age and service minimums:
(1) the participant is at least age 62 and has at least 8 years of service credit; or
(2) the participant is at least age 55 and the participant's age and years of service equal at least 85.

In addition, the participant must not be receiving any salary from the state for services currently performed as a judge or a magistrate.

To receive an unreduced retirement benefit, a participant must be:
(1) at least 65; or
(2) at least 55, if the participant's age in years plus the participant's years of service total 85 or more.

The annual unreduced retirement benefit equals the product of:
(1) the annual salary:
(A) currently paid for the office which the participant held at the time of the participant's separation of service (1977 System); or

(B) for the 1985 System: (i) before January 1, 2011, paid to the participant at the time of the participant's separation from service or (ii) after December 31, 2010, currently paid for the office which the participant held at the participant's separation from service; multiplied by

(2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage of Salary
8	24%
9	27%
10	3
11	33%
12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%
16	54%
17	55%
18	56%
19	57%
20	58%
21	59%
22 or more	60%

The annual salary for a participant who, before January 1, 2011:

(1) separates from service;

(2) is entitled to receive a retirement benefit, but does not apply; and

(3) does not earn additional service credit after December 31, 2009;

is the salary being paid to the participant at the time of the participant's separation from service.

For a participant with a partial year of service (in addition to at least eight full years of service), the participant's annual retirement benefit includes an additional amount calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based on the number of months in the partial year of service.

If the annual retirement benefit of a participant who began service as a judge before July 1, 1977, computed by this formula is less than the benefit the participant would have received under the retirement system in effect on June 30, 1977, the participant is entitled to receive the greater amount.

Retirement Age

Normal retirement age is 65 with at least 8 years service.

Early Retirement

A participant may retire at age 62 with the requisite years of service. However, the participant's pension is reduced by 0.1% for each month the member's age on the date the participant begins receiving a retirement benefit precedes the participant's 65th birthday. This reduction in benefit amount does not apply to:

(1) participants who are separated from service because of permanent disability;

(2) survivors of participants who die in service after August 1, 1992;

(3) survivors of participants who die while not in service but while entitled to a future benefit; or
(4) participants who are entitled to retire with an unreduced benefit based on age plus years of service.

Vesting

Vesting occurs after eight years of service.

Contributions

Participants are required to contribute 6% of their annual salary received for services as a judge for a maximum of 22 years.

The state may elect to pay the contribution for participants in the 1985 System.

Return of Contributions

1977 System

A participant whose employment as a judge is terminated, regardless of cause, may withdraw from the 1977 System if the participant has less than 12 years of service.

1985 System

A participant is entitled to withdraw from the 1985 System if the participant:
(1) ceases service as a judge or a full-time magistrate, other than by death or disability; and
(2) is not eligible for a retirement benefit.

A participant who withdraws from either system is entitled to a refund of the participant's contributions, plus interest at a rate specified by rule by the INPRS Board, payable in full within 60 days after the date of the withdrawal application or in installments as the participant elects.

Disability Benefit

For both the 1977 System and the 1985 System, a participant is considered permanently disabled if the INPRS Board receives a written certification by at least two licensed and practicing physicians appointed by the INPRS Board that:
(1) the participant is totally incapacitated, by reason of physical or mental infirmities, from earning a livelihood; and
(2) the condition is likely to be permanent.

The annual benefit for a participant who is totally disabled equals the product of:
(1) the annual salary:
(A) currently paid for the office which the participant held at the time of the participant's separation from service (1977 System); or
(B) paid to the participant at the time of the participant's separation from service (1985 System); multiplied by
(2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage of Salary
0-12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%
16	54%
17	55%
18	56%
19	57%
20	58%
21	59%
22 or more	60%

For a participant with a partial year of service (in addition to at least eight full years of service), the participant's annual disability benefit includes an additional amount calculated by prorating between the applicable percentages, based on the number of months in the partial year of service.

A participant receiving disability benefits must be reexamined at least once a year by at least two physicians appointed by the INPRS Board. If a participant is no longer disabled, benefits stop as of the date of the physician examination, unless the participant meets the requirements for a retirement benefit.

Survivor Benefits

1977 System

A surviving spouse or children (as designated by the participant) of a participant who qualified for benefits before July 1, 1977, are entitled to a survivor benefit equal to the greater of:

(1) the sum of $2,000, plus 50% of the amount of the retirement benefit:
  (A) the participant was receiving at the time of death; or
  (B) the participant was entitled to receive if the participant had retired; or
(2) $12,000.

A surviving spouse or children (as designated by the participant) of a participant who qualified for benefits after June 30, 1977, and before July 1, 1983, either by length of service or by permanent disability, are entitled to a survivor benefit equal to the greater of:

(1) 50% of the amount of the retirement benefit:
  (A) the participant was receiving at the time of death; or
  (B) the participant was entitled to receive if the participant had retired; or
(2) $12,000.

The surviving spouse of a participant who:

(1) died after June 30, 1983, and before July 1, 1985; and
(2) was serving as a judge at the time of death;

is entitled to the same benefit (outlined in the preceding paragraph) as the surviving spouse of a permanently disabled participant who qualified for benefits after June 30, 1977, and before July 1, 1983.

The surviving spouse or children (as designated by the participant) of a participant who:

(1) dies after June 30, 1983; and
(2) on the date of the participant's death:

(A) was receiving benefits;
(B) had completed at least eight years of service as a judge and was in service as a judge;
(C) was permanently disabled; or
(D) had completed at least eight years of service, was not still in service as a judge, and was entitled to a future benefit;

is entitled, regardless of the participant's age, to a survivor's benefit equal to the greater of:

(1) 50% of the amount of the retirement benefit:
(A) the participant was receiving at the time of death; or
(B) the participant was entitled to receive if the participant had retired on the participant's date of death;

minus any reductions required for a participant younger than 65 years of age; or

(2) $12,000.

A benefit payable to a surviving child is subject to the following provisions:

(1) The total monthly benefit payable to a surviving child or children is equal to the monthly benefit that would be payable to a surviving spouse.
(2) If the participant designates more than one child to receive a benefit, then the children share the monthly benefit equally.
(3) Each child entitled to a benefit receives that child's share of the monthly benefit:
(A) until the child becomes 18 years of age; or
(B) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever is longer.

(4) If a designated child is no longer eligible to receive a benefit, the remaining child or children share the benefit payment equally.
(5) When all children designated by a participant are no longer eligible to receive a benefit, or no designation is made, the surviving spouse receives the benefit for the remainder of the spouse's life.
(6) A benefit for a surviving child may be paid to:
(A) a trust; or
(B) a custodian account established under IC 30-2-8.5 for the child.
(7) If a participant's spouse does not survive the participant (or dies after receiving a benefit) and there are no surviving children designated by the participant, the surviving dependent children of the participant are entitled to share equally a survivor's benefit in the amount that the participant's spouse received until each child is:
(A) 18 years of age; or
(B) no longer under a physical or mental disability; whichever period is longer.

If no benefit is payable to the survivors of a participant who dies after July 1, 1983, then the INPRS Board must refund to:

(1) the survivors designated by the participant;
(2) any dependent survivors, if there are no designated survivors; or
(3) the participant's estate, if there are no dependent survivors;

the participant's contributions, plus interest as determined by the INPRS Board, minus any payments made to the participant.

1985 System

A surviving spouse or a designated child of the participant is entitled to a survivor benefit, regardless of the participant's age, if, at the time of the participant's death, the participant:

(1) was receiving retirement benefits under the system;
(2) had completed at least eight years of service as a judge or a full-time magistrate and was in service as a judge or a full-time magistrate;
(3) was permanently disabled; or
(4) had completed at least eight years of service as a judge or a full-time magistrate and was not still in service as a judgeor a full-time magistrate, but was entitled to a future benefit.

The survivor benefit is equal to the greater of:

(1) 50% of the retirement benefit the participant was receiving, or the benefit which the participant would have been entitled to receive, if the participant had retired, with reductions required for a participant younger than 65 years of age; or
(2) $12,000.

A surviving spouse is entitled to receive the survivor benefit for life.

A designated child entitled to the survivor benefit receives the benefit until the child:

(1) reaches age 18; or
(2) is no longer physically or mentally disabled;

whichever is later.

If more than one child is designated by the participant, the children share the monthly benefit equally. If one child is no longer eligible to receive a benefit, then the remaining eligible children equally share the monthly benefit.

When no designated child remains eligible for the benefit or the participant does not make a designation, the surviving spouse receives the benefit for life.

If a participant's spouse does not survive the participant, and there is no child designated to receive the survivor benefit, a dependent child of the participant is entitled to receive the survivor benefit. A dependent child entitled to the survivor benefit receives the benefit until the child:

(1) reaches age 18; or
(2) is no longer physically or mentally disabled;

whichever is later.

If no benefits are payable to survivors and a withdrawal application is filed with the INPRS Board, the participant's contributions, plus interest as determined by the INPRS Board, minus any payments made to the participant, are paid as follows:

(1) To the surviving spouse or children of the participant, as designated by the participant.
(2) To any other dependent of the participant, if the spouse and designated children do not survive.
(3) To the participant's estate, if no other dependent survives.

The payment must be made within 60 days after the date of receipt of the withdrawal application or in monthly installments as the recipient elects.

Postretirement Increases

Judges who are participants in the 1977 System receive benefit increases whenever the salary of the position the retiree held at separation from service increases.

Before 2011, benefits of judges who are participants in the 1985 System were tied to the salary of the position at the time the participant separated from service and did not increase if the salary of the position increased after the participant separated from service.

Before 2011, the General Assembly provided cost-of-living increases on an ad hoc basis.

In 2007, the General Assembly provided for a 2% cost-of-living increase, payable after December 31, 2007, to participants, survivors, and beneficiaries receiving benefits from the 1985 System on December 31, 2007. The General Assembly provided a second 2% cost-of-living increase, payable after December 31, 2008, to participants, survivors, and beneficiaries receiving benefits from the 1985 System on December 31, 2008.

Beginning in 2011, judges or full-time magistrates who earn service credit in the 1985 System after December 31, 2009, and apply to receive a retirement benefit after December 31, 2009, receive a benefit increase whenever the salary of the position the retiree held at separation from service increases.

For state fiscal years beginning after June 30, 2010, a participant in the 1985 System who:

(1) before January 1, 2010, receives a retirement benefit; or

(2) separates from service entitled to receive a retirement benefit, but does not apply for a retirement benefit before January 1, 2010, and does not earn service credit in the 1985 System after December 31, 2009;

receives an increase in the participant's monthly benefit of the same percentage by which the salary of the office the participant held at separation from service increases in the same state fiscal year. The percentage increase to the monthly benefit takes effect at the same time that the salary increase takes effect. An increase does not include any amount based on the percentage by which any salary supplement provided by a county or counties increases.

Credit for Prior Service

<u>Prior Service as a Full-Time Judge Pro Tempore</u>

A participant in either the 1977 System or the 1985 System who:

(1) was appointed under Trial Rule 63(B) to serve as a full-time judge pro tempore;

(2) did not receive credit from either the 1977 System or the 1985 System for the full-time judge pro tempore service; and

(3) has at least one year of service in the Judges' Retirement System;

may purchase credit in the Judges' Retirement System for the judge pro tempore service if, before the participant retires, the participant makes contributions to the Judges' Retirement System:

(1) that are equal to the product of the following:

(A) the participant's salary at the time the participant actually makes a contribution for the service credit;

(B) a percentage rate, as determined by the actuary for the Judges' Retirement System, that is based on the age of the participant at the time the participant makes a contribution for service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and

(C) the number of years of judge pro tempore service the participant intends to purchase; and

(2) for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary of the Judges' Retirement System, for the period from the participant's initial membership in the Judges' Retirement System to the date payment is made by the participant.

The Judges' Retirement System also must receive verification from the applicable court that the judge pro tempore service occurred.

A participant may not receive service credit in the Judges' Retirement System if the judge pro tempore service for which the participant requests credit also qualifies the participant for a benefit in another retirement system.

A participant who:

(1) terminates service before satisfying the requirements for eligibility to receive a retirement benefit from the Judges' Retirement System; or

(2) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from another retirement system, other than under the federal Social Security Act;

may withdraw the participant's contributions made to purchase the service credit plus accumulated interest after submitting to the Judges' Retirement System a properly completed application for a refund.

The INPRS Board may allow a participant to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The INPRS Board determines the length of the period during which the payments are to be made.

The INPRS Board may deny an application for the purchase of the service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations set forth in Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A participant may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the participant has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

<u>Service as a Full-Time Referee, Commissioner, or Magistrate</u>

1. 1977 System

A participant in the 1977 System who:

(1) was appointed by a court to serve as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate before becoming a judge or after leaving an elected term on the bench;

(2) was a member of PERF during that employment; and
(3) received credited service under PERF for that employment;
must be granted credit in the Judges' Retirement System for the service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate, if:
(1) the state contributes to the Judges' Retirement System the amount the INPRS Board determines is necessary to amortize the service liability over a period determined by the INPRS Board (not to exceed 10 years); and
(2) the participant pays, in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the INPRS Board (not exceeding five annual payments), the amount the participant would have contributed if the service had been performed as creditable service in the Judges' Retirement System.

The contributions must include interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board.

The following provisions apply to a participant who has service credit as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate transferred from PERF to the Judges' Retirement System:
(1) The service credit transferred from PERF applies toward the calculation of a minimum benefit in the Judges' Retirement System.
(2) The benefit is payable when the participant is 65 years of age.
(3) The minimum benefit equals the actuarial equivalent of the vested retirement benefit that is:
(A) payable to the participant as a PERF member at normal retirement as to the day before the transfer; and
(B) based solely on:
(i) creditable service;
(ii) the average of the annual compensation; and
(iii) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account as of the date before the transfer.
(4) If the state and the participant make the required contributions to the Judges' Retirement System:
(A) the INPRS Board must transfer from PERF to the Judges' Retirement System:
(i) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account; and
(ii) the present value of the retirement benefit payable to the participant at 65 years of age;
(B) the state's and the participant's contributions are reduced by the amounts described in (A); and
(C) the participant waives credit in PERF for the service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate.

2. 1985 System
A. Judges
A participant in the 1985 System who:
(1) was appointed by a court to serve as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate before: (A) becoming a judge; or (B) after leaving an elected term on the bench;
(2) was a member of PERF during that employment; and
(3) received credited service under PERF for that employment;
must be granted credit in the Judges' Retirement System for the prior service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate, if:

(1) the state contributes to the Judges' Retirement System the amount the INPRS Board determines is necessary to amortize the service liability over a period determined by the INPRS Board (not to exceed ten years); and
(2) the participant pays, in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the INPRS Board (not exceeding five annual payments), the amount the participant would have contributed if the participant had been a member of the Judges' Retirement System during the prior service.

The contributions must include interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board.

The following provisions apply to a participant who has service credit as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate transferred from PERF to the Judges' Retirement System:
(1) The service credit transferred from PERF applies toward the calculation of a minimum benefit in the Judges' Retirement System.
(2) The benefit is payable when the participant is:
(A) 65 years of age; or
(B) at least 55 years of age and meets the age plus years of service requirement to retire with an unreduced benefit.
(3) The minimum benefit equals the actuarial equivalent of the vested retirement benefit that is:
(A) payable to the participant as a PERF member at normal retirement as of the day before the transfer; and
(B) based solely on:
(i) creditable service;
(ii) the average of the annual compensation; and
(iii) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account as of the date before the transfer.
(4) If the state and the participant make the required contributions to the Judges' Retirement System:
(A) the INPRS Board must transfer from PERF to the Judges' Retirement System:
(i) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account; and
(ii) the present value of the retirement benefit payable to the participant at 65 years of age; and the state and the participant's contributions are reduced by these amounts; and
(B) credit for service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate is waived.

B. Magistrates
Beginning January 1, 2011, a participant in the 1985 System who:
(1) is a full-time magistrate;
(2) was appointed by a court to serve as:
(A) a full-time referee or full-time commissioner; or
(B) before January 1, 2011, a full-time magistrate;
(3) was a PERF member during that employment; and
(4) received credited service under PERF for that employment;
must be granted credit in the 1985 System for the service if the magistrate pays in a lump sum or a series of payment determined by the INPRS Board, not exceeding five annual payments, the amount determined by the actuary of the Judges' Retirement System as the total cost of the service.

The contributions must include interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board. The following provisions apply to a full-time magistrate who has service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate transferred from PERF to the 1985 System:

(1) The service credit transferred from PERF applies toward the calculation of a minimum benefit in the 1985 System.

(2) The benefit is payable when the participant is:

(A) 65 years of age; or

(B) at least 55 years of age and meets the age plus years of service requirement to retire with an unreduced benefit.

(3) The minimum benefit equal the actuarial equivalent of the vested retirement benefit that is:

(A) payable to the participant as a PERF member at normal retirement as of the day before the transfer; and

(B) based solely on:

(i) creditable service;

(ii) the average of the annual compensation; and

(iii) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account as of the day before the transfer.

(4) If the participant makes the required contributions to the 1985 System:

(A) the INPRS Board must transfer from PERF to the 1985 System:

(i) the amount credited to the participant's annuity savings account; and

(ii) the present value of the retirement benefit payable to the participant at 65 years of age (or at least 55 years of age, if the participant meets the age plus years of service requirement to retire with an unreduced benefit); and

(B) the amount of the participant's contributions are reduced by the amounts transferred.

(5) Credit in PERF for the service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate that is purchased is waived.

Prior Service in Other Indiana Public Employee Retirement Fund Positions

A participant in either the 1977 System or the 1985 System who has:

(1) prior service in another Indiana public employee retirement fund (excluding prior service as a full-time referee, commissioner, or magistrate);

(2) not attained vested status under that fund; and

(3) at least eight years of service credit in the Judges' Retirement System;

is entitled to service credit for service in those positions if the participant pays, in a lump sum or in a series of payments determined by the INPRS Board (not exceeding five annual payments), an amount determined by the actuary for the appropriate Judges' Retirement System as the total accrued cost of the service, plus interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board.

If the participant makes the required payment to the Judges' Retirement System, the appropriate board must transfer to the Judges' Retirement System:

(1) the amount credited to the annuity savings account; plus

(2) the present value of the retirement benefit that would be payable at 65 years of age to the participant; and

the participant's credit in that retirement fund that is purchased is waived. The participant's contribution is reduced by the amount transferred.

Rollovers and Transfers

The Judges' Retirement System may accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service credit, a rollover of a distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The Judges' Retirement System may accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service credit, a trustee- to-trustee transfer of any of the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Funding

The state contributes the amount required to actuarially prefund the pension benefits, although it is not required by law to do so. The unfunded accrued liabilities and benefit increases (as applicable) are amortized over 30 years. Appropriations for the Judges' Retirement System are made from the state General Fund. Additional funding comes from employee contributions and from certain docket and court fees.

For calendar year 2012, the General Assembly provided that an amount sufficient to raise the funding level of the Judges' Retirement System to 80% be transferred from 50% of the state excess reserves over $50 million.

Sources of Revenue

Employer contributions are from state General Fund appropriations and from certain docket fees and court fees.

JUDGES' RETIREMENT FUND INFORMATION

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	274	258	267	288	291	363	361
Benefit Recipients	269	279	276	293	298	310	311
Inactive Vested Members	98	95	93	83	73	66	72
Total	641	632	636	664	662	739	744
Normal Cost	$6,224,114	$5,584,821	$9,277,927	$10,425,527	$11,567,716	$15,281,754	$16,084,590
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$272,997,383	$283,995,165	$338,748,983	$330,551,207	$364,122,731	$400,273,544	$437,854,459
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	178,276,083	211,746,513	234,880,522	240,953,881	$242,142,843	$248,623,357	$260,096,407
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$94,721,300	$72,248,652	$103,868,461	$89,597,326	$121,979,888	$151,650,187	$177,758,052
Funded Ratio	65%	75%	69%	73%	67%	62%	59%
Annual Benefits Payable	$12,983,438	$13,899,408	$14,753,638	$15,229,582	$15,389,828	$16,787,212	$17,027,599
Average Annual Benefit	$48,266	$49,819	$53,455	$51,978	$51,644	$54,152	$54,751
Annual COLA Assumption -- 1977 System	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Annual COLA Assumption -- 1985 System	None	None	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Yearly Cost to State (Appropriation)	$13,537,000	$14,662,000	$15,920,000	$20,861,000	$18,631,000	$19,200,000	$18,896,000

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STATE EXCISE POLICE, GAMING AGENT, GAMING CONTROL OFFICER, AND CONSERVATION ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' RETIREMENT FUND

IC 5-10-5.5 TRUST ACCT. NO. 74310

The State Excise Police, Gaming Agent, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund (Fund) provides retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to those employees of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources, the Indiana Gaming Commission, and the Indiana Alcohol and Tobacco Commission who are engaged exclusively in the performance of law enforcement duties. The Fund is a defined benefit plan. The INPRS Board administers the Fund in accordance with IC 5-10-5.5 and IC 5-10.3 (PERF).

Confidentiality of Fund Records

Records of individual participants and participants' information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a participant.

The INPRS Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the Fund. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

A participant who completes ten years of creditable service is entitled to an annual pension benefit, paid in equal monthly installments beginning on the participant's normal retirement date, equal to 25% of the participant's average annual salary.

A participant's average annual salary is the average of the participant's five highest annual salaries in the 10 years preceding the participant's retirement date, determined without regard to any salary reduction agreement under Section 125 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A participant who completes more than 10 years of creditable service is entitled to receive an additional amount equal to one and two-thirds percent of the participant's average annual salary for each completed year of creditable service over 10 years. However, a participant's annual pension benefit may not exceed 75% of the participant's average annual salary.

Vesting

A participant in the Fund vests after ten years of creditable service.

Creditable service accrues and is computed and credited to participants in the same manner and in the same amount as creditable service accrues and is computed and credited to participants in PERF.

A participant is entitled to receive creditable service for the time the participant receives disability benefits under a state disability plan.

Purchase of Service Credit

A participant may purchase service credit for the participant's prior service in a position covered by any of the following:

(1) PERF.
(2) The Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund (IC 5-10.4).
(3) The State Police Pension Trust (IC 10-12).
(4) The 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund (IC 36-8-8).

A participant must meet the following requirements in order to purchase the prior service credit:

(1) The participant must earn at least one year of creditable service in the Fund.
(2) The participant has not attained vested status in and is not an active participant of the retirement fund from which the participant is purchasing the service credit.
(3) Before the participant retires, the participant makes contributions to the Fund:
  (A) that are equal to the product of:
    (i) the participant's salary at the time the participant actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
    (ii) a rate, determined by the actuary for the Fund, based on the age of the participant at the time the participant actually makes a contribution for the service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
    (iii) the number of years of service credit the participant intends to purchase; plus
  (B) any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary for the Fund, for the period from the participant's initial participation in the Fund to the date payment is made by the participant.
(4) Only to the extent necessary to fund the service purchase, a participant may request that the amount the participant is required to contribute be reduced by a trustee-to-trustee transfer to the Fund from a public retirement fund in which the participant has an account that contains amounts attributable to member contributions (plus any credited earnings).
(5) A participant must earn at least 10 years of service credit in the Fund in order to use the purchased service credit in the participant's benefit computation.
(6) A participant who:
  (A) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a retirement benefit; or
  (B) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from another tax-supported governmental retirement plan other than federal Social Security;
may withdraw the purchase amount plus accumulated interest after submitting a properly completed application for a refund.

The following may apply to the purchase of prior service credit:

(1) The INPRS Board may allow a participant to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The INPRS Board determines the length of the period during which the payments must be made.
(2) The INPRS Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A participant may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility for a benefit or computing benefits unless the participant has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, the Fund may accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service credit, a rollover of a distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, the Fund may accept, on behalf of a participant who is purchasing permissive service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from any of the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Retirement Age

A participant who is hired before age 50 must retire at age 65 and is entitled to receive an unreduced benefit.

A participant who is hired after age 50 must retire upon the earlier of:

(1) the first day of the month following the date the participant completes 15 years of creditable service; or

(2) the first day of the month following the participant's 65th birthday.

Early Retirement

A participant who completes at least 15 years of creditable service may retire upon reaching 45 years of age with a reduced retirement benefit. The monthly benefit is reduced by one-quarter percent for each full month by which the participant's early retirement date precedes the participant's 60th birthday.

A participant who, on the participant's retirement date:

(1) is at least 55 years of age and whose age plus years of creditable service equals at least 85, or

(2) is at least 50 years of age with at least 25 years of creditable service;

may retire with full benefits.

Contributions

Each participant must contribute 3% of the first $8,500 of the participant's annual salary to the participant's savings fund. For contributions made after June 30, 2007, a participant must contribute 4% of the participant's annual salary.

An employer may pay all or part of the contributions for the participant.

Return of Contributions

A participant who terminates employment with less than 15 years of creditable service and before attaining 45 years of age is entitled to a lump sum refund of all of the participant's contributions to the participant's savings fund plus any accumulated interest. The rate of interest is specified by rule by the INPRS Board.

If a participant dies with less than 15 years of creditable service, a refund of all of the participant's contributions to the participant's savings fund, plus the accumulated interest, is paid by the INPRS Board to:

(1) the beneficiary designated by the participant; or
(2) the estate of the participant, if no beneficiary is designated.

The INPRS Board has the discretion to pay a refund in a lump sum or in a series of payments.

If a participant terminates employment after completing at least 15 years of creditable service, but before becoming eligible for a benefit, the participant's contributions are retained until the participant becomes eligible for the benefits.

Reenrollment in PERF

A participant who terminates employment with less than 15 years of creditable service may transfer the creditable service to PERF:

(1) in the manner and under the conditions provided in the public employees' retirement law; and
(2) by paying the contributions and interest required by the INPRS Board.

Disability Benefits

A participant who becomes permanently or temporarily disabled from performing all suitable and available work "on the force" for which the participant is or may be capable of becoming qualified, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act, is entitled to receive a disability benefit.

A participant may not receive a benefit for any disability:

(1) resulting from an intentionally self-inflicted injury or attempted suicide while the participant is sane or insane;
(2) resulting from the participant's commission or attempted commission of a felony; or
(3) that:
    (A) begins within two years after a participant's entry or reentry into active service "on the force"; and

(B) was caused or contributed to by a mental or physical condition that manifested itself before the participant entered or reentered active service.

Before July 1, 1987

A participant who was determined to be disabled before July 1, 1987, is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the benefit the participant would have received if the participant had retired.

After June 30, 1987

The amount of a disability benefit paid to a participant depends upon whether the disability arose in the line of duty. A disability arises in the line of duty if the disability is the direct result of a personal injury that occurs while the participant is:

(1) on duty; or

(2) off duty and responding to an offense or an emergency, or a reported offense or emergency.

A participant who is determined to be disabled after June 30, 1987, is eligible for the following benefits:

(1) Disability Incurred in the Line of Duty

If the participant was disabled in the line of duty, the participant is entitled to a monthly benefit equal to:

(a) the participant's monthly salary on the date of disability; multiplied by

(b) the degree of impairment (expressed as a percentage impairment of the person as a whole).

The amount of the monthly benefit must be at least the following:

(1) 20% of the participant's monthly salary, if the participant has completed more than five years of creditable service.

(2) 10% of the participant's monthly salary, if the participant has completed five or fewer years of service.

A participant receiving a line-of-duty disability benefit is entitled to:

(1) receive a disability benefit for the remainder of the participant's life; and

(2) have the participant's benefit recomputed as a normal retirement benefit when the participant becomes 60 years of age.

(2) Disability Incurred Not in the Line of Duty

If the participant's disability did not arise in the line of duty, the participant is entitled to a monthly benefit equal to:

(a) 50% of the participant's monthly salary on the date of the disability; multiplied by

(b) the degree of impairment (expressed as a percentage impairment of the person as a whole).

The amount of the monthly benefit must be at least the following:

(1) 10% of the participant's monthly salary, if the participant has completed more than five years of creditable service.

(2) 5% of the participant's monthly salary, if the participant has completed five or fewer years of creditable service.

The INPRS Board or its designee shall determine:
(1) whether a participant is disabled;
(2) the degree of impairment; and
(3) whether the disability arose in the line of duty.

To determine the degree of impairment, the INPRS Board shall use the impairment standards contained in the United States Department of Veterans Affairs Schedule for Rating Disabilities in effect at the time the application for disability benefits was filed with the INPRS Board.

A participant who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a participant who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, or heart or lung disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. Either of these presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

After becoming age 45, a participant receiving disability benefits may request that:
(1) the disability benefits cease; and
(2) any retirement benefits for which the participant is eligible begin.

Disability benefits are not payable to a participant if the participant receives retirement or disability payments under another state-funded pension fund.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

A participant who is eligible to receive an unreduced annual retirement allowance immediately upon termination of employment may choose to participate in the Fund's deferred retirement option plan (DROP). The DROP allows a participant to continue to work and earn a salary for up to 36 months and then retire with a pension benefit, plus receive an additional amount equal to the total of the pension benefits that the participant would have been paid during the same period had the participant retired, payable either as:
(1) a lump sum; or
(2) three equal annual installments.

A participant who chooses to enter the DROP must agree to the following:
(1) To execute an irrevocable election to retire on a date selected by the participant at the time the participant enters the DROP and must remain in active service until that date.
(2) To continues to make contributions to the Fund while in the DROP.

(3) To select a DROP retirement date not less than 12 months and not more than 36 months after the participant enters the DROP; however, the participant may not remain in the DROP after the participant reaches the Fund's mandatory retirement age.
(4) To enter the DROP only once in the participant's lifetime.

When a participant retires on the participant's DROP retirement date, the participant receives an annual retirement allowance computed and paid:
(1) as if the participant had never entered the DROP; or
(2) as if the participant had retired on the date the participant entered the DROP (DROP frozen benefit); plus an additional amount equal to the DROP frozen benefit multiplied by the number on months the participant was in the DROP. The participant elects to receive the additional amount in:
(A) a lump sum; or
(B) three equal annual payments.

For a participant who, while in the DROP, becomes disabled, either in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty, and retires because of the disability less than 12 months after the date the participant entered the DROP, the participant's annual retirement allowance is computed as if the participant never entered the DROP.

For a participant who, while in the DROP, becomes disabled, either in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty, and retires because of the disability at least 12 months after the date the participant enters the DROP:
(1) the participant's annual retirement allowance is computed under the DROP; and
(2) the participant's retirement date is the date the participant retires because of the disability rather than the participant's DROP retirement date.

The death benefits payable for a participant who dies while in the DROP are as follows:
(1) The additional amount equal to the DROP frozen benefit multiplied by the number on months the participant was in the DROP is paid to the surviving spouse in a lump sum. If there is no surviving spouse, the lump sum is divided equally among the participant's surviving children. If there are no surviving children, the lump sum is paid to the participant's surviving parents. If there are no surviving parents, the lump sum is paid to the participant's estate.
(2) A benefit is paid on the DROP frozen benefit under the terms of the Fund.

The annual retirement allowance for a participant who exits the DROP for any reason other than death, disability, or retirement on the participant's DROP retirement date is computed as if the participant had never entered the DROP.

Survivor Benefits

If a participant has more then 15 years of service at the time of death, survivor benefits are payable to the surviving spouse, parents, or dependent children, as nominated by the participant's written direction, acknowledged and filed with the INPRS Board.

The survivor benefit is equal to 50% of the amount that would have been payable to the participant if the participant had retired on the date of death.

If the surviving spouse is more than five years younger than the participant, the survivor benefit paid to the spouse is actuarially reduced.

Survivor benefits are paid to a surviving spouse or surviving parents for life.

Survivor benefits are paid to a surviving child until the child reaches age 18 or marries, whichever occurs first. If there is more than one surviving child, the survivor benefits are divided equally among all eligible surviving children. If payment ceases to one child, the survivor benefit is equally divided among the remaining children who are eligible to receive the benefit.

If there are no survivors or the participant does not make a nomination, the INPRS Board pays the participant's estate a lump sum payment equal to the amount credited to the participant's savings fund plus accumulated interest.

SPECIAL DEATH BENEFIT

IC 5-10-10 provides a $150,000 lump sum special death benefit if the participant's death occurs in the line of duty.

Postretirement Increases

Benefits payable to participants, survivors, and beneficiaries of the Fund are increased by the same percentage and under the same conditions as benefits are increased for participants, survivors, and beneficiaries of PERF.

Year Eff.	One-Time 13th Check	Not later than 10/1/11, For Members Who Retired or Were Disabled:
2010		Payable not later than 10/1/10. Or before 12/1/09 and received monthly benefits on 7/1/10 with creditable service of:
	$125	Less than 10 years (disability benefits only)
	$235	At least 10 years, but less than 20 years
	$325	At least 20 years, but less than 30 years
	$400	At least 30 years
2011		Payable not later than 10/1/11. On or before 1/1/11 and received monthly benefits on 7/1/11 with creditable service of:
	$125	Less than 10 years (disability benefits only)
	$235	At least 10 years, but less than 20 years
	$325	At least 20 years, but less than 30 years
	$400	At least 30 years
2012		Payable not later than 10/1/12. On or before 12/1/11 and received monthly benefits on 7/1/12 with creditable service of:
	$125	At least 5 years but less than 10 years (disability benefits only)
	$235	At least 10 years, but less than 20 years
	$325	At least 20 years, but less than 30 years
	$400	At least 30 years

Funding

The state contributes the amount required to actuarially fund the pension benefits. The unfunded accrued liabilities and cost-of-living increases are amortized over 30 years. Appropriations are made from the state General Fund and the state Fish and Wildlife Fund.

For calendar year 2012, the General Assembly provided that an amount sufficient to raise the funding level of the fund to 80% be transferred from 50% of the state excess reserves over $59 million

STATE EXCISE POLICE, GAMING AGENT, GAMING CONTROL OFFICER, AND CONSERVATION ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS' RETIREMENT FUND

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	310	344	410	443	471	440	468
Benefit Recipients	132	140	137	157	157	176	187
Terminated Vested Members	9	10	20	7	4	5	4
Total	451	494	567	607	632	621	659
Normal Cost	$1,839,397	$2,496,634	$2,948,557	$3,714,781	$4,118,442	$3,377,658	$3,810,650
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$64,764,777	$74,451,094	$77,176,656	$89,295,584	$97,861,684*	$101,533,848	$113,282,644
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	48,495,507	57,414,295	65,375,140	68,169,877	70,326,782	$72,599,449	$76,007,003
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$16,269,270	$17,036,799	$11,801,516	$21,125,707	$27,534,902	$28,934,399	$37,275,641
Funded Ratio	75%	77%	85%	76%	72%	72%	67%
Annual Benefits Payable	$1,888,088	$2,175,546	$2,518,337	$3,055,992	$3,134,088	$3,978,369	$4,452,452
Average Annual Benefit	$14,304	$15,540	$18,382	$19,465	$19,962	$22,604	$23,810
Annual COLA Assumption	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Employer Contribution Rate (eff. 1/1)	16.00%	16.00%	20.50%	20.75%	20.75%	20.75%	20.75%

STATE POLICE BENEFIT SYSTEM

IC 10-12 ACCT. NO. 74610
(Covers Both Plans)

The State Police have two pension plans: the Pre-1987 Plan and the 1987 Plan. The 1987 Plan applies to: (1) all State Police officers hired after June 30, 1987; and (2) those officers hired before July 1, 1987, who elected coverage under the 1987 Plan.

The operation of the State Police retirement plans is governed by the pension fund trust agreement between the State Police Department and the State Treasurer (trustee).

The pension fund trustee may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the State Police retirement plans. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

Pre-1987 Plan

The Pre-1987 Plan provides that the basic monthly pension amount may not exceed by more than $20 an amount equal to one-half of the member's average monthly wages (not including overtime) received during the highest paid consecutive 12 months prior to retirement. However, this amount may not exceed the monthly salary of a sixth-year trooper.

In addition to the basic retirement benefit described above, a plan member with over 20 years of service will receive the following incremental increases:

2% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 20 years;
3% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 22 years;
4% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 24 years;
5% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 26 years;
6% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 28 years;
7% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 30 years;
8% of the basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 32 years.

However, the total of these additional amounts may not exceed 70% of the basic pension amount, according to IC 10-12-47 (e).

<u>1987 Plan</u>

The 1987 Plan provides that the basic monthly pension amount may not exceed one-half of the member's average monthly salary received during the member's highest-paid three years before retirement. Members retiring from July 1, 1987, through June 30, 1988, may not receive a basic monthly benefit greater than 50% of the maximum salary of a first sergeant. Members retiring from July 1, 1988, through June 30, 1989, may not receive a basic monthly benefit greater than 50% of the maximum salary of a captain.

In addition to the basic retirement benefit described above, a Plan member with over 25 years of service will receive the following incremental increases:

5% of basic amount for each of the next 3 years over 25 years;
6% of basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 28 years;
7% of basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 30 years;
8% of basic amount for each of the next 2 years over 32 years.

However, the total of these additional amounts may not exceed 70% (current practice is 57%) of the basic pension amount.

Vesting

Members of the Pre-1987 Plan vest after ten years of service. Members of the 1987 Plan vest after five years of service.

Normal Retirement Age

The term "normal retirement age" as used in this plan is the age at which an employee beneficiary becomes immediately eligible for a monthly pension that is not reduced because of his or her age at the time the benefit commences. The compulsory mandatory retirement age for regular police employees is age 65.

Members who retire before reaching the age required for full benefits are entitled to a proportionate amount of the basic monthly pension amount.

Contributions

Members of the Pre-1987 Plan contribute no more than 6% (current practice is 5% according to the State Police Pension Trust Agreement) of the member's wages (not including overtime). Members of the 1987 Plan contribute 6% of the member's wages (not including overtime).

A member who receives a disability pension does not make contributions to the member's fund.

Return of Contributions

A member who terminates employment before retirement is entitled to receive the amount contributed to the fund by the member, plus any credited interest.

Survivor Benefits

A member's survivor is entitled to a supplemental death benefit of not more than $14,500.

The maximum monthly pension payable to surviving spouses or a dependent mother and father of a member killed in the line of duty may not exceed the current basic monthly pension amount paid to retirees or, upon a retiree's death, one-half of the deceased officer's monthly benefit.

A dependent child entitled to survivor benefits may receive a maximum of 30% of the basic monthly pension currently being paid to retirees. Total benefits paid to all of a member's surviving dependent children may not exceed the basic monthly pension currently being paid to retirees.

TUITION WAIVER

The spouse and dependent children of a member: (1) who died in the line of duty; or (2) who is permanently and totally disabled by a catastrophic personal injury that was sustained in the line of duty and permanently prevents the member from performing any gainful work; are eligible to attend any Indiana state-supported college or university tuition-free.

SPECIAL DEATH BENEFIT

In addition, IC 5-10-10 provides a $150,000 lump sum special death benefit for deaths occurring in the line of duty.

SURVIVOR HEALTH INSURANCE

If the State Police Department offers health coverage for active full-time state police officers, the Department is required to offer to provide and pay for health insurance coverage under the health coverage plan provided for active full-time State Police officers for:

(1) the surviving spouse; and
(2) each natural child, stepchild, or adopted child;

of a full-time State Police officer killed in the line of duty.

The health coverage for a surviving natural child, stepchild, or adopted child continues:

(1) until the child becomes 18 years of age;
(2) until the child becomes 23 years of age if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or
(3) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever period is the longest.

If health coverage is offered to active full-time State Police officers, the health insurance provided to a surviving spouse and child must be equal in coverage to that offered to active full-time State Police officers. The offer must remain open for as long as the Department continues to offer the health coverage for active full-time State Police officers, and there is a surviving spouse or child eligible for the coverage.

Disability Benefits

The regular disability benefit for a disabled member may not exceed the maximum basic pension amount. If the member's disability was incurred in the line of duty, the member is entitled to an additional $40 per month for each dependent parent and dependent child under age 18.

If a member is permanently and totally disabled by a catastrophic personal injury that: (1) is sustained in the line of duty after January 1, 2001; and (2) permanently prevents the member from performing any gainful work; the member is entitled to a disability benefit equal to the member's salary at the commencement of the disability in lieu of the regular disability benefit. The member is also entitled to increases in the disability benefit equal to the salary increases that the member would have received had the member remained in active service.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, or heart or lung disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

Postretirement Increases

Pre-1987 Plan

The Pre-1987 Plan provides that after a retiree reaches age 55, the retiree receives a supplemental benefit each time the monthly wage received by a sixth year trooper changes. The supplemental benefit is equal to 50% of the difference between:

(1) the pension benefit to be received by an employee retiring from the Department with 20 years of active service the day after a change in the monthly wage received by a sixth year trooper; and

(2) the pension benefit received by an employee retiring from the Department with 20 years of active service the day before a change in the monthly wage received by a sixth year trooper.

Supplemental Benefit

The first time a retiree is eligible for a supplemental benefit, the supplemental benefit is the sum of:

(1) the difference between:

(A) the retiree's pension benefit; and

(B) the pension benefit received by trooper with 20 years of active service who is retiring in that year; plus

(2) the amount of any supplemental benefit paid that year after the date the retiree reaches 55 years of age.

The supplemental benefit is added to the regular pension benefit and any previously granted supplemental benefit.

The basic 50% supplemental benefit is increased five percent a year for each year of active service over 20 years of service up to 30 years of service. The maximum supplemental benefit is 100% of the change in the monthly wage received by a sixth year trooper.

1987 Plan

The 1987 Plan does not provide for benefit adjustments after retirement. Benefit increases are granted on an ad hoc basis by the General Assembly.

The basic monthly pension payable after June 30, 1995, to members of the 1987 Plan who retired after June 30, 1987, and before July 1, 1990, was increased by $39 on July 1, 1995.

The basic monthly pension payable after June 30, 2007, to members of the 1987 Plan who retired or were disabled after June 30, 1987, and before July 2, 2005, was increased by one percent of the maximum basic monthly pension amount payable to a retired trooper with 25 years of service as of July 1, 2007.

The basic monthly pension payable after June 30, 2008, to members of the 1987 Plan who retired or were disabled after June 30, 1987, and before July 2, 2006, will be increased by one percent of the maximum basic monthly pension amount payable to a retired trooper with 25 years of service as of July 1, 2007.

Not later than October 1, 2011, members of the 1987 Plan who retired or were disabled after June 30, 1987, and before July 2, 2010, and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on September 1, 2010, shall receive an amount equal to one percent of the maximum basic annual pension amount payable to a retired trooper with 25 years of service as of July 1, 2011. This amount does not increase the monthly pension amount paid to a retiree. For calendar year 2012, the General Assembly provided that an amount sufficient to raise the funding level of the State Police pension fund to 80% be transferred from 50% of the state excess reserves over $50 million.

Not later than October 1, 2012, members of the 1987 Plan who retired or were disabled after June 30, 1987, and before July 2, 2011, and entitled to receive a monthly benefit on September 1, 2012, shall receive an amount equal to one percent of the maximum basic annual pension amount payable to a retired trooper with 25 years of service as of July 1, 2012. This amount does not increase the monthly pension amount paid to a retiree.

Number of Plan Participants

Pre-1987 Plan

As of July 1, 2012, there were 69 active participants. Retired participants and beneficiaries receiving benefits totaled 913 with 7 disabled participants entitled to future benefits under the Pre-1987 Plan. The number of terminated and vested participants was 4.

1987 Plan

As of July 1, 2012, there were 1,175 active participants. Retired participants and beneficiaries receiving benefits totaled 606 with 28 disabled participants entitled to future benefits under the 1987 Plan. The number of terminated and vested participants was 102.

Social Security Coverage

Members of the State Police pension fund are not covered by federal Social Security. However, the Medicare portion of FICA applies to sworn State Police personnel hired after 1985.

Source of Revenue

Appropriations to the State Police pension fund are made from the state General Fund and from the state Motor Vehicle Highway Account.

STATE POLICE FUND*

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	1,141	1,241	1,288	1,300	1,255	1,233	1244
Benefit Recipients	1,423	1,441	1,452	1,468	1,497	1,523	1519
Total	2,564	2,682	2,740	2,768	2,752	2,756	2,763
Normal Cost	$5,148,357	$5,696,692	$9,688,201	$9,982,615	$9,276,770	$9,305,452	$10,026,978
Accrued Liability	$392,809,758	$413,968,601	$438,460,280	$453,687,692	$447,063,504	$470,852,078	$504,814,363
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	339,122,497	371,918,092	386,872,985	356,056,202	363,487,316	361,457,004	403,851,491
Unfunded Accrued Liability	$53,687,261	$42,050,509	$51,587,295	$97,631,490	$83,576,188	$109,395,074	$100,962,872
Funded Ratio	86%	90%	88%	78%	81%	77%	80%
Annual Benefits Payable	$19,745,215	$20,760,996	$21,330,912	$22,032,638	$23,179,647	$24,535,663	$26,236,722
Average Annual Benefit	$13,876	$14,407	$14,691	$15,009	$15,484	$16,110	$17,072

*The fund currently is actuarially funded.

**Includes postretirement increase payable after June 30, 2007, to an employee beneficiary of the 1987 benefit system who retired or was disabled after June 30, 1987, and before July 2, 2005. The increase was equal to 1% of the maximum basic monthly pension amount payable to a retired State Police employee in the grade of a trooper who has completed 25 years of service as of July 1, 2007, or $19.39 per month.

1925 POLICE PENSION FUND, 1937 FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION FUND, AND 1953 POLICE PENSION FUND

IC 36-8-6, 7, 7.5 ACCT. NO. 74510

With certain exceptions, these pension funds cover all police officers and firefighters hired before May 1, 1977, who did not elect to convert their benefit coverage to the 1977 Plan. The 1925 Police Pension Fund (1925 Fund) covers police officers, and the 1937 Firefighters' Pension Fund (1937 Fund) covers firefighters. The 1953 Police Pension Fund (1953 Fund) applies only to Indianapolis police officers. The funds are a collection of separate funds administered by each city. The police officers' and firefighters' funds of each city are completely independent of any other city's funds.

If a firefighter who is a member of the 1937 Fund becomes a member of a fire department of a consolidated city, the firefighter continues to be a member of the 1937 Fund, and the firefighter's service as a member of the fire department of a consolidated city is considered active service in the 1937 Fund.

If a police officer who is a member of the 1953 Fund becomes a member of a consolidated law enforcement department established by a consolidated city, the police officer continues as a member of the 1953 Fund, and the police officer's service as a member of a consolidated law enforcement department established by a consolidated city is considered active service in the 1953 Fund.

Retirement Benefits

A member of a fund who retires from active duty after 20 or more years is entitled to an annual pension equal to 50% of the salary of a first class officer, as defined by the city.

A member who serves more than 20 years is entitled to additional amounts equal to:

(1) 2% per year for each year of service over 20 years, for a member who retired before January 1, 1986; or
(2) 1% for each half year of service over 20 years, for a member who retires after December 31, 1985.

The maximum benefit is equal to 74% of the salary of a first class officer.

Reemployment After Retirement

A member who has been retired from the member's department at least 30 days may:
(1) be rehired by the same municipality that employed the member as a public safety officer for a position other than that of a full-time fully paid public safety officer; and
(2) continue to receive the member's pension benefit.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

Beginning on January 1, 2003, a member may choose to participate in a deferred retirement option plan within the member's existing pension fund. The DROP allows a member to continue to work and earn a salary for up to 36 months and then retire with a pension benefit, plus receive an additional amount equal to the total of the pension benefits that the member would have been paid during the same period had the member retired, payable either in:

(1) a lump sum; or
(2) three equal annual payments.

A member is eligible to participate if, on the member's DROP entry date, the member could retire and immediately receive unreduced retirement benefits. A member who elects to enter the DROP agrees to:

(1) make an irrevocable election to retire on a future date between 12 and 36 months after the member enters the DROP (DROP retirement date);
(2) remain on active service until the member's DROP retirement date (a member who reaches any mandatory retirement age that may apply to the member must leave the DROP);
(3) continue to make contributions to the member's fund until the member reaches 32 years of service; and
(4) enter the DROP only once in the member's lifetime.

When a member retires on the member's DROP retirement date, the member receives a retirement benefit calculated and paid:

(1) as if the member had never entered the DROP; or
(2) as if the member had retired on the date the member entered the DROP (DROP frozen benefit), plus an additional amount equal to the DROP frozen benefit multiplied by the number of months that the member was in the DROP. The member elects to receive the additional benefit in:
    (A) a lump sum; or
    (B) three equal annual payments.

If a member who enters the DROP dies, becomes disabled, or exits the DROP for any reason other than retirement on the member's DROP retirement date, the benefit for the member (or the member's survivors) is calculated as if the member had never entered the DROP.

Vesting

A member is vested after 20 years of service. A member who is granted an unpaid leave of absence under the federal Family Medical Leave Act of 1993 is entitled, to the extent required by the Act, to be credited with time spent on the leave for purposes of determining vesting.

Contributions

Members contribute 6% of the salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter. Members are not required to contribute after 32 years of service. An employer may pay all or part of a member's contribution.

Retirement Age

Normal retirement age is any age with 20 years of service.

Disability Benefits

1925 Fund

A member is disabled if:

(1) before July 1, 2000, the member suffers or contracts a mental or physical disease or disability; or

(2) after June 30, 2000, the member suffers or contracts a mental or physical disease or disability that is:

(A) a direct result of:

(i) a personal injury while the member is on duty or is responding to an offense off duty; or

(ii) an occupational disease;

(B) a duty-related disease;

(C) a disability presumed incurred in the line of duty under IC 5-10-13 or IC 5-10-15; or

(D) a mental or physical disease or disability not described in (A),(B), or (C); and

that prevents the member from performing the essential functions of any duty in the police department, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The INPRS Board determines whether a member's disability is duty-related after reviewing a recommendation made by the local board.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, heart or lung disease, or Parkinson's disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

A member who becomes disabled after June 30, 1982, is entitled to receive a monthly disability benefit equal to 55% of the salary of a first class patrolman. A member disabled before July 1, 1982, is entitled to a disability benefit equal to 50% of the salary of a first class officer. However, if a member who becomes eligible for disability benefits has more than 20 years of service, the member is entitled to receive disability benefits equal to the pension the member would have received if the member had retired on the date of the disability.

A member receiving disability benefits is entitled to;

(1) receive disability benefits for the remainder of the member's life; and

(2) have the benefit recomputed as a regular retirement benefit when the member reaches age 55.

The time spent receiving disability benefits is counted as active service for the purpose of determining retirement benefits until the member reaches a total of 20 years of service.

1937 Fund

A member is disabled if:

(1) before July 1, 2000, the member is found upon examination by a medical officer to be physically or mentally disabled and unable to INPRSorm the essential functions of the job; or

(2) after June 30, 2000, the member has a disability that is:

(A) a direct result of:

(i) a personal injury while the member is on duty or is responding to an emergency or a reported emergency for which the member is trained; or

(ii) an occupational disease;

(B) a duty-related disease;

(C) a disability presumed incurred in the line of duty under IC 5-10-13 or IC 5-10-15; or

(D) a disability not described in (A), (B), or (C); and

the member is unable to perform the essential functions of the job, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The INPRS Board determines whether a member's disability is duty-related after reviewing a recommendation made by the local board.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, heart or lung disease, or Parkinson's disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

A member who becomes disabled is entitled to receive a monthly disability benefit equal to 55% of the salary of a first class firefighter at the time of the payment of the pension.

A member receiving disability benefits is entitled:

(1) to receive disability benefits for the remainder of the member's life; and

(2) to have the benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit when the member reaches age 55.

If a member receiving disability benefits elects to have the benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit, the member's monthly pension may not be reduced below 55% of the salary of a first class firefighter at the time of the payment of the pension.

1953 Fund

A member is disabled if:

(1) before July 1, 2000, the member has been:

(A) in active service for more than one year and has suffered or contracted a physical or mental disease or disability that renders the member unfit for active duty; or

(B) in active service for less than one year and is injured from violent external causes while discharging the member's duties as a police officer; or

(2) after June 30, 2000, the member suffers or contracts a mental or physical disease or disability that is:

(A) a direct result of:

(i) a personal injury while the member is on duty or is responding to an offense or a reported offense off duty; or

(ii) an occupational disease;

(B) a duty-related disease;

(C) a disability presumed incurred in the line of duty under IC 5-10-13 or IC 5-10-15; or

(D) a mental or physical disease or disability not described in (A), (B), or (C), if the member has been in active service for at least one year; and

that renders the member unable to perform the essential functions of the job, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The INPRS Board determines whether a member's disability is duty-related after reviewing a recommendation made by the local board.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, heart or lung disease, or Parkinson's disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

A member permanently disabled before July 1, 1991, is entitled to a monthly disability benefit equal to 50% of the salary of a first class patrolman.

A member permanently disabled after June 30, 1991, is entitled to receive a monthly disability benefit equal to 55% of the salary of a first class patrolman.

A member who is temporarily disabled is entitled to receive a monthly disability benefit equal to 30% of the salary of a first class patrolman until the member is able to return to active service.

A member receiving disability benefits is entitled:

(1) to receive disability benefits for the remainder of the member's life; and

(2) to have the benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit when the member reaches age 55.

If a member receiving permanent disability benefits for a disease or disability occurring after June 30, 1991, elects to have the benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit, the member's monthly pension may not be reduced below 55% of the salary of a first class patrolman at the time of the payment of the pension.

Survivor Benefits

1925 Fund and 1937 Fund

DEATH OTHER THAN IN LINE OF DUTY

The amount payable to the surviving spouse and surviving child of a deceased member who did not die in the line of duty is fixed by local ordinance, with the following minimum amounts:

(1) The surviving spouse of a member who died before January 1, 1989, is entitled to receive an amount equal to not less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer during the surviving spouse's life.

(2) The surviving spouse of a member who dies after December 31, 1988, is entitled to a survivor benefit during the spouse's lifetime equal to the greater of: (a) 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer; or (b) 55% of the monthly benefit the deceased member was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the member's death (or, if the deceased member was not entitled to a benefit because the member had not completed 20 years of service, an amount equal to 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer).

(3) A surviving child of a member is entitled to a survivor benefit that is fixed by local ordinance, but that is not less than 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. A surviving child is entitled to receive the survivor benefit until the child:

(A) reaches age 18;

(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or

(C) is no longer physically or mentally disabled.

(4) If a member dies without a surviving spouse or without children qualified to receive survivor benefits, the dependent parents of the member are entitled jointly to a benefit equal to:

(A) 20% of the salary of a first class patrolman, in the case of a 1925 Fund member; or

(B) 30% of the salary of a first class firefighter, in the case of a 1937 Fund member.

DEATH IN LINE OF DUTY

Before September 1, 1982

The amount payable to the survivors of a deceased member who died in the line of duty before September 1, 1982, is fixed by local ordinance, with the following minimum amounts:

(1) To the surviving spouse, an amount not less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer at the time of the payment of the pension.

(2) To each surviving child who is not physically or mentally disabled, a benefit that is fixed by local ordinance, but that is not less than 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. A surviving child is entitled to receive a benefit until the child:

(A) reaches age 18; or

(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university.

(3) To each surviving child who is physically or mentally disabled, an amount at least:

(A) equal to 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer, in the case of members of the 1925 Fund; or

(B) equal to the amount paid to the surviving spouse (currently 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer), in the case of members of the 1937 Fund;

for as long as the physical or mental incapacity continues.

(4) If a member dies without a surviving spouse or without children qualified to receive survivor benefits, the dependent parents of the member are entitled jointly to a benefit equal to:

(A) 20% of the salary of a first class patrolman, in the case of a 1925 Fund member; or

(B) 30% of the salary of a first class firefighter, in the case of a 1937 Fund member.

After August 31, 1982

The amounts payable to the survivors of a deceased member who died in the line of duty after August 31, 1982, are the following:

(1) To the surviving spouse, a monthly benefit during the spouse's life in an amount not less than 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer.

(2) To each surviving child who is not physically or mentally disabled, a monthly benefit in an amount fixed by local ordinance, but at least 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer until the child:

(A) reaches age 18; or

(B) reaches age 23 if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university.

(3) To each surviving child who is physically or mentally disabled, an amount:

(A) at least equal to 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer, in the case of members of the 1925 Fund; or

(B) equal to the amount paid to the surviving spouse (currently 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer), in the case of members of the 1937 Fund;

for as long as the physical or mental incapacity continues. In addition, the children may receive an additional benefit in an amount fixed by local ordinance as long as the total of the additional benefit paid to all of the member's children collectively does not exceed 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. However, this limit does not apply to physically or mentally disabled children.

(4) To the dependent parents of a member without a surviving spouse or without children qualified to receive survivor benefits, a monthly benefit received jointly equal to;

(A) 20% of the salary of a first class patrolman, in the case of a 1925 Fund member; or

(B) 30% of the salary of a first class firefighter, in the case of a 1937 Fund member.

The parents receive this benefit as long as they remain dependent.

For the 1925 Fund the total regular survivor benefits received by the surviving spouse and the surviving children may not exceed the maximum pension that would be paid to a member who retires after 20 years of service or 74% of the salary of a first class police officer, whichever is less.

If the salary of a first class police officer increases or decreases, the pension amount is proportionally increased or decreased; however, the amount may not be reduced below the amount of the first full monthly pension paid to a member's survivors.

SPECIAL DEATH BENEFIT

The amount of the lump sum payment for funeral expenses of a member is fixed by local ordinance. However, the minimum funeral benefit for members who die after June 30, 2008, is $12,000. In addition, if a member dies in the line of duty, a special death benefit of $150,000 is paid from the Pension Relief Fund established under IC 5-10.3-11.

SURVIVOR HEALTH INSURANCE

A local unit that employed a member who dies in the line of duty must, after December 31, 2003, offer to provide and pay for health insurance coverage for the member's surviving spouse and each natural child, stepchild, or adopted child of the member:

(1) until the child becomes 18 years of age;

(2) until the child becomes 23 years of age, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or

(3) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever period is the longest. If health insurance is offered by the unit to active members, the health insurance provided to a surviving spouse and child must be equal in coverage to that offered to active members. The offer must remain open for as long as there is a surviving spouse or child eligible for the coverage.

DEATH OTHER THAN IN LINE OF DUTY

The survivors of a deceased member who dies from any cause after serving for one year or more is entitled to an annuity in the following amounts:

(1) The surviving spouse of a member who died before January 1, 1989, is entitled to receive an amount equal to 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer during the surviving spouse's life.
(2) The surviving spouse of a member who dies after December 31, 1988, is entitled to a survivor benefit during the spouse's lifetime equal to the greater of: (a) 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer; or (b) 55% of the monthly benefit the deceased member was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the member's death (or, if the deceased member was not entitled to a benefit because the member had not completed 20 years of service, an amount equal to 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer).
(3) Each surviving child of a member is entitled to an annuity equal to 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. A surviving child is entitled to receive payments until the child:
(A) reaches age 18;
(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attends a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or
(C) is no longer physically or mentally disabled.
However, the payments stop if the child marries or is legally adopted.
(4) If a member dies without a surviving spouse or without children qualified to receive survivor benefits, the dependent parents of the member are entitled jointly to an annuity equal to 20% of the salary of a first class officer. The payments continue for the lives of the parents or until the parents have sufficient other income for their proper care, maintenance, and support.

DEATH IN LINE OF DUTY

Before September 1, 1982

The survivors of a member who died in the line of duty before September 1, 1982, are entitled to an annuity in the following amounts:

(1) To the surviving spouse, an amount not less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer.
(2) To each surviving dependent child, an amount equal to 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. A surviving child is entitled to receive a pension until the child:
(A) reaches age 18;
(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or
(C) is no longer physically or mentally disabled.

However, the payments stop if the child marries or is legally adopted.

(3) If a member dies without a surviving spouse or without children qualified to receive survivor benefits, the dependent parents of the member are entitled jointly to an annuity not greater than 20% of the salary of a first class officer. The payments continue for the lives of the parents or until the parents have sufficient other income for their proper care, maintenance, and support.

After August 31, 1982

The survivors of a member who died in the line of duty after August 31, 1982, are entitled to an annuity in the following amounts:

(1) To the surviving spouse, a monthly benefit during the spouse's life equal to the benefit to which the member would have been entitled on the date of the member's death, but not less than 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer.
(2) To each surviving dependent child, a monthly benefit in an amount equal to 20% of the monthly salary of a first class officer until the child:
(A) reaches age 18;
(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or
(C) is no longer physically or mentally disabled.
However, the payments stop if the child marries or is legally adopted. In addition, the children may receive an additional benefit in an amount fixed by local ordinance; however, the total of the additional benefit paid to all of the member's children collectively may not exceed 30% of the monthly salary of a first class officer. However, this limit does not apply to physically or mentally disabled children.
(3) If a member dies without a surviving spouse or children qualified to receive survivor benefits, the dependent parents of the member are entitled jointly to an annuity not greater than 20% of the salary of a first class officer. The payments continue for the lives of the parents or until the parents have sufficient other income for their proper care, maintenance, and support.

If the salary of a first class police officer increases or decreases, the pension amount is proportionally increased or decreased; however, the amount may not be reduced below the amount of the first full monthly pension paid to a member's survivors.

SPECIAL DEATH BENEFIT

The beneficiary or estate of a member, active or retired, who dies:
(1) from any cause after one year of service; or
(2) while discharging the member's duties as a police officer with less than one year of service;
receives a lump sum death benefit of $12,000.

If a member dies in the line of duty, an additional special death benefit of $150,000 is paid from the Pension Relief Fund established under IC 5-10.3-11.

SURVIVOR HEALTH INSURANCE

A local unit that employed a member who dies in the line of duty must, after December 31, 2003, offer to provide and pay for health insurance coverage for the member's surviving spouse and each natural child, stepchild, or adopted child of the member:

(1) until the child becomes 18 years of age;

(2) until the child becomes 23 years of age, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or

(3) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever period is the longest. If a unit offers health insurance to active members, the health insurance offered to a surviving spouse and child must be equal in coverage to that offered to active members. The offer must remain open for as long as there is a surviving spouse or child eligible for the coverage.

Family Medical Leave

A member of the 1925 Fund, 1937 Fund, or 1953 Fund who is granted an unpaid leave of absence under the federal Family Medical Leave Act must be credited with time spent on leave for the purposes of benefit eligibility and vesting to the extent required by the Act.

Postretirement Increases

A member's benefits are tied to the salary of a first class officer. Therefore, if the salary of a first class officer increases or decreases, the monthly pension amount is proportionally increased or decreased; however, the amount may not be reduced below the greater of:

(1) the amount of the first full monthly pension paid to a member; or

(2) 55% of the salary of a first class officer.

Funding

The police and fire plans are funded on a pay-as-you-go basis. Therefore, a municipality appropriates only the amount necessary to fund the benefits due in a particular year.

Active members of the 1925, 1937, and the 1953 plans had the option of converting to the 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Fund. Police officers and firefighters who converted to the 1977 Fund were given a $10,000 bonus by the state for exercising the option to convert. After such a conversion, the member is covered by the benefit structure of the new plan, but the benefits are still financed by the local unit. Approximately 3,250 police and firefighters converted to the 1977 fund.

On July 1, 1998, responsibility for benefit payments made on or after October 1, 1998, to police officers and firefighters who:

(1) had converted to the 1977 Fund; and

(2) retired or became disabled on or before June 30, 1998;

was transferred from the 1925, 1937, and 1953 Funds to the 1977 Fund. Approximately 1,300 police and firefighter retirees with annual benefits totaling $20.1 million were affected by this provision. Responsibility for benefit payments made to police officers and firefighters who are convertees and retire after June 30, 1998, remained with the local unit.

To fund the additional payments made at retirement to members who participate in a DROP, the ad valorem property tax levy limits imposed by IC 6-1.1-18.5 do not apply to ad valorem property taxes imposed by a civil taxing unit for a calendar year to fund the additional payments, to the extent the amounts needed to pay the additional payments are not included under one of the pension relief distributions authorized by IC 5-10.3-11 or IC 5-13-12-4.

Source of Revenue

Before January 1, 2009, the necessary funds for each local fund were appropriated annually in the municipality's budget. However, the state (via the Pension Relief Fund) dedicated 5.43% of the Cigarette Tax, approximately 13% of the tax on liquor, and $30 M of surplus lottery revenues annually to provide relief to the police and fire funds.

The dedicated and undistributed balances of the Pension Relief Fund as of June 30 for each of the indicated years were the following:

	Available for Distribution	Cities' & Towns' Subaccounts	Total Pension Relief Fund
2008	$161,212,972	$11,650,088	$172,863,060
2009	$98,256,412	$7,184,124	$105,440,536
2010	$91,050,336	$7,653,644	$98,703,980
2011	$48,171,612	$4,767,484	$52,939,096
2012	$13,888,429	$4,521,076	$18,409,505

The following were the distributions made to municipalities from the Pension Relief Fund for the indicated state fiscal years.

2008	$134,948,011
2009	$167,279,499
2010	$213,035,211
2011	$219,424,936
2012	$224,220,407

Beginning on January 1, 2009, the General Assembly assumed responsibility for the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefits payable by these three local pension funds. Distributions to each municipality to pay these benefits continue from the Pension Relief Fund.

1925, 1937, and 1953 POLICE AND FIREFIGHTERS' FUNDS

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members*	951	732	384	314	244	202	171
Benefit Recipients*	9,358	9,578	9,735	9,346	8,843	8,491	8,292
Inactive Vested*	8	9	68	37	5	5	0
Total	10,317	10,321	10,187	9,697	9,092	8,698	8,463
Normal Cost	$11,568,448	$9,082,636	$4,779,991	$3,917,978	$3,055,965	$2,893,415	$1,852,653
Total Actuarial Accrued Liab.	$3,191,643,593	$3,149,147,743	$2,997,921,056	$3,511,983,498	$3,266,002,429	$3,305,862,795	$2,924,278,529
Less: Actuarial Accrued Liability	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$3,191,643,593	$3,149,147,723	$2,997,921,056	$3,511,983,498	$3,266,002,429	$3,305,862,795	$2,924,278,529
Funded Ratio	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Annual Benefits Payable	$202,207,766	$218,605,368	$230,502,975	$224,805,063	$ 225,239,830	$ 224,690,477	$223,174,192***
Average Annual Benefit	$21,608	$22,824	$23,678	$24,054	$25,471	$26,462	$26,914
Yearly Cost to State (Appropriation)				$48,611,000	$136,000,000	$112,000,000	$131,000,000

*Excludes inactive vested converted members who transferred to the 1977 Fund effective July 1, 1998.

**The Pension Relief Fund had a market value of approximately $18,409,505 as of June 30, 2012.

***Projected annual benefits payable for 2012.

1977 POLICE OFFICERS' AND FIREFIGHTERS' PENSION AND DISABILITY FUND

IC 36-8-8 TRUST ACCT. NO. 74420

The 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund (1977 Fund) is a defined benefit, multi-employer fund covering all full-time police and firefighters who are hired (or rehired) after April 30, 1977.

The 1977 Fund also covers members of the 1925, 1937, or 1953 Funds who elected to have their benefits converted to coverage by the 1977 Fund. Individuals who in 1980 converted to the benefits provided by this plan also received a $10,000 incentive bonus. Local units paid the total amount of the benefits and received Pension Relief reimbursement for those payments.

On July 1, 1998, responsibility for benefit payments made on or after October 1, 1998, to police officers and firefighters who:
(1) had converted to the 1977 Fund; and
(2) retired or became disabled on or before June 30, 1998;
was transferred from the local units to the 1977 Fund. Responsibility for benefit payments for police officers and firefighters who are convertees to the 1977 Fund and retire after June 30, 1998, remained with the local units. Beginning on January 1, 2009, the General Assembly assumed responsibility for the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefits payable to convertees to the 1977 Fund.

In addition, the 1977 Fund covers:

(1) police matrons who:
(A) were hired (or rehired) after April 30, 1977, and before July 1, 1996; and
(B) were members of a police department in a second or third class city on March 31, 1996;

(2) park rangers who:
(A) completed at least the number of weeks of training required at:
(1) the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Academy (currently 12 weeks); or
(2) a comparable law enforcement academy in another state;
(B) graduated from:
(1) the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Academy; or
(2) a comparable law enforcement academy in another state; and
(C) are employed by the Evansville Parks Department;

(3) a full-time fully paid firefighter who:
(A) is a member of the 1977 Fund before the effective date of consolidation and becomes a member of the fire department of a consolidated city, provided that the firefighter's service as a member of the fire department of a consolidated city is considered active service; or
(B) except as otherwise provided, is hired or rehired after the effective date of the consolidation by a consolidated fire department of a consolidated city; and

(4) a full-time police officer who:

(A) is a member of the 1977 Fund before the effective date of the consolidation and becomes a member of the consolidated law enforcement department as a part of the consolidation, provided that the officer's service as a member of the consolidated law enforcement department is considered active service; or

(B) except as otherwise provided, is hired or rehired after the effective date of the consolidation by a consolidated law enforcement department.

The 1977 Fund is administered by the INPRS Board.

Confidentiality of 1977 Fund Records

The 1977 Fund records of individual members and membership information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a 1977 Fund member.

The INPRS Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the 1977 Fund. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

Each member who qualifies for retirement benefits is entitled to receive a monthly retirement benefit equal to 50% of the monthly salary of a first class officer (as determined by the member's city) in the year the member ended service.

Members who serve more than 20 years are entitled to an additional amount equal to:

(1) 2% of the salary of a first class officer for each year of service over 20 years, for members who retired before January 1, 1986; or

(2) 1% for each six months of service over 20 years, for members who retire after December 31, 1985;

to a maximum of 12 years of additional service. The maximum benefit is 74% of the salary of a first class officer.

If a member elects to receive a benefit prior to age 52, then the amount of the member's retirement benefit is actuarially reduced.

Deductions from Benefits

A member may, after June 30, 2004, authorize certain deductions from the member's benefit if:

(1) The authorization is:

(A) in writing;

(B) signed personally by the member receiving the benefit;

(C) revocable at any time by the member receiving the benefit with written notice to the INPRS Board; and

(D) agreed to in writing by the INPRS Board.

(2) The INPRS Board receives the authorization within ten days of the date the authorization is signed.

(3) The deduction is made for the purpose of paying any of the following:

(A) A premium on a policy of insurance for medical, surgical, hospitalization, dental, vision, long-term care, or Medicare supplement coverage offered to retired members by the member's former employer, the state, or the INPRS Board.
(B) A pledge or contribution to a charitable or nonprofit organization.
(C) Dues payable by the member receiving the benefit to a labor organization to which the member belongs.

Reemployment After Retirement

A fund member who has been retired from the fund member's department at least 30 days may:
(1) be rehired by the same municipality that employed the fund member as a public safety officer for a position other than that of a full-time fully paid public safety officer; and
(2) continue to receive the fund member's retirement benefit.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

Beginning on January 1, 2003, a member may choose to participate in a deferred retirement option plan within the member's existing pension fund. The DROP allows a member to continue to work and earn a salary for up to 36 months and then retire with a pension benefit, plus receive an additional amount equal to the total of the pension benefits that the member would have been paid during the same period had the member retired, payable either in:
(1) a lump sum; or
(2) three equal annual payments.

A member is eligible to participate if, on the member's DROP entry date, the member could retire and immediately receive unreduced retirement benefits. A member who elects to enter the DROP agrees to:
(1) make an irrevocable election to retire on a future date between 12 and 36 months after the member enters the DROP (DROP retirement date);
(2) remain on active service until the member's DROP retirement date (a member who reaches any mandatory retirement age that may apply to the member must leave the DROP);
(3) continue to make contributions to the member's fund until the member reaches 32 years of service; and
(4) enter the DROP only once in the member's lifetime.

When a member retires on the member's DROP retirement date, the member receives a retirement benefit calculated and paid:
(1) as if the member had never entered the DROP; or
(2) as if the member had retired on the date the member entered the DROP (DROP frozen benefit), plus an additional amount equal to the DROP frozen benefit multiplied by the number of months that the member was in the DROP. The member elects to receive the additional benefit in:
(A) a lump sum; or
(B) three equal annual payments.

For a member of the 1977 Fund who, while in the DROP, becomes disabled after June 1, 2007, because of a disability that arose either in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty and retires because of the disability less than 12 months

after the date the member entered in the DROP, the member's retirement benefits are calculated under the provisions of the 1977 Fund as if the member had never entered the DROP.

For a member of the 1977 Fund who, while in the DROP, becomes disabled after June 1, 2007, because of a disability that arose either in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty and retires because of the disability at least 12 months after the date the member entered in the DROP, the member's retirement benefits are calculated under the DROP, and the member's retirement date is the date the member retires because of the disability rather than the member's DROP retirement date.

If a member who enters the DROP dies or exits the DROP for any reason other than disability or retirement on the member's DROP retirement date, the benefit for the member (or the member's survivors) is calculated as if the member had never entered the DROP.

Partial Lump Sum Distribution

Before July 1, 2012, a member may elect to receive at retirement a partial lump sum distribution from the 1977 Fund if the member meets all of the following requirements on the date of the election:

(1) The member is in active service.
(2) The member qualifies for an unreduced retirement benefit payment.

The partial lump sum distribution does not apply to a member who elects to enter the DROP after June 30, 2011. A member who enters the DROP before July 1, 2011, and, before July 1, 2011:

(1) does not exit the DROP; or
(2) exits the DROP without retiring;

may elect to receive a partial lump sum distribution. A member who makes this election and has not exited the DROP exits the DROP on the date that the member's election is effective. The retirement benefits for a memer who makes the election are calculated as if the member had never entered the DROP.

The amount of a partial lump sum distribution for a member who makes an election equals the member's years of service for which the member has received service credit in the 1977 Fund multiplied by the member's unreduced monthly retirement benefit the member would receive if the member did not elect to receive a partial lump sum distribution. The monthly benefit of a member who receives a partial lump sum distribution is actuarially reduced by subtracting an amount determined by dividing the partial lump sum distribution amount by a rate, determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund, that is:

(1) based on the age of the member and, if applicable, the age of the member's spouse at the time the member elects to take the partial lump sum distribution; and
(2) computed to result in a monthly benefit amount that has an actuarial present value that approximates the partial lump sum distribution amount.

A member's election:

(1) must be in writing;
(2) must be filed with the INPRS Board; and
(3) is irrevocable.

A member who makes an election must elect to receive the partial lump sum distribution as:

(1) a lump sum paid not later than 30 days after the member's retirement date; or

(2) three equal annual payments commencing not later than 30 days after the member's retirement date and thereafter paid on the anniversary of the member's retirement date.

Contributions

A member is required to contribute 6% of the salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter. However, a member is not required to make contributions after 32 years of service. An employer may pay all or part of a member's contribution.

Service Credit Purchase

A member of the 1977 Fund who:

(1) first became a member of the 1977 Fund after December 31, 1993, and before October 1, 1996;

(2) was at least 36 years of age at the time the member first became a member of the 1977 Fund; and

(3) will not accrue 20 years of service credit in the 1977 Fund before the member reaches the mandatory retirement age established by the member's employer;

may purchase the service credit needed for the member to retire with a full unreduced benefit by making contributions to the 1977 Fund equal to the product of the following:

(1) The salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter, whichever is applicable, at the time the member makes the contribution.

(2) 27%.

(3) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

The service credit purchased is limited to the amount necessary, when added to the member's active service, for the member to accrue 20 years of service credit in the 1977 Fund by the time the member reaches the mandatory retirement age established by the member's employer.

The member may pay the contribution required as:

(1) a lump sum; or

(2) a series of payments determined by the INPRS Board, not to exceed five annual payments, plus interest over the period of the payments at a rate determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund.

A member may not use the service credit unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

If a member terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a monthly benefit from the 1977 Fund, the INPRS Board must return the amount paid by the member, plus accumulated interest.

The member's employer may adopt an ordinance to pay all or a part of the member's contribution required for the purchase of the service credit.

The 1977 Fund may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing permissive service credit, a rollover distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The 1977 Fund also may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing permissive service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Purchase of Military Service Credit

A member of the 1977 Fund who, after June 30, 2009, completes service for which the 1977 Fund gives credit may purchase up to two years of service credit for the member's service on active duty in the armed services if the member:

(1) has at least one year of credited service in the 1977 Fund;
(2) served on active duty in the armed services of the United States for at least six months; and
(3) received an honorable discharge from the armed services.

In order to receive the service credit, the member, before retirement, must make contributions to the 1977 Fund equal to the product of the following:

(1) The salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter, whichever is applicable, at the time the member makes a contribution.
(2) A rate, determined by the actuary of the 1977 Fund that is based on the age of the member at the time the member makes the contribution and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the retirement benefit attributable to the service credit purchased.
(3) The number of years of service credit the member intends to purchase.

In addition, the member must make contributions for any accrued interest at a rate determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund for the period from the member's initial membership in the 1977 Fund to the date payment is made by the member. A member must have at least 20 years of service before the member may receive a retirement benefit based on the purchased service. The member's total serivce in the 1977 Fund, including the purchased service, may not exceed 32 years.

A member may not purchase service credit for:

(1) service credited to the member under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act (38 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.); or
(2) service that qualifies the member for a benefit in a military or another governmental retirement system.

A member who:

(1) terminates service before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a retirement benefit from the 1977 Fund; or

(2) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from another retirement system, other than Social Security;

may withdraw the member's contributions made to purchase service credit, plus accumulated interest, after submitting to the 1977 Fund a properly completed application for a refund.

The INPRS Board may:

(1) allow the member to make periodic payments of the contributions necessary to purchase service credit, with the INPRS Board determining the length of the period during which payments may be made; or

(2) may deny a purchase if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

A member must make all of the payments required to purchase the service credit before using the service credit to determine eligibility for or the computation of benefits.

The 1977 Fund may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing service credit, a rollover distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The 1977 Fund also may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Purchase of Public Retirement Fund Service Credit

"Public retirement fund" refers to any of the following, either singly or collectively:

(1) The Public Employees' Retirement Fund.

(2) The Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund.

(3) The State Excise Police, Gaming Agent, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund.

(4) The State Police Pension Trust.

(5) A sheriff's pension trust.

A member may purchase service credit for the fund member's prior service in a position covered by a public retirement fund. To purchase the service credit, a member must meet the following requirements:

(1) The member has at least one year of creditable service in the 1977 Fund.
(2) The member has not attained vested status in and is not an active member in the public retirement fund from which the fund member is purchasing service credit.
(3) Before the member retires, the member makes contributions as follows:
(A) Contributions that are equal to the product of:
(i) the salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit;
(ii) a rate, determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund, that is based on the age of the member at the time the member actually makes a contribution for the service credit and that is computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the retirement benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and
(iii) the number of years of service credit the fund member intends to purchase.
(B) Contributions for any accrued interest, at a rate determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund, for the period from the member's initial membership in the 1977 Fund to the date payment is made by the member.

At the request of the member purchasing service credit, the amount a member is required to contribute may be reduced by a trustee-to-trustee transfer from the public retirement fund in which the member has an account that contains amounts attributable to member contributions (plus any credited earnings) to the 1977 Fund. The member may direct the transfer of an amount only to the extent necessary to fund the service purchase. The member shall complete any forms required by the public retirement fund from which the member is requesting a transfer or the 1977 Fund before the transfer is made.

A fund member must have at least 20 years of service in the 1977 Fund before a member may receive a retirement benefit based on service credit purchased. A member's years of service may not exceed 32 years with the inclusion of the public retirement fund service credit purchased.

If a member:
(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a retirement benefit payment from the 1977 Fund; or
(2) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from another tax-supported governmental retirement plan other than the federal Social Security Act;
the member may withdraw the member's contributions plus accumulated interest after submitting a properly completed application for a refund to the 1977 Fund.

In addition, the following apply to the purchase of public retirement fund service credit:
(1) The INPRS Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The INPRS Board shall determine the length of the period during which the payments may be made.
(2) The INPRS Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

The 1977 Fund may accept, on behalf of a fund member who is purchasing service credit under this section, a rollover of a distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The member's employer may elect to pay all or a part of the fund member's contributions required for the purchase of service credit. In that event, the actuary shall determine the amortization.

Purchase of Service Credit for Out-of-State Service

"Out-of-state service" means service in another state in a comparable position for which the fund member would receive service credit in the 1977 Fund if the service had been performed in Indiana.

A member may purchase out-of-state service credit if the member:

(1) has at least one year of creditable service in the 1977 Fund;

(2) makes contributions, before the member retires, to the 1977 Fund that are equal to the product of:

(A) the salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter at the time the member makes a contribution to the 1977 Fund;

(B) a rate, as determined by the actuary for the 1977 Fund, based on the age of the member at the time the member makes a contribution for the service credit and computed to result in a contribution amount that approximates the actuarial present value of the retirement benefit attributable to the service credit purchased; and

(C) the number of years of out-of-state service the member intends to purchase; plus

(3) has received verification from the 1977 Fund that the out-of-state service is, as of that date, valid.

A member must have at least 20 years of service before the member may receive a benefit based on the out-of-state service credit purchased. A member's years of service may not exceed 32 years with the inclusion of the out-of-state service credit.

If a member:

(1) terminates employment before satisfying the eligibility requirements necessary to receive a retirement benefit payment from the 1977 Fund; or

(2) receives a retirement benefit for the same service from another retirement system, other than the federal Social Security system;

the member may withdraw the member's contributions for the out-of-state credit, plus accumulated interest, after submitting to the 1977 Fund a properly completed application for a refund.

In addition, the following restrictions apply to the purchase of out-of-state service credit:

(1) The INPRS Board may allow a member to make periodic payments of the contributions required for the purchase of the service credit. The INPRS Board must determine the length of the period during which the payments must be made.

(2) The INPRS Board may deny an application for the purchase of service credit if the purchase would exceed certain limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) A member may not claim the service credit for purposes of determining eligibility or computing benefits unless the member has made all payments required for the purchase of the service credit.

The 1977 Fund may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing service credit, a rollover of a distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The 1977 Fund also may accept, on behalf of a member who is purchasing service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Transfer of Service Credit

An individual:

(1) who becomes a member of the 1977 Fund under IC 36-8-8-7(h) (which allows the executive of a unit appointing the individual as a fire chief or police chief under a waiver to request that the individual be accepted a member of the 1977 Fund if the individual was previously a member of the 1977 Fund);

(2) whose appointment as a fire chief or police chief ends after June 30, 2007; and

(3) who is not eligible to receive a benefit from the 1977 Fund at the end of the individual's appointment as a fire chief or police chief;

may elect to have the individual's contributions to the 1977 Fund returned or the individual's service credit earned as a fire chief or police chief transferred to PERF.

If a fund member makes an election to have the fund member's service credit earned as a fire chief or police chief transferred to PERF, the INPRS Board is required to:

(1) grant the fund member service credit in PERF for all service earned as a fire chief or police chief in the 1977 Fund; and

(2) transfer from the 1977 Fund to PERF:

(A) the fund member's contributions to the 1977 Fund made during the fund member's appointment as a fire chief or police chief; plus

(B) the present value of the unreduced benefit that would be payable to the fund member upon retirement, if the fund member were eligible to receive a benefit from the 1977 Fund.

The INPRS Board deposits amounts transferred to PERF as follows:

(1) The fund member's contributions to the 1977 Fund are credited to the fund member's PERF annuity savings account.

(2) The present value of the unreduced benefit that would be payable to the fund member upon retirement, if the fund member were eligible to receive a benefit from the 1977 Fund, is credited to PERF's retirement allowance account.

A fund member who transfers service credit earned as a fire chief or police chief to PERF waives credit for the service in the 1977 Fund.

Retirement Age

Normal retirement is age 52 with 20 years of service. A retired member may elect to receive an actuarially reduced benefit at age 50.

Vesting

A member vests after 20 years of service.

Return of Contributions

A member who terminates employment other than by death or disability before becoming eligible for retirement benefits is entitled to the accumulated value of the member's contributions, including interest at a rate specified by the INPRS Board.

However, the return of member contributions is not available to members who converted their benefits to the 1977 Plan.

Disability Benefits

I. Retired, But Not Yet Age 52

If a retired member who has not reached age 52 is determined by the INPRS Board to be permanently or temporarily unable to perform all suitable work for which the member is or may become qualified, the member is entitled to receive during the disability the retirement benefits payable at age 52 (i.e., 50% of the salary of a first class officer with adjustment for service in excess of 20 years).

A member's disability benefits under the 1977 Fund are reduced by the amounts for which the member is eligible from:

(1) disability insurance;
(2) a pension or retirement plan other than the 1977 Fund;
(3) the Social Security Act, Railroad Retirement Act, the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, or any other federal, state, or local governmental agency;
(4) worker's compensation; or
(5) any salary or wage the member receives or is entitled to receive from another employer.

A member receiving disability benefits:
(1) is entitled to receive disability benefits for the remainder of the member's life if the member has a Class 1 or Class 2 impairment; and
(2) shall have the benefit computed as a regular retirement benefit when the member reaches age 52 if the member has a Class 3 impairment.

II. Active Members

If an active fund member has a covered impairment, the member is entitled to receive a disability benefit.

Upon a request from a fund member or from the safety board of the appropriate police or fire department, the local pension board shall conduct a hearing to determine whether the fund member has a covered impairment. INPRS Board reviews:
(1) a local board's determination that a covered impairment exists and that there is no suitable and available work within the department, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act; and
(2) local board's determination that no covered impairment exists, if the member requests the review within 30 days after receipt of the determination.

If the local board doesn't hold a hearing or issue a determination within the time required, the 1977 Fund member is considered to be totally impaired. The INPRS Board must review an impairment determined by this process.

A member who has had a covered impairment and returns to active duty may not be treated as a new applicant seeking to become a member of the 1977 Fund.

For purposes of the 1977 Fund disability provisions, a covered impairment is an impairment that permanently or temporarily makes a member unable to perform the essential function of the member's duties with the police or fire department, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act. However, a covered impairment does not include an impairment:

(1) resulting from an intentionally self-inflicted injury or attempted suicide;
(2) resulting from the member's commission or attempted commission of a felony;
(3) that begins within two years after a fund member's entry or reentry into active service with the department and that was caused or contributed to by a mental or physical condition that manifested itself before the member entered or reentered active service (with certain exceptions); or
(4) that is occasioned, in whole or in part, by the member currently engaging in:

(A) the use of a controlled substance; or
(B) the unlawful use of a prescription drug.

A member who:
(1) has had a covered impairment (first impairment);
(2) recovers and returns to active service with the department; and
(3) within two years after returning to active service has an impairment (second impairment) that would be a covered impairment except for the restriction described in (3) above;
is entitled to a disability benefit, if the second impairment results from the same condition or conditions (without an intervening cause) that caused the first impairment. The amount of the disability benefit is equal to the amount of the benefit paid to the member at the time of the member's return to active service plus any cost-of-living adjustments that would have applied during the member's period of reemployment.

For a member:
(1) who:
(A) is hired after March 1, 1992; or
(B) was admitted to the 1977 Fund after having been covered by another public pension plan as a police officer or firefighter; and
(2) who is determined by the INPRS Board to have a Class 3 excludable condition;
a covered impairment does not include an impairment that would be classified as a Class 3 impairment that:
(A) begins at any time after the fund member's entry or reentry into active service with the department; and
(B) is related in any manner to the Class 3 excludable condition.

Time spent receiving disability benefits, not to exceed 20 years, is considered active service for the purpose of determining retirement benefits.

A member's retirement benefit is based on:
(1) the member's years of active service; plus
(2) if applicable, the period, not to exceed 20 years, during which the member received disability benefits.

A member receiving disability benefits based on a determination that the member has a Class 1 (line-of-duty) or Class 2 (duty-related) impairment is entitled to receive a disability benefit for the remainder of the member's life.

A member receiving disability benefits based on a determination that the member has a Class 3 impairment (an impairment that is not a Class 1 or Class 2 impairment) transfers from a disabilitiy to a regular retirement benefit when the member reaches age 52.

A member who was hired for the first time before January 1, 1990, had the option of being covered by the benefit structure provided by IC 36-8-8-13.5 (disability benefits based on classes of impairment) rather than the benefit structure of IC 36-8-8-13.3 (disability benefits not based on classes of impairment).

(1) Members Hired Before January 1, 1990, Who Did Not Elect Coverage Under IC 36-8-8-13.5

A member is disabled if:

(1) before July 1, 2000, the member was determined to have a covered impairment; or

(2) after June 30, 2000, the member is determined to have a covered impairment that is:

(A) a direct result of:

(i) a personal injury while the member is on duty or is responding off duty, in the case of a police officer, to an offense (or reported offense), or in the case of a firefighter, to an emergency (or reported emergency) for which the member is trained; or

(ii) an occupational disease;

(B) a duty-related disease; or

(C) a covered impairment not described in (A) or (B); and

for whom it is determined there is no suitable and available work within the member's department, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

The INPRS Board determines whether a member's disability is duty-related after reviewing a recommendation made by the local board.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, heart or lung disease, or Parkinson's disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

A member is entitled to receive a benefit equal to the benefit the member would have received if the member had retired. If the disabled member does not have at least 20 years of service or is not at least age 52, the disability benefit is computed and paid as if the member had 20 years of service and was age 52. The member is entitled to the benefit during the period of the member's disability.

Not later than two years after the date the INPRS Board notifies fund members and survivors of fund members who are receiving a disability benefit determined under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b) that the INPRS Board has received a favorable ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, the fund member or survivor may file an application requesting a determination that:

(1) the member's covered impairment, as determined under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b), was:

(A) the direct result of:

(i) a personal injury that occurred while the fund member was on duty;

(ii) a personal injury that occurred while the fund member was off duty and was responding to an offense or a reported offense, in the case of a police officer, or an emergency or reported emergency for which the fund member was trained, in the case of a firefighter; or

(iii) an occupational disease (as defined in IC 22-3-7-10), including a duty related disease that is also included within clause (B);

(B) a duty related disease, which means a disease arising out of the fund member's employment. A disease is considered to arise out of the fund member's employment if it is apparent to the rational mind, upon consideration of all of the circumstances, that:

(i) there is a connection between the conditions under which the fund member's duties are performed and the disease;

ii) the disease can be seen to have followed as a natural incident of the fund member's duties as a result of the exposure occasioned by the nature of the fund member's duties; and

(iii) the disease can be traced to the fund member's employment as the proximate cause; or

(C) a disability presumed incurred in the line of duty under IC 5-10-13 or IC 5-10-15; or

(2) the member's covered impairment, as determined under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b), was not a covered impairment.

The application must be filed with the local board that made the determination of a covered impairment resulting in a disability benefit under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b). The INPRS Board or its designee is required to prepare the application form and make it available to a fund member or survivor upon request.

A fund member or survivor who files an application has the burden of presenting sufficient evidence to support a finding that the member's covered impairment, as determined under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b), satisfies the standard for a line of duty disability. The evidence may include any documents, materials, or other evidence provided in connection with the original hearing and determination of a covered impairment as determined under IC 36-8-8-13.3(b), including any transcript from that proceeding. A fund member or a survivor may include with the application any additional evidence that is relevant to the line of duty determination.

A local board may establish reasonable procedures for the application process and may engage a medical authority to provide opinions relevant to making its determination. The local board may hold a hearing with respect to an application filed under this section if the fund member or survivor of a fund member shows good cause that documents or other probative evidence sufficient to make the required showing is not reasonably obtainable and that holding a hearing would be reasonably likely to provide such probative evidence. A hearing conducted by the local board must comply with IC 36-8-8-12.7.

A local board is required to make its recommendation, including findings of fact, in writing and shall provide copies of its recommendation to the fund member or survivor and the INPRS board not later than 30 days after:

(1) the filing of the application, if no hearing is held; or

(2) the hearing, if held.

If a local board does not issue its recommendation within the time required, the member's covered impairment is considered to be a covered impairment incurred in the line of duty for purposes of the local board's recommendation.

The INPRS Board reviews the local board's recommendation not later than 45 days after receiving the recommendation and then issues an initial determination of whether the covered impairment was incurred in the line of duty. The INPRS Board notifies the local board and the fund member or survivor of its initial determination.

The fund member or survivor, or the local board, may object in writing to the INPRS Board's initial determination not later than 15 days after the initial determination is issued by filing an objection with the INPRS Board. If a written objection is not filed, the INPRS Board's initial determination becomes final. If a timely written objection is filed, the INPRS Board issues a final determination after a hearing. Unless an administrative law judge orders a waiver or an extension of the period for cause shown, the INPRS Board is required to issue a final determination not later than 180 days after the receipt of the local board's recommendation.

If the INPRS Board fails to issue an initial determination within 45 days after receiving the local board's recommendation, a default determination as to whether the covered impairment was incurred in the line of duty is made by INPRS Board's medical authority. An objection to this determination may be filed in the same manner as an objection to an initial determination made by the INPRS Board.

A determination that a member's covered impairment was incurred in the line of duty applies only on a prospective basis beginning on January 1 of the calendar year in which the determination is made. The amount of the benefit is not changed as a result of the determination.

(2) <u>Members Hired After December 31, 1989, Members Who Elected Coverage Under IC 36-8-8-13.5, or Members with Prior Membership in Another Public Pension Plan as a Police Officer or Firefighter</u>

These provisions apply to a member who:
(1) was first hired after December 31, 1989;
(2) chose coverage under IC 36-8-8-13.5; or
(3) prior to membership in the 1977 Fund, was covered by another public pension plan as a police officer or firefighter.

At the same hearing at which the local board determines whether the member has a covered impairment, the local board must also determine whether the member has a Class 1, 2, or 3 impairment.

A Class 1 impairment means a covered impairment that is the direct result of:
(1) a personal injury to a member that occurs:
(A) while on duty: or
(B) while off duty and responding to an offense or reported offense, in the case of a police officer, or to an emergency or reported emergency for which the member has been trained, in the case of a firefighter;
(2) an occupational disease; or

(3) a health condition caused by an exposure risk disease that results in a presumption of disability or death incurred in the line of duty under IC 5-10-13 or IC 5-10-15.

A member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 has a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, heart or lung disease, or Parkinson's disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

A Class 2 impairment means a covered impairment that is a duty-related disease. A duty-related disease means a disease arising out of the member's employment.

A Class 3 impairment means a covered impairment that is not a Class 1 or Class 2 impairment.

A Class 3 excludable condition means a condition included on a list of excludable medical conditions established by the INPRS Board by rule.

Monthly base benefits are paid to members:

(1) who are determined to have a covered impairment in one of the following classes; and

(2) for whom it is determined that there is no suitable and available work within the member's department, considering reasonable accommodation to the extent required by the Americans with Disabilities Act.

A member who is determined to have a Class 1 impairment is entitled to a disability benefit equal to 45% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment.

A member who is determined to have a Class 2 impairment is entitled to a disability benefit equal to 22% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment, plus 0.5% of that salary for each year of service, up to a maximum of 30 years of service.

A member who is determined to have a Class 3 impairment and who was hired before March 2, 1992, is entitled to a disability benefit equal to the product of the member's years of service (not to exceed 30 years of service) multiplied by 1% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment.

A member who is determined to have a Class 3 impairment and who: (1) was hired after March 1, 1992, or (2) was covered, prior to membership in the 1977 Fund, by another public pension plan as a police officer or firefighter, is entitled to the following benefits:

(A) If the member did not have a Class 3 excludable condition at the time the member entered or reentered the 1977 Fund, the member is entitled to a disability benefit equal to the product of the member's years of service (not to exceed 30 years of service) multiplied by 1% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment.

(B) If the member:

(i) had a Class 3 excludable condition at the time the member entered or reentered the 1977 Fund;

(ii) the member has completed at least four years of service with the employer after the date the member entered or reentered the 1977 Fund; and

(iii) the member now is determined to have a Class 3 impairment that is not related in any manner to the member's Class 3 excludable condition;

the member is entitled to a disability benefit calculated as described in (A).

(C) If the member:

(i) had a Class 3 excludable condition at the time the member entered or reentered the 1977 Fund; and

(ii) either: (a) the member has not completed at least four years of service with the employer after the date the member entered or reentered the 1977 Fund; or (b) the Class 3 impairment is related in any manner to the member's Class 3 excludable condition;

the member is not entitled to a disability benefit.

However, if during the first four years of service with the employer:
(1) a member with a Class 3 excludable condition is determined to have a Class 3 impairment; and
(2) that Class 3 impairment is attributable to an accidental injury that is not related in any manner to the member's Class 3 excludable condition;
the member is entitled to receive a disability benefit calculated as described in (A).

The local board must make the initial determination as to whether an impairment is attributable to an accidental injury. The local board must then forward the initial determination to the director of the INPRS Board for a final determination by the INPRS Board or the INPRS Board's designee.

If a member is entitled to a monthly base benefit, the member also is entitled to a monthly amount that is not less than 10% and not greater than 45% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment. The additional monthly amount shall be determined by the INPRS medical authority based on the degree of impairment.

Benefits for a Class 1 impairment are payable for the remainder of the member's life.

Benefits for a Class 2 impairment are payable:

(1) for a period equal to the years of service of the member if: (a) the member's total disability benefit is less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment; and (b) the member has fewer than four years of service; or

(2) for the remainder of the member's life if the member's benefit is: (a) equal to or greater than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment; or (b) less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment if the member has at least four years of service.

Benefits for a Class 3 impairment are payable:

(1) for a period equal to the years of service of the member if: (a) the member's total disability benefit is less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment and (b) the member has fewer than four years of service; or

(2) until the member reaches age 52 if the member's benefit is: (a) equal to or greater than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of the impairment; or (b) less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment if the member has at least four years of service.

Upon reaching age 52, a member receiving a Class 1 impairment benefit or a Class 2 impairment benefit that is:

(a) equal to or greater than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter; or

(b) less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter if the member has at least four years of service;

is entitled to receive a monthly supplemental benefit that is equal to the difference, if any, between:

(1) the monthly retirement benefit that would be payable to the member at age 52; and

(2) the member's monthly disability benefit.

The monthly supplemental benefit is payable for the remainder of the member's life.

Upon reaching age 52, a member with a Class 2 impairment (who has less than four years of service and a total disability benefit less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first-class patrolman or firefighter) is entitled to receive the retirement benefit payable to a fund member with:

(1) 20 years of service; or

(2) the total years of service (including both active service and the period, not to exceed 20 years during which the member received disability benefits) and salary that the member would have earned if the member had remained in active service until becoming 52 years of age;

whichever is greater.

Upon reaching age 52, a member who is receiving or has received a Class 3 impairment benefit that is:

(1) equal to or greater than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment; or

(2) less than 30% of the monthly salary of a first class patrolman or firefighter in the year of the local board's determination of impairment if the member has at least four years of service;

is entitled to receive the retirement benefit payable to a fund member with 20 years of service.

No more than once every 12 months after the final determination of covered impairment:

(1) the member, the safety board, or the INPRS Board may file a petition for review of the member's impairment with the local board; or

(2) the local board on its own motion may seek a review of the member's impairment.

Survivor Benefits

DEATH OTHER THAN IN LINE OF DUTY

When a member dies while receiving retirement or disability benefits, while on active duty, or while retired but not receiving benefits, the surviving spouse, dependent children, and dependent parents are entitled to the following benefits:

(1) Each surviving child of the member is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to 20% of the member's monthly benefit until the child:

(A) reaches age 18; or

(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university;

whichever period is longer.

(2) A surviving child who is at least 18, who is physically or mentally incapacitated, and who is not a ward of the state is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to the greater of:

(A) 30% of the monthly pay of a first class patrol officer or first class firefighter; or

(B) 55% of the monthly benefit the member was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the member's death;

during the period of the child's physical or mental incapacity.

(3) The member's surviving spouse is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to 60% of the member's monthly benefit during the spouse's lifetime.

(4) If there is no surviving spouse or dependent children, a surviving parent who was wholly dependent on the member is entitled to receive 50% of the member's monthly benefit during the parent's lifetime. If both surviving parents qualify as dependent, they jointly receive the benefit. In order for a surviving parent to qualify as a dependent, the member must have claimed the parent as a dependent on the federal income tax return filed by the member in the year before the year in which the member died.

If a member did not have at least 20 years of service and was not age 52, the benefit is computed as if the member did have 20 years of service and was age 52.

DEATH IN LINE OF DUTY

Before September 1, 1982

When an active member died in the line of duty before September 1, 1982, the surviving spouse, dependent children, and dependent parents were entitled to the following benefits:

(1) Each surviving child of the member is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to 20% of the member's monthly benefit until the child:
(A) reaches age 18; or
(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university;
whichever period is longer.
(2) A surviving child who is at least 18, who is physically or mentally incapacitated, and who is not a ward of the state is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to the greater of:
(A) 30% of the monthly pay of a first class patrol officer or first class firefighter; or
(B) 55% of the monthly benefit the member was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the member's death;
during the period of the child's physical or mental incapacity.
(3) The member's surviving spouse is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to 60% of the member's monthly benefit during the spouse's lifetime.
(4) If there is no surviving spouse or dependent children, a surviving parent who was wholly dependent on the member is entitled to receive 50% of the member's monthly benefit during the parent's lifetime. If both surviving parents qualify as dependent, they jointly receive the benefit. In order for a surviving parent to qualify as a dependent, the member must have claimed the parent as a dependent on the federal income tax return filed by the member in the year before the year in which the member died.

If a member did not have at least 20 years of service and was not age 52, the benefit is computed as if the member did have 20 years of service and was age 52.

After August 31,1982

When an active member dies in the line of duty after August 31,1982, the surviving spouse, dependent children, and dependent parents are entitled to the following benefits:

(1) Each surviving child of the member is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to 20% of the member's monthly benefit until the child:
(A) reaches age 18; or
(B) reaches age 23, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university;
whichever period is longer.
(2) A surviving child who is at least 18, who is physically or mentally incapacitated, and who is not a ward of the state is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to the greater of:
(A) 30% of the monthly pay of a first class patrol officer or first class firefighter; or
(B) 55% of the monthly benefit the member was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the member's death;

during the period of the child's physical or mental incapacity.

(3) The member's surviving spouse is entitled to receive a monthly benefit equal to the monthly benefit to which the member would have been entitled on the date of the member's death, but not less than the benefit payable to a member with 20 years of service at 52, during the spouse's lifetime.

(4) If there is no surviving spouse or dependent children, a surviving parent who was wholly dependent on the member is entitled to receive 50% of the member's monthly benefit during the parent's lifetime. If both surviving parents qualify as dependent, they jointly receive the benefit. In order for a surviving parent to qualify as a dependent, the member must have claimed the parent as a dependent on the federal income tax return filed by the member in the year before the year in which the member died.

If a member did not have at least 20 years of service and was not age 52, the benefit is computed as if the member did have 20 years of service and was age 52.

Beneficiary Designation

A member may designate one or more beneficiaries to receive in a lump sum the member's contributions plus interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board if the member dies:

(1) without receiving a retirement benefit;

(2) without receiving a disability benefit;

(3) without a surviving spouse or a surviving child entitled to receive a benefit; and

(4) without the INPRS Board returning the member's contributions, if the member leaves employment other than by death or disability before the member completes 20 years of active service.

A member who chooses to designate one or more beneficiaries must file the member's designation with the INPRS Board. A member who designates more than one beneficiary may elect to allocate the contributions and interest paid in percentage increments.

Whenever a member does not designate a beneficiary and has no survivors entitled to receive a benefit, the INPRS Board shall refund to the member's estate:

(1) the fund member's contributions; plus

(2) interest at a rate determined by the INPRS Board.

SPECIAL DEATH BENEFIT

A lump sum death benefit of $12,000 is provided to the heirs or estate of a member.

In addition, if a member dies in the line of duty, a special death benefit of $150,000 is paid from the Pension Relief Fund.

SURVIVOR HEALTH INSURANCE

A local unit that employed a member who dies in the line of duty must, after December 31, 2003, offer to provide and pay for health insurance coverage for the member's surviving spouse and each natural child, stepchild, or adopted child of the member:

(1) until the child becomes 18 years of age;

(2) until the child becomes 23 years of age, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or

(3) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever period is the longest. If health insurance is offered by the unit to active members, the health insurance provided must be equal in coverage to that offered to active members. The offer must remain open for as long as there is a surviving spouse or child eligible for the coverage.

Postretirement Increases

A member is entitled to an annual increase in the member's benefit equal to the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index. However, the maximum increase is 3%.

Funding

The 1977 Fund is actuarially funded. The amount necessary to cover the normal cost and the amortization of the unfunded accrued liability is appropriated annually by each municipality.

The employer cost has been set at 19.7% of covered payroll, effective January 1, 2013.

1977 POLICE AND FIREFIGHTER PENSION FUND

	FY 2006	CY 2007	CY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	11,728	12,611	13,095	13,184	13,362	13,376	13,390
Benefit Recipients	2,127	2,548	2,530	2,608	2,782	2,966	3,208
Inactive Vested	172	190	122	108	111	126	122
Total	14,027	15,349	15,747	15,900	16,255	16,468	16,720
Normal Cost	$124,414,100	$137,703,794	$150,228,277	$137,703,794	$154,421,923	$123,438,234	$130,912,451
Actuarial Accrued Lliability	$2,415,054,400	$2,889,294,926	$3,150,827,023	$3,332,685,533	$3,639,669,273	$3,638,956,279	$4,122,436,112
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	2,347,985,700	3,281,480,077	3,352,705,438	3,265,597,574	3,374,437,839	3,593,786,865	3,786,594,692
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$67,068,700	-$392,185,151	-$201,878,415	$67,087,959	$265,231,434	$45,169,414	$335,841,420
Funded Ratio	97%	114%	106%	98%	93%	99%	92%
Annual Benefits Payable	$38,647,200	$49,537,070	$53,588,258	$55,564,149	$60,220,091	$68,178,739	$76,916,985
Average Annual Benefit	$18,170	$19,442	$21,181	$21,305	$21,646	$22,987	$23,977
Annual COLA Assumption	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.75%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Employer Contribution Rate (Eff. 1/1)	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.7%

SHERIFF'S PENSION TRUST FUND

IC 36-8-10-12

The state has not established a retirement system for county sheriffs and employees of a sheriff's department. However, each county has the option of establishing a separate sheriff's pension trust. State law regulates the maximum benefits for a participant and the maximum contribution that may be made by a participant.

Rather than establishing a sheriff's pension trust, a county may choose either to have its sheriff's department participate in PERF or to provide no retirement benefits.

If a county has established a sheriff's pension trust:

(1) the fee collected by the county sheriff for service of process for a civil action filed outside Indiana; and

(2) $13 for each service of a writ, an order, a process, a notice, a tax warrant, or other paper completed and verified by the sheriff of the county

shall be deposited in the sheriff's pension trust. I.C. 33-37-5-15; I.C.33-37-7-11.

Retirement Benefits

<u>For a county that has not adopted an ordinance establishing a maximum monthly pension:</u>

(1) For an employee who retired before January 1, 1985, the monthly pension amount after 20 years of service may not exceed by more than $20 one-half of the average monthly wage received during the highest paid five years before retirement.

(2) For an employee who retires after December 31, 1984, the county fiscal body may increase the maximum monthly pension by 2% of the average monthly wage for each year of service over 20 years with a maximum benefit of 74% of the average monthly wage plus $20.

The pension is proportionately reduced for service under 20 years.

<u>For a county that has adopted an ordinance establishing a maximum monthly pension:</u>

The monthly pension of an employer who retires after June 30, 1997, may not exceed $20 plus the lesser of:

(1) one-half of the average monthly wage received during the highest paid three years before retirement; or

(2) one-half the monthly minimum salary of a full-time prosecuting attorney at the time the employee retires.

The county fiscal body may approve an increase in the maximum monthly pension of 1% of the average monthly wage (not to exceed the monthly minimum salary of a full-time prosecuting attorney at the time the employee retires) for each six months of service after 20 years not to exceed 74% of the average monthly wage plus $20.

The pension is proportionately reduced for service under 20 years.

Assignment of Benefits

An employee who is receiving normal or disability monthly pension benefits may, after June 30, 2007, authorize the trustee of a sheriff's pension trust fund to pay a portion of the employee's monthly pension benefit to an insurance provider for the purpose of paying a premium on a policy of insurance for accident, health, or long-term care coverage for:

(1) the employee;
(2) the employee's spouse; or
(3) the employee's dependents (as defined in Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code).

This provision does not apply to the sheriff of a county.

Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)

Beginning on July 1, 2005, a county may choose to adopt a deferred retirement option plan as part of its retirement plan. If a county adopts a DROP, an employee may elect to enter the DROP, continue to work and earn a salary for a period described below, and then retire with a pension benefit, plus receive an additional amount equal to the total of the pension benefits that the employee would have been paid during the same period had the employee retired, payable either in:

(1) a lump sum;
(2) an actuarially equivalent increase in the monthly pension benefit payable to the employee; or
(3) a combination of (1) and (2).

An employee is eligible to participate if, on the date the employee elects to enter the DROP, the employee:

(1) is not yet credited with the maximum number of years of service included in the monthly pension benefit calculation under a department's retirement plan; and
(2) could retire and immediately receive unreduced retirement benefits.

The election of an employee to enter the DROP is irrevocable.

An employee exits a DROP on the earliest of the following:

(1) The date that the employee is credited with the maximum years of service under the retirement plan.
(2) The employee's retirement date.
(3) The date any required benefit begins.

A cost-of-living payment does not apply to the additional pension benefit amount that accumulates while the employee is participating in a DROP.

If an employee who enters a DROP becomes disabled, either in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty, the benefit for the employee is calculated as if the employee had never entered the DROP.

If, before an employee's monthly pension benefit begins, the employee dies, whether in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty, death benefits are payable as follows:

(1) The additional pension amount that accumulates while the employee is in the DROP is paid in a lump sum to:

(A) the employee's surviving spouse;

(B) if there is no surviving spouse, the employee's surviving children, divided equally;

(C) if there are no surviving children, the employee's parents; or

(D) if there are no surviving parents, the employee's estate.

(2) A benefit is paid on the DROP frozen benefit under the terms of the county's retirement plan.

If, before an employee's monthly pension benefit begins, the employee dies in the line of duty and the calculation of the employee's death benefit under the terms of the county's retirement plan depends upon whether the employee dies in the line of duty or other than in the line of duty, then death benefits for the employee:

(1) are calculated as if the employee had never entered the DROP; and

(2) must be adjusted as necessary to assure the county's retirement plan remains actuarially cost-neutral.

A DROP must be designed to be actuarially cost-neutral to the county's retirement plan.

Contribution Rate

The monthly deductions from an employee's wages may not exceed 6% of the employee's average monthly wages. However, the contribution rate for an employee of the Marion County Sheriff's Department may not exceed 7% of the employee's average monthly wages. A sheriff's department that establishes a pension trust must annually contribute an amount that will be sufficient to actuarially fund the trust. The contribution may be made by the department through a general appropriation to the department, by a line item appropriation directly to the pension trust, or a combination of general appropriation and line item appropriation.

Vesting

No vesting requirement is established by state law.

Purchase of Service Credit

An employee may purchase service credit for an employee's prior service in a position covered by any of the following:

(1) Public Employees' Retirement Fund (IC 5-10.3);

(2) Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund (IC 5-10.4);

(3) State Excise Police, Gaming Agent, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Officers' Retirement Fund (IC 5-10-5.5);

(4) State Police Pension Trust (IC 10-12);

(5) 1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund (IC 36-8-8);

(6) A sheriff's pension trust other than the pension trust of the department employing the employee.

If an employee:

(1) has not attained vested status in; and

(2) is not an active participant in;

a public retirement fund, the employee may transfer the amount in the public retirement fund that is attributable to contributions made by or on behalf of the employee (plus credited earnings) in order to purchase service credit in the sheriff's pension trust of which the employee is a member.

The transfer is irrevocable. The employee is entitled to receive service credit for the transferred amount equal to the service credit that would be purchased by a contribution of the same amount computed at the actuarial present value for an individual whose salary or wages and age would be the same as the salary and wages or age of the employee on the transfer date.

An employee who makes a transfer must have at least the number of years of credited service necessary to receive an unreduced pension benefit in the sheriff's pension trust of which the employee is a member before the employee may receive a benefit based on the amount transferred.

An employee who terminates employment before becoming eligible to receive a monthly pension may withdraw the transferred amount, plus accumulated interest, after submitting a properly completed application for a refund. If an employee withdraws the transferred amount, the employee's benefit must be adjusted as necessary to ensure that the sheriff's pension trust remains actuarially cost neutral to the county.

A sheriff's department may deny an application to make a transfer if the transfer would exceed the limitations under Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code.

An employee who makes a transfer waives all credit for the employee's service in the public retirement fund from which the amount is transferred or paid.

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, a sheriff's pension trust may accept, on behalf of an employee who is purchasing service credit, a rollover of a distribution from any of the following:

(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision of a state, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision of a state under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

To the extent permitted by the Internal Revenue Code and applicable regulations, a sheriff's pension trust may accept, on behalf of an employee who is purchasing service credit, a trustee-to-trustee transfer from any of the following:

(1) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(2) An eligible deferred compensation plan under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Return of Contributions

An employee who ceases to be an employee because of death, disability, unemployment, retirement, or other reason, is entitled to receive at least the net amount paid into the pension fund, either in a lump sum or in monthly installments not less than the participant's pension amount.

Retirement Age

Normal retirement may be earlier, but not later, than age 70.

Disability Benefits

Benefits payable for a disability resulting from activities in the line of duty must be in a reasonable amount. Disability benefits payable as a result of activities not in the line of duty may not exceed the amount of the pension benefits that the employee would have received if the employee had been employed until normal retirement age.

An employee who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-13 is entitled to a presumption that a total or partial disability or death resulting from a health condition caused by AIDS, anthrax, hepatitis, HIV, meningococcal meningitis, smallpox, or tuberculosis is a disability or death incurred in the line of duty. In addition, a member who meets the conditions listed in IC 5-10-15 has a presumption that a total or partial disability resulting from an exposure-related cancer, or heart or lung disease is a disability incurred in the line of duty. These presumptions may be rebutted by competent evidence. A meeting or hearing held to rebut a presumption may be held as an executive session under IC 5-14-1.5-6.1(b)(1). A presumption affects only the determination as to whether a disability or death was incurred in the line of duty and does not change the requirements for determining eligibility for disability benefits.

Death Benefits

A sheriff's department may establish a death benefit plan for deceased employees. The department may provide these benefits by establishing a reserve account, obtaining group life insurance, or both. Benefits payable under a group life insurance policy must be in a reasonable amount. Benefits payable from a reserve account may not exceed $25,000.

In addition, IC 5-10-10-6 provides a $150,000 lump sum death benefit for a public safety officer who dies in the line of duty.

Survivor Benefits

A sheriff's department may establish a survivor benefit plan. The department may provide survivor benefits by establishing a reserve account or by obtaining appropriate insurance coverage, or both.

The surviving spouse or dependent parents of an employee who died before January 1, 1990, may receive a monthly pension of not more than $200 per month during the parent's lifetime or spouse's lifetime, if the spouse did not remarry before September 1, 1984. A dependent child of the employee may receive a

monthly pension of not more than $30 until the child is age 18. A county may by ordinance provide for an increase in survivors' monthly pensions; however, the monthly pension amount may not exceed the monthly pension paid to survivors of an employee who dies after December 31, 1989.

The surviving spouse or dependent parents of an employee who died after December 31, 1989, are entitled to a monthly pension of not less than $200 per month during the spouse's or parent's lifetime. The monthly pension of a surviving spouse who remarried after December 31, 1989, and whose monthly pension ceased on the date of remarriage is reinstated on July 1, 2005, and continues during the spouse's lifetime. A dependent child of the employee is entitled to a monthly pension of not less than $30 until the child is age 18.

In order to be eligible for a benefit, the surviving spouse must be married to the employee at the time of the employee's retirement or death in service.

SURVIVOR HEALTH INSURANCE

A department that employed an eligible employee who dies in the line of duty (as defined at IC 5-10-10-2) must, after December 31, 2003, offer to provide and pay for health insurance coverage for the employee's surviving spouse and each natural child, stepchild, or adopted child of the employee:

(1) until the child becomes 18 years of age;
(2) until the child becomes 23 years of age, if the child is enrolled in and regularly attending a secondary school or is a full-time student at an accredited college or university; or
(3) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability;

whichever period is the longest. If health insurance is offered by the department to an employee, the health insurance provided to a surviving spouse and child must be equal in coverage to that offered to an employee. The offer must remain open for as long as there is a surviving spouse or child eligible for the coverage.

Investment of the Trust Fund's Assets

The trustee of a sheriff's pension trust fund is required to invest the fund's assets under the prudent investor standard. Under this standard the trustee must invest its assets with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character with like aims. The trustee is also required to diversify investments in accordance with prudent investment standards.

Postretirement Increases

A county may provide by ordinance for an ad hoc payment or an annual cost-of-living adjustment for retired or disabled employees who are at least age 55 and surviving spouses.

An annual COLA must be based on the Consumer Price Index and may not exceed 3%.

An ad hoc payment may be a fixed dollar amount or calculated in the same manner as an annual COLA.

Sheriff's Funds Information

Of the 92 county sheriff's departments in Indiana, 91 have established a sheriff's pension trust plan, and one department covers its employees under PERF.

The following data are actual counts for 90 of the 91 counties that have established sheriff's pension trusts.

	2012
Retirement Plan	
Active Members	2,550
Benefit Recipients*	1,402
Inactive Vested	158
Benefit Plan	
Benefit Recipients**	345
Retirement Plan	
Normal Cost	$20,520,250
Accrued Liability	$759,111,305
Actuarial Value of Assets***	$584,123,073
Unfunded Accrued Liabilitiy	$174,988,232
Payout	$30,280,043

*Includes 171 beneficiaries receiving benefits.

**Includes 263 dependents/survivors and 82 disabled participants.

***Almost all 90 plans use an asset valuation method of 75% of expected actuarial value plus 25% of market value, The total Retirement Plan Market Value of Assets as of Jauary 1, 2012, was $571,301,444.

GOVERNOR AND SURVIVING SPOUSE PENSION

IC 4-3-3 ACCT. NO. 10490

The Governor and Surviving Spouse Pension was established to provide an annual retirement benefit for the governor and an annual pension for the surviving spouse of a governor. These benefits are administered by the State Auditor and the State Treasurer.

Retirement Benefits

Annual benefits depend on the number of terms served and age at retirement.

One term:

At least age 62, but less than age 65:
(1) the retirement benefits to which the governor is entitled, if any, from PERF; or
(2) 30% of the governor's annual salary established by IC 4-2-1-1 for life.

At least age 65:
(1) the retirement benefits to which the governor is entitled, if any, from PERF; or
(2) 40% of the governor's annual salary established by IC 4-2-1-1 for life.

Two terms:

At least age 62, but less than age 65:
(1) the retirement benefits to which the governor is entitled, if any, from PERF; or
(2) 40% of the governor's annual salary established by IC 4-2-1-1 for life.

At least age 65:
(1) the retirement benefits to which the governor is entitled, if any, from PERF; or
(2) 50% of the governor's annual salary established by IC 4-2-1-1 for life.

The governor chooses the initial benefit payment date and the benefit payment amount. After the governor receives the first benefit payment, the choice of date and amount are irrevocable.

Vesting

Vested after serving part of one term. An individual who succeeds to the governor's office without being elected is not entitled to an annual benefit unless the person serves more than one year of the term of the office.

Contribution

No contributions are made by the governor.

Survivor Benefits

For the surviving spouse of a governor who dies before July 1, 1998, the greater of:

(1) the annual benefit received by the surviving spouse during the year beginning July 1, 1998; or
(2) $10,000.

For the surviving spouse of a governor who dies after June 30, 1998, the greater of:

(1) 50% of the annual benefit the governor was receiving or was entitled to receive on the date of the governor's death; or
(2) $10,000.

The surviving spouse must elect the benefit to be received, and once any payment is made, the election is irrevocable.

The surviving spouse is entitled to receive the pension benefit for life or until the spouse remarries.

The pension benefit is in addition to any other retirement benefits the surviving spouse is entitled to receive.

Disability Benefits

Disability benefits are not provided for the governor or the governor's surviving spouse.

Retirement Age

Earliest age of retirement is age 62.

A governor may not receive a benefit as long as the governor holds an elective position with any federal, state, or local governmental unit.

Postretirement Increases

A governor who chooses to receive a retirement benefit from PERF to which the governor is entitled receives postretirement benefit increases granted under INPRS. A governor who chooses to receive a retirement benefit based on the governor's annual salary receives a benefit increase whenever the salary of the governor increases as provided by IC 4-2-1-1.

Governors' Fund Information

As of June 30, 2012, three governors and one widow were receiving annual benefits totaling $156,428. These benefits are funded on a pay-as-you-go method from the state General Fund.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS' RETIREMENT FUND

IC 33-39 ACCT. NO. 74150

The Prosecuting Attorneys' Retirement Fund (Fund) was established during the 1989 session of the General Assembly. The Fund provides retirement, disability, and survivor's benefits for individuals who: (1) serve as a prosecuting attorney or a chief deputy prosecuting attorney after December 31, 1989; or (2) serve as the executive director or assistant executive director of the Indiana Prosecuting Attorneys Council or as a state-paid deputy prosecuting attorney after June 30, 1995. The Fund is administered by the INPRS Board.

Each participant in the Fund is required to contribute 6% of salary received for services after December 31, 1989. The state may pay the contributions for a participant.

Confidentiality of Fund Records

Fund records of individual participants and participants' information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a participant.

The INPRS Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the Fund. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

A participant is entitled to a retirement benefit if the participant: (1) is at least age 62; (2) has at least 8 years of service credit; and (3) is not receiving any salary for services currently performed.

The retirement benefit of a participant who is at least age 65 is calculated by multiplying: (1) the highest annual salary paid to the participant before the participant's separation from service; by (2) the percentage prescribed in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage of Salary
Less than 8	0%
8	24%
9	27%
10	30%
11	33%
12	50%
13	51%
14	52%
15	53%
16	54%
17	55%
18	56%
19	57%
20	58%
21	59%
22 or more	60%

If a participant is not at least age 65, the participant is entitled to a reduced benefit equal to:

(1) the amount that the participant would have been entitled to if the participant was age 65; reduced by

(2) 0.25% for each month that the participant's age at retirement precedes the participant's 65th birthday.

In addition, for a participant who is also a member of PERF, a participant's retirement benefits are reduced by the amount of the employer-financed pension benefit that would be payable to the participant had the participant retired from PERF on the date of the participant's retirement from the Fund. However, the benefits payable to a participant from the Fund are not reduced by any payments made to the participant from the participant's PERF annuity savings account.

If benefits payable from PERF exceed the benefits payable from the Fund, the participant may, at retirement, withdraw from the Fund the total sum contributed plus interest at a rate specified by rule by the INPRS Board.

Vesting

A participant vests after 8 years of service.

Retirement Age

The normal retirement age is age 65 with at least 8 years of creditable service.

Early Retirement

A participant may retire at age 62 with 8 years of service. The participant's benefits will be reduced at the rate of 0.25% per month for each month the participant retires prior to age 65.

Return of Contributions

A participant who ceases service as a prosecuting attorney or chief deputy prosecuting attorney (other than by death or disability) and who is not eligible for a retirement benefit is entitled to withdraw the total sum of the participant's contributions to the fund plus interest at the rate specified by rule by the INPRS Board.

Survivor Benefits

The surviving spouse of a participant is entitled to a benefit if, on the date of the participant's death, the participant:

(1) was receiving benefits;

(2) had completed at least eight years of service and was in service as a prosecuting attorney or chief deputy prosecuting attorney; or

(3) had met the requirements for disability benefits in the Fund.

Regardless of the participant's age at death, the surviving spouse's benefit is equal to the greater of:

(1) $7,000; or

(2) 50% of the amount of retirement benefit the participant was drawing at the time of death, or to which the participant would have been entitled had the participant retired and begun receiving retirement benefits on the date of death;

reduced, if necessary, because the participant was not yet 65 or by the amounts, if any, payable to the surviving spouse from PERF as a result of the participant's death.

In addition, if the participant's spouse does not survive the participant, the dependent children of the participant are entitled to share equally the same benefit provided to the spouse. A dependent child is entitled to the benefit until the child becomes age 18 or during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability, whichever is longer. Benefits payable to a dependent child are reduced by any amounts payable to the child from PERF.

If no benefits are payable to the survivors of a participant, the survivors or the participant's estate may file an application to withdraw the total sum of the participant's contributions plus interest at the rate specified by rule by the INPRS Board, minus any payments made to the participant.

Disability Benefits

A participant is entitled to a disability benefit if the participant: (1) has at least five years of service; (2) has qualified for Social Security disability benefits; and (3) annually verifies the continued disability until age 65.

The disability benefit is equal to: (1) the annual salary paid by the state at the time of separation from service; multiplied by (2) the percentage set forth in the following table:

Participant's Years of Service	Percentage of Salary
Less than 5	0%
5-10	40%
11	41%
12	42%
13	43%
14	44%
15	45%
16	46%
17	47%
18	48%
19	49%
20 or more	50%

These benefits are reduced by any benefits payable to the participant from PERF.

Effect of Other Laws

A participant on a leave under the federal Family and Medical Leave Act is entitled to credit for vesting and eligibility purposes to the extent required by that Act, but is not entitled to receive credit for service for benefit purposes.

A participant is entitled to service credit and benefits in the amount and to the extent required by the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act.

Postretirement Increases

Ad hoc cost-of-living increases may be provided by the General Assembly.

Funding

The amount necessary to actuarially fund the Fund is appropriated from the state General Fund.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS RETIREMENT FUND

	FY 2006	FY 2007*	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	218	206	209	221	217	212	219
Benefit Recipients	18	20	26	50	58	76	81
Inactive Vested Members	254	308	119	77	74	85	84
Total	490	534	354	348	349	373	384
Normal Cost	$1,416,834	$1,459,002	$1,684,022	$1,550,463	$1,440,080	$1,381,736	$1,568,461
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$29,085,828	$32,052,040	$38,068,986	$44,632,179	$49,173,678	$53,252,374	$56,079,955
Less Actuarial Value of Assets	20,053,164	23,815,045	26,350,456	26,466,675	26,166,326	25,651,462	27,500,572
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued	$9,032,664	$8,236,995	$11,718,530	$18,165,504	$23,007,352	$27,600,912	$28,579,383
Funded Ratio	69%	74%	69%	59%	53%	48%	49%
Annual Benefits Payable	$249,302	$338,137	$521,769	$1,031,799	$1,201,488	$1,617,923	$1,770,076
Average Annual Benefit	$13,850	$16,907	$20,068	$20,636	$20,715	$21,288	$21,853
Annual COLA Assumption	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Total Yearly Cost to State (Appropriations)	$170,000	$190,000	$170,000	$170,000	$170,000	$170,000	$1,839,000

*Change in vesting requirements from 10-year to 8-year and change in actuarial assumptions.

LEGISLATORS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM

IC 2-3.5; IC 5-10.2 ACCT. NO. 74150

The Legislators' Retirement System was established by the General Assembly in 1989 to provide retirement, disability, and survivor benefits to members of the Indiana General Assembly. The retirement system is administered by the INPRS Board. The retirement system consists of two separate plans: a defined benefit plan and a defined contribution plan.

The defined benefit plan applies to those members of the General Assembly who were serving on April 30, 1989, and who filed an election to be covered by the Legislators' Retirement System.

The total monthly benefit for a participant making such an election is equal to the sum of the monthly amount payable under the defined benefit plan plus the monthly amount payable under the defined contribution plan.

The defined contribution plan applies to:

(1) members of the General Assembly who were serving on April 30, 1989, and who filed an election to be members of the Legislators' Retirement System;
(2) members of the General Assembly who are first elected or appointed after April 30, 1989, and
(3) members of the General Assembly who:
  (a) served before April 30, 1989;
  (b) were not serving on April 20, 1989; and
  (c) are subsequently reelected or reappointed to the General Assembly.

Confidentiality of Retirement System Records

Legislators' Retirement System records of individual participants and participants' information are confidential, except for the name and years of service of a participant.

The INPRS Board may disclose an individual's Social Security number for the purpose of administering the Legislators' Retirement System. The disclosure is not a violation of Indiana's public records law.

Retirement Benefits

Defined Benefit

The monthly pension payable under the defined benefit plan is equal to the lesser of:
(1) $40 multiplied by the number of years of service in the General Assembly completed before November 8, 1989; or
(2) the highest consecutive three-year average annual salary attributable to the participant's service as a legislator (as reported on the participant's W-2 federal income tax withholding statement), divided by 12.

Retirement benefits may not be paid to a participant if the participant is receiving or is entitled to receive a salary from the state.

Defined Contribution

The defined contribution plan requires a participant to contribute an amount equal to 5% of the participant's salary.

Before January 1, 2009, the state is required to contribute an amount equal to 20% of the participant's salary. For purposes of the defined contribution plan, before January 1, 2009, a participant's salary includes any per diem and subsistence allowance treated as compensation for federal income tax purposes.

After December 31, 2008, the state is required to contribute an amount determined by multiplying the participant's salary for that year by a percentage determined by the INPRS Board. The INPRS Board must use the following rates to determine the percentage:

(1) The rate of the state's normal contributions for its employees to PERF.

(2) The rate at which the state makes contributions to annuity savings accounts on behalf of state employees who are members of PERF.

The budget agency must confirm the percentage determined by the INPRS Board. The percentage confirmed by the budget agency may not exceed the total contribution rate paid that year by the state to PERF for state employees.

For purposes of the defined contribution plan, after December 31, 2008, a participant's salary means the total of the following amounts paid to the participant by the state for performing legislative services in the year in which the amounts are paid, determined without regard to any salary reductions agreement established under Section 125 or Section 457 of the Internal Revenue Code:

(1) Salary.

(2) Business per diem allowances and allowances paid in lieu of the submission of claims for reimbursement (but excluding any allowances paid for mileage).

(3) Allowances paid to officers of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

A participant in the defined contribution plan who terminates service as a legislator is entitled to withdraw both the participant's employee contributions and the participant's employer contributions.

The INPRS Board is required to establish alternative investment programs for the defined contribution plan. The INPRS Board must maintain at least one alternative investment program that is an indexed stock fund, one alternative investment program that is a bond fund, and one alternative investment program that is a stable value fund. All administrative costs of each alternative program must be paid from the earnings of that program.

A valuation of each participant's account must be completed as of the last day of each quarter or at a time that the INPRS Board may specify by rule. Participants direct the allocation of the amount credited to the participant among the available alternative investment funds, subject to the following conditions:

(1) A participant may make a selection or change an existing selection under rules established by the INPRS Board; however, the INPRS Board must allow a participant to make a selection or change any existing selection at least once each quarter.

(2) The INPRS Board implements the participant's selection beginning the first day of the next calendar quarter that begins at least 30 days after the selection is received or on an alternate date established by the rules of the INPRS Board.
(3) A participant may select any combination of the available investment funds in 10% increments or smaller increments that may be established by the rules of the INPRS Board.
(4) A participant's selection remains in effect until a new selection is made.
(5) If a participant does not make an investment selection of the alternative investment programs, the participant's account is invested in the INPRS Board's general investment fund.
(6) All contributions to a participant's account shall be allocated as of the last day of the quarter in which the contributions are received or at an alternate time established by the rules of the INPRS Board, in accordance with the participant's most recent effective direction.

When a participant transfers the amount credited to the participant from one alternative investment program to another alternative investment program, the amount credited to the participant is valued at the market value of the participant's investment as of the day before the effective date of the participant's selection or at an alternate time established by the rules of the INPRS Board.

The defined contribution plan may accept, on an active participant's behalf, a rollover distribution from any of the following:
(1) A qualified plan described in Section 401(a) or Section 403(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(2) An annuity contract or account described in Section 403(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(3) An eligible plan that is maintained by a state, a political subdivision, or an agency or instrumentality of a state or political subdivision under Section 457(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.
(4) An individual retirement account or annuity described in Section 408(a) or Section 408(b) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Any amounts rolled over must be placed in a "rollover account" separate from the participant's account. A participant may direct the investment of the participant's rollover account into any alternative investment program established by the INPRS Board for the defined contribution plan.

When a participant retires, becomes disabled, dies, or withdraws from the fund, the amount credited to the participant is the market value of the participant's investment as of the last day of the quarter preceding the participant's distribution or annuitization at retirement, disability, death, or withdrawal, plus contributions received after that date or at an alternate time established by the rules of the INPRS Board.

A participant in the defined contribution plan who terminates service as a legislator is entitled to withdraw both the participant's employee contributions and the employer's contributions. A participant may withdraw the participant's rollover account from the plan in a lump sum at any time before retirement. Withdrawal is required not later than the required beginning date under the Internal Revenue Code. The amount available for withdrawal by the participant is equal to the fair market value of the participant's accounts on the last day of the quarter preceding the withdrawal plus employee contributions deducted and employer contributions made since the last day of the quarter preceding withdrawal.

Participants in the defined contribution fund have the option of taking the total account accumulation in a lump sum, a partial lump sum, a monthly annuity purchased by the INPRS Board with the remaining amount, or a series of monthly installment payments over 60, 120, or 180 months, as elected by the participant. The INPRS Board is required to give participants information on these forms of payment and the effects of various dates of withdrawal.

In accordance with rules adopted by the INPRS Board, the plan may make loans to a participant from the participant's employee and employer contribution accounts. The loan is not considered the receipt of retirement benefits for the purposes of IC 5-10-8 (group insurance for public employees).

Retirement Age

Defined Benefit Plan

A participant is eligible for normal retirement benefits if the member is at least age 65 and has at least 10 years of service.

A participant is also entitled to normal retirement benefits if:

(1) the participant's service as a member of the General Assembly is terminated;
(2) the participant has at least 10 years of service in the General Assembly;
(3) the participant is not receiving and is not entitled to receive a salary from the state; and
(4) the participant:
  (A) is at least age 55, and the participant's years of service in the General Assembly plus years of age equal at least 85; or
  (B) is at least age 60 and has at least 15 years of service in the General Assembly.

Defined Contribution Plan

A participant :

(1) may withdraw the entire amount in the participant's account when the participant terminates service as a legislator; and
(2) must begin withdrawals not later than the required withdrawal date under the Internal Revenue Code.

At retirement, a participant may withdraw the participant's rollover account in accordance with the retirement options that are available to the participant's account.

Early Retirement

A participant in the defined benefit plan may retire at age 55 with a reduced retirement benefit. The reduction in the benefit is equal to:
(1) 0.1% a month between ages 60 and 65; and
(2) 5/12% a month between ages 55 and 60.

Retirement benefits may not be paid to a participant if the participant is receiving or is entitled to receive a salary from the state.

Vesting

Defined Benefit Plan

Participants in the defined benefit plan vest after ten years of service in the General Assembly.

Defined Contribution Plan

A participant is immediately vested in the defined contribution plan.

Disability Benefits Under the Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plan provides that a participant is entitled to disability benefits if the participant:

(1) is disabled while in active service in the General Assembly;
(2) has at least five years of service as a legislator;
(3) has qualified for Social Security disability benefits; and
(4) verifies the continuing disability annually until reaching age 65.

Benefits are not provided for a disability:
(1) resulting from an intentionally self-inflicted injury or attempted suicide; or
(2) resulting from the participant's commission or attempted commission of a felony.

The amount of the disability benefit is equal to the participant's normal retirement benefit.

Survivor Benefits

Defined Benefit Plan

The defined benefit plan provides a survivor benefit to the surviving spouse of a participant who on the date of death:
(1) was receiving retirement benefits under the plan;
(2) had completed at least ten years of service as a legislator; or
(3) was permanently disabled and was receiving disability benefits.

The surviving spouse is entitled to a survivor benefit for life equal to 50% of the amount of retirement benefit that:
(1) the participant was receiving at the time of death; or
(2) the participant would have been entitled to receive at the later of:

(A) age 55; or
(B) participant's date of death.

If a participant's spouse would have been entitled to a survivor benefit, but the spouse does not survive the participant, a dependent child of the deceased participant is entitled to the survivor benefit. If a surviving spouse dies while receiving survivor benefits, a dependent child of the deceased participant and the surviving spouse is entitled to the survivor benefit. If there is more than one surviving dependent child that qualifies for the benefit, the surviving dependent children are entitled to share the benefit equally. Each dependent child receiving a survivor benefit is entitled to receive the survivor benefit until the child:

(1) reaches age 18; or
(2) during the entire period of the child's physical or mental disability (using Social Security Administration guidelines);

whichever is longer.

Defined Contribution Plan

If a participant dies:

(1) while a member of the General Assembly; or
(2) after terminating service as a member of the General Assembly and before withdrawing the participant's account from the plan;

the entire amount in the participant's employee and employer contribution accounts and the participant's rollover account, if any, are paid to the beneficiary or beneficiaries designated by the participant.

If there is no properly designated beneficiary or no beneficiary survives the participant, the participant's accounts are paid to:

(1) the surviving spouse;
(2) if there is no surviving spouse, the surviving dependents; or
(3) if there is no surviving spouse or surviving dependent, the participant's estate.

Postretirement Increases

After June 30, 1992, the monthly benefit payable to participants, survivors, and beneficiaries under the defined benefit plan is increased by the same percentages and under the same conditions as monthly benefits are increased for members of PERF and their survivors and beneficiaries.

Funding

The General Assembly is required to make appropriations in the amounts necessary to actuarially fund the benefits provided under the retirement system. The appropriations are made from the state General Fund.

LEGISLATORS' DEFINED BENEFIT PLAN

	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008*	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012
Active Members	46	43	34	33	20	7	6
Benefit Recipients	39	45	44	59	61	65	63
InactiveVested Members	30	27	35	19	34	40	38
Total	115	115	113	111	115	112	107
Normal Cost	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Actuarial Accrued Liability	$5,232,113	$5,169,152	$5,039,094	$5,087,392	$4,908,635	$4,620,835	$4,502,925
Less: Actuarial Value of Assets	4,721,217	5,035,122	5,119,961	4,730,430	4,074,589	3,633,688	3,376,571
Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability	$510,896	$134,030	-$80,867	$356,962	$834,046	$987,147	$1,126,354
Funded Ratio	90%	97%	102%	93%	83%	79%	75%
Annual Benefits Payable	$259,653	$283,447	$273,827	$370,598	$346,781	$355,783	$348,798
Average Annual Benefit	$6,657	$6,299	$6,223	$6,281	$5,685	$5,474	$5,536
Annual COLA Assumption	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Total Yearly Cost to State (Appropriation)	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000	$0	$0	$113,099

*Special "no decrease" smoothing rule applied to the January 1, 2008, actuarial valuation.

POLICE OFFICERS' AND FIREFIGHTERS' PENSIONS AND THE PENSION RELIEF FUND

Background

A. *Old Pension Plans*

Before 1977, municipalities were required to provide pension systems for police officers and firefighters (the 1925 Fund, the 1937 Fund, and the 1953 Fund, collectively, the Old Plans), but were not permitted to prefund these plans. Under the Old Plans, members were entitled to full retirement with 50% of pay after completing 20 years of service. In addition, pensions were adjusted upward each year in accordance with any increase in the pay of a first class police officer or first class firefighter for the particular municipality.

The Old Plans were funded on a pay-as-you-go basis, in which money was appropriated in amounts sufficient only to pay current pension benefits. Member contributions were also used to pay current pension benefits and were not refundable to the employees.

B. *Converted Pension Plan*

In order to relieve the financial burdens placed on municipalities because of the Old Plans, the Indiana General Assembly enacted legislation in 1977 giving all police officers and firefighters who were hired before May 1, 1977, a one-time opportunity, from February 1, 1980, through December 31, 1980, to convert their benefits from an Old Plan to a new pension plan (the 1977 Fund) in exchange for a single payment of $10,000. Police officers and firefighters who did not convert their benefits to the 1977 Fund continued to be members of the Old Plans.

Police officers and firefighters who converted to the 1977 Fund receive benefits provided under the 1977 Fund based on the eligibility requirements of the 1977 Fund rather than the benefits and eligibility requirements of the Old Plans; however, the benefits for the converted members continue to be funded by municipalities on a pay-as-you-go basis, just as the benefits paid by the Old Plans are.

On October 1, 1998, the General Assembly shifted from municipalities to the 1977 Fund the responsibility for paying the benefits for converted members who were retired or disabled before July 1,1998. Beginning on January 1, 2009, the General Assembly assumed responsibility for the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefits paid from the Old Plans.

C. *New Pension Plan*

The new pension plan, the 1977 Fund, covers all police officers and firefighters hired after April 30, 1977. This plan is funded on an advance actuarial basis through a contribution of 21% of payroll by municipalities plus 6% mandatory contributions by the Fund members.

Police officers and firefighters who were hired after April 30, 1977, and who are covered under the new plan administered by INPRS have a different benefit structure from the Old Plans. Under the 1977 Fund, benefits become payable

at age 52 rather than after 20 years of service, and the benefits are subject to a cost-of-living increase not exceeding 3% per year (rather than being tied to the current salary of a first class police officer or first class firefighter). In addition, the increase is limited to those periods during which benefits are actually in payment status.

Pension Relief Fund

The combination of continuing to pay for the current benefits of Old Plan members while simultaneously funding benefits in advance for 1977 Fund members created a considerable additional burden for the cities and towns. In 1977, the Pension Relief Fund (IC 5-10.3-11) was established to help the cities and towns with the financial burdens associated with the police and firefighters' retirement systems.

A. *Fund Revenue*

The major sources of revenue for the Pension Relief Fund consist of General Fund appropriations, lottery revenue, and a dedicated portion of cigarette and alcohol taxes. Since 2009, the General Fund appropriations have totaled $427.6 million ($131.0 million in FY 2012). Since 1990, lottery revenues deposited in the Pension Relief Fund have totaled $489.7 million ($30.0 million in FY 2012). Cigarette and alcohol taxes historically have contributed between $25 million and $40 million ($27.6 million in FY 2012). In addition, investment income for the Pension Relief Fund is minimal, since the Pension Relief Fund assets are currently invested in a money market fund with the Bank of New York Mellon.

B. *Fund Distributions*

The major expenditures from the Pension Relief Fund have been: (1) Pension Relief Fund distributions to cities and towns; (2) the payment of $10,000 to each police officer and firefighter who elected to convert to the benefit structure of the 1977 Fund; and (3) the payment of a special death benefit (currently $150,000) to the survivors of police officers and firefighters who die in the line of duty.

1. <u>"K" and "M" Portion Distribution</u>

From 1977 through 2008, Pension Relief Fund distributions for pension relief were determined using a complicated formula that was developed to calculate the amount of relief to be distributed to municipalities each year. The formula used a factor called "K". The "K" factor was the amount by which the total Old Plan and Converted Plan benefits were allowed to increase each year.

The concept behind the "K" distribution was to build a relief fund that would last until increases in the total pension outlays under the Old Plan and the Converted Plan peaked, and to have the Pension Relief Fund distribute its last dollar just as the outlays peak.

In 1981 the General Assembly provided for a new distribution formula designed to supplement the "K" distribution formula. The supplemental distribution formula was based upon the "M" factor. The idea behind the "M" factor was to take into account not only the increases in pension outlays due to increases in Old Plan and Converted Plan benefits, but also to take into account increases in outlays due to funding 21% of payroll for New Plan members.

In 1996, the provisions concerning the “M” formula were amended to provide that a unit was eligible for a distribution from the “M” portion of the Pension Relief Fund only if the amount of the unit’s pension payments in the preceding year, after subtracting the amount received by the unit from the “K” portion of the Fund, exceeded 10% of the unit’s maximum permissible property tax levy for the preceding year.

The source of the money for distribution under the “M” formula was certain money contained in the Pension Relief Fund. In addition, in 1996, the General Assembly appropriated $50 million to the “M” portion of the Pension Relief Fund from the state General Fund. Also, excess earnings from the “K” portion of the Fund were allocated to the “M” portion of the Fund. These excess earnings were not available for distribution under the “K” formula.

2. Distributions to Local Units

In 2009 and each year thereafter, the Pension Relief Fund is to distribute to each unit of local government the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefit payments from the 1925 Police Pension Fund (IC 35-8-6), the 1937 Firefighters’ Pension Fund (IC 36-8-7), and the 1953 Police Pension Fund (IC 36-8-7.5) to be made by the unit in the calendar year, as estimated by the INPRS Board, after subtracting any distributions to the unit from the public deposit insurance fund that are used for benefit payments. The distributions are to be made in two equal installments before July 1 and before October 2 of each year.

3. Surviving Spouse Distribution

In 1988, an additional distribution from the Pension Relief Fund was authorized to assist municipalities in paying monthly benefits to the surviving spouses of members of the Old Plans. The distribution was the amount by which the benefit paid to a surviving spouse of a member of the Old Plans who died after December 31, 1988, exceeded 30% of the salary of a first class police officer or a first class firefighter.

4. 2001 Changes to the Distributions

In 2001, the General Assembly made additional changes to the Pension Relief Fund distribution mechanism.

First, the basis for calculating a municipality’s distribution from the Pension Relief Fund in a particular year was changed so that a municipality received a distribution based on an estimate of its pension liabilities in the following calendar year rather than the total pension payments the municipality actually made in the preceding year. In 2001, municipalities received Pension Relief Fund distributions under both the old and new law. The distributions paid under the 2001 law were placed in separate accounts set up for each municipality by INPRS and could not be distributed until the municipality spent from its local sources each year from 2001 through 2007 at least the same amount that it spent in 1998 for total pension payments.

Second, for 2001 through 2007, the Pension Relief Fund paid an additional distribution in an amount necessary to ensure that at least 50% of each municipality’s pension liability was paid from the Pension Relief Fund. However,

this Pension Relief Fund distribution was reduced, as necessary, because of the municipalities' local spending requirement described above.

Third, the surviving spouse distribution described above was also subject to reduction for 2001 through 2007 because of the municipalities' local spending requirement described above.

Finally, the Pension Relief Fund made a one-time distribution in 2001 sufficient to ensure that the Pension Relief Fund paid at least 50% of each municipality's pension liability for1998 through 2000.

5. 2006 Extension of the 50% Distribution

In 2006, the General Assembly extended for one year (through 2008) the additional distributions from the Pension Relief Fund that ensure that at least 50% of each municipality's pension liability was paid from the Pension Relief Fund.

6. 2007 Extension of the 50% Distribution

In 2007, the General Assembly again extended the additional distributions from the Pension Relief Fund that ensured that at least 50% of each municipality's pension liability was paid from the Pension Relief Fund.

7. 2008 Changes to the Distributions

In 2008, the General Assembly assumed responsibility for the total amount of pension, disability, and survivor benefit payments from the Old Plans, beginning on January 1, 2009, and repealed the formula used to calculate the amount of relief distributed to municipalities from the Pension Relief Fund, including the "K" portion distribution formula and the "M" portion distribution formula.

Payments to municipalities continue from the Pension Relief Fund, which maintains as its funding sources a dedicated portion of cigarette and liquor taxes, investment income on invested funds, and lottery revenue. In addition, the General Assembly appropriated $112,000,000 to the Pension Relief Fund during state fiscal year 2011 for the payment of Old Plan pension, disability, and survivor benefits.

C. *Fund Balances*

As of June 30, 2012, the fund balances were as follows:

Amount available for distribution	$13,888,429
Held to invest for local units	4,521,076
Total Pension Relief Fund	$18,409,505

Pension Distribution Fund

In 1937 the Public Deposit Insurance Fund (PDIF) was created to insure the deposits of public monies in Indiana's banks, much the same way the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insures depositors' monies. The Board of Public Depositories manages the PDIF to insure the safekeeping and prompt payment of all public funds deposited in any approved depository.

The PDIF is funded by assessments payable by every depository that has public funds, although the Board may waive assessments if, in its discretion, it determines that the assets of the PDIF are equal to the reserve for losses. At the present time, the Board has waived the assessments.

In 2001, the General Assembly established the Pension Distribution Fund administered by the State Treasurer. Each year from 2001 through 2021, interest on the PDIF (after certain deductions for operating expenses) will be transferred to the Pension Distribution Fund and distributed to municipalities to help them meet their benefit payment obligations under the Old Plans. The payments from the Pension Distribution Fund are distributed in proportion to the payments made by each municipality for benefits under the Old Plans and are made in the second year following the year in which the benefits were paid. Distributions are prohibited if the distributions would reduce the balance of the PDIF to a level that is not sufficient to ensure the safekeeping and prompt payment of public funds.

The following table shows the earnings amounts that have been distributed since the inception of the program.

FY 2004	$3,893,091
FY 2005	$5,268,619
FY 2006	$8,469,941
FY 2007	$13,630,684
FY 2008	$13,514,374
FY 2009	$14,616,723
FY 2010	$8,322,826
FY 2011	$1,192,786
FY 2012	$1,438,729

Conclusion

The Pension Relief Fund and Pension Distribution Fund have provided almost $2.6 billion of relief from 1978 to 2011, to cities and towns with respect to pension payments to members hired before May 1, 1977. Until the General Assembly assumed responsibility for all benefit payments under the Old Plans, municipalities were required to pay for both: (1) the required pension outlays under the Old Plan and the Converted Plan; and (2) 21% (now 19.7%) of payroll for the 1977 Fund members.

FUNDING OBJECTIVES AND THE ACTUARIAL VALUATION PROCESS

Funding Objective

A sound funding objective for any public retirement plan is to establish and receive contributions, expressed as percentages of active member payroll, which will remain approximately level from year to year and will not have to be increased for future generations of taxpayers. Translated into actuarial terminology, a level percent of payroll contribution objective means that the contribution rate must be at least:

> Normal Cost (the current value of benefits likely to be paid on account of member's service being rendered in the current year)
>
> plus
>
> Interest on the Unfunded Actuarial Accrued Liability (the difference between the actuarial accrued liability and current plan assets).

An inevitable by-product of the level-contribution objective, if followed, is the accumulation of reserve assets and the income produced when those assets are invested. Investment income becomes in effect the third contributor for benefits to members, and is directly related to the contribution amounts required from members and employers. By following the funding objective, the employer contribution rate would remain approximately level from generation to generation. However, if contributions are deferred to future taxpayers, the contribution rate will grow over the long term as the number of retired lives and the level of allowances paid increases.

The Actuarial Valuation Process

The financing diagram shows the relationship between the two fundamentally different philosophies of paying for retirement benefits: the method where contributions match or barely exceed cash benefit payments, which is an increasing contribution method; and the level contribution method, which equalizes contributions between the generations.

The actuarial valuation is the mathematical process by which the level contribution rate is determined. The flow of activity constituting the valuation may be summarized as follows:

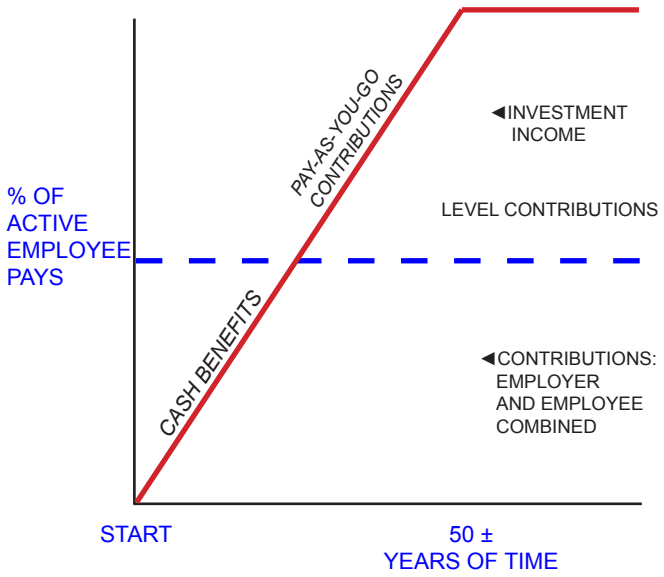
> A. Covered Person Data, furnished by the plan administrator
>
> Retired lives now receiving benefits
>
> Former employees with vested benefits not yet payable
>
> Active employees
>
> B. + Asset Data (cash and investments), furnished by a plan administrator

C. + Estimates of future experience (actuarial assumptions), which are established by a fund's board of trustees after consulting with the fund's actuary

D. + Funding method for employer contributions (the long-term planned pattern for employer contributions)

E. + Mathematically combining the assumptions, the funding method, and the data

F. + Determination of plan financial position and/or new employer contribution rate



CASH BENEFITS LINE. This increasing line is the fundamental reality of retirement plan financing. It happens each time a new benefit is added for future retirements (and happens regardless of the design for contributing for benefits).

LEVEL CONTRIBUTION LINE. Determining the level contribution line requires detailed assumptions concerning a variety of experiences in future decades, including:

Economic Risk Areas
- Rates of investment return
- Rates of pay increase
- Changes in active member group size

Non-Economic Risk Areas
- Ages at actual retirement
- Rates of mortality
- Rates of withdrawal of active members (turnover)
- Rates of disability

Determination of the Employer Contribution Rate

PERF is a prefunded plan and has been used here as an example of how an employer contribution rate is determined.

NOTE TO THE READER: Not all pension plans discussed in this publication are prefunded plans. The pre-1996 TRF Plan and the old Police and Fire Plan are pay-as-you-go and, as a result, pay benefits as they become due. Also, some plans are prefunded through means other than employer contributions.

The employer contribution rate is the annual contribution rate that the employers must make to fund PERF on a systematic basis. The actuarial valuation process is the mathematical process by which the level percent of payroll contribution rate is determined. In most instances, the actuarially determined contribution includes an amount to cover the benefits that will accrue to members during the next plan year, plus an amount that reduces the differences between the plan's liabilities that have accumulated based on members' prior service and the plan's assets. This is called amortization of the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

The contribution rate must be sufficient to cover at least: (1) normal cost (the present value of benefits likely to be paid in the future resulting from a member's service being rendered in the current year); plus (2) interest on the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

INPRS's actuaries determine each year the employer contribution rate necessary to meet future liability and contribution projections. In doing so, they make an assumption as to what investment returns are reasonable for the Fund to achieve. For fiscal year 2012, the assumed return is 7.0%. To the extent that actual market earnings are greater than the rate of return established by the Board for the Guaranteed Fund, the earnings associated with the savings account portion subsidize the pension fund, thus lowering the employer contribution required for the pension fund.

The following exhibit shows how the PERF employer contribution rate is established.

Determination of PERF State Employer Contribution Rate (Actuarial Valuation as of June 30, 2012)		
A.	Amortization payments for existing Unfunded Liabilities. This represents those amounts needed to pay off the debt generated from liabilities created by past service. Amortization represents payments for past service and are needed with normal cost in order to properly prefund a plan.	$82,437,936
B.	Actuarial Experience (Loss). (This is the loss that PERF had from the last Valuation due to unfavorable experience such as investment earnings less than expected, salary increases more than expected, etc.)	$308,333,198
C.	Factor to amortize the Actuarial Experience Loss over 30 years with an interest assumption of 6.75%. This is based on a mathematical formula used by the PERF actuary that is similar to the amortization of a home mortgage.	7.3604%
D.	The Amortization Payment for the Actuarial Experience Loss [B x C]	$22,694,523
E	Total Amortization Payments [A + D]	$105,132,459
F.	Normal Cost (This is the additional cost to fund the liabilities that will accrue during the upcoming year.) Normal cost is equal to the value of participant's total liability at entry age (age at hire) amortized over his/her entire career as a level percentage of payroll. This number increases with the assumed salary scale for every year past entry age.	$78,888,474
G.	The estimated total employer contribution of INPRS [E+ F]	$184,020,933
H.	The anticipated payroll to be paid to members for the upcoming year.	$1,648,023,022
I.	Employer Cost expressed as a percentage of payroll: (G /H).	11.17%
J.	Employer actual contribution rate approved by the INPRS Board on 11/2/2012 -- State contribution rate is effective 7/1/2013.	11.2%

The following figure shows the principles behind the advance-funding mechanism and is reprinted with permission of the Harvard Business Review (1996).The author describes the theory and application of Advance Funding of Pension Plans in The ABC's of Pension Funding. An excerpt follows:

The Income Valve can be viewed as the employer contribution valve, controlled by the employer. Since the flow through this valve will take place much earlier, it provides a "reservoir" for temporarily holding the dollars damned up by the relatively slow opening Benefit Valve. Because these dollars can be invested to create other dollars, another inlet is added to the pension fund, this one labeled Investment Earnings. In the Investment Earnings inlet there is a valve controlled by a float. When the tank is empty, the Investment Earnings Valve is closed and

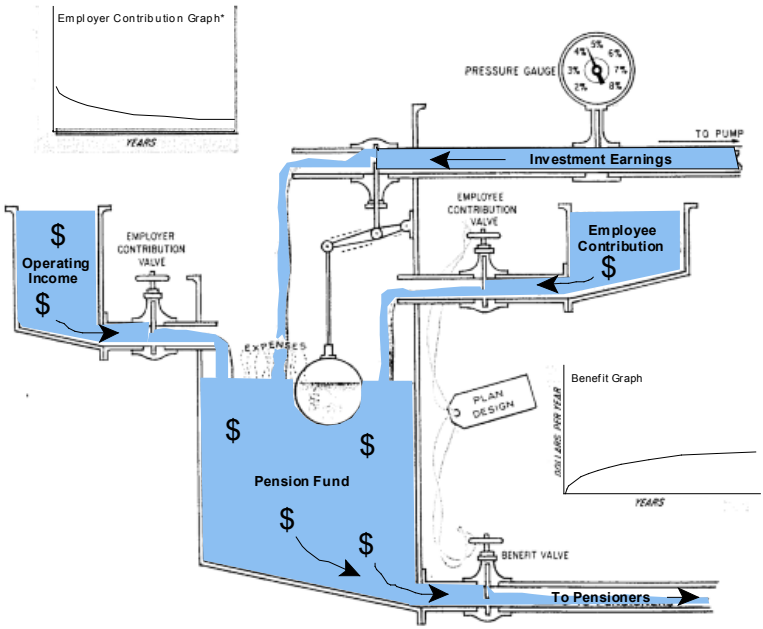
nothing flows through it. As the dollar level rises in the tank, the valve opens. The size of the opening through the Investment Valve is always proportional to the dollar level in the tank.

The pressure in the Investment Earnings line is maintained by a pump, but the pressure is not entirely constant. If the gauge were to stay at, say, 7.5% for a year, an amount equal to 7.5% of the dollars in the tank would flow through the valve into the reservoir during the same year. The gauge pressure is intended to represent not only direct earnings in the form of interest or dividends, but also any effect of appreciation or depreciation of assets.

As long as there are any dollars in the tank, and any pressure at all on the gauge, dollars are flowing into the reservoir through the Investment Earnings inlet. The higher the pressure and the fuller the tank, the greater the flow.

To make the picture more general, add another inlet pipe for Employee Contributions. The flow through this inlet, like that through the Benefit outlet is controlled entirely by the terms of the plan, itself.

When monies for employee benefits are accumulated on an advance-funding basis, actuarial valuations are used to compute the contributions required to fund the long-term value of the benefits. Using assumptions about employees and retiree demographics, rate of investment return, and increases in employee compensation over time, the actuary calculates the contributions necessary for orderly accumulation of assets needed to pay benefits when due.



*Towbridge, Charles, “The ABC’s of Pension Funding,” Harvard Business Review, March-April, 1966, pp. 115-126.

INVESTMENT OF PUBLIC RETIREMENT FUNDS

During the 1995 session, the General Assembly passed Senate Joint Resolution 4, which contained a proposed amendment to the Indiana Constitution concerning investment of public retirement funds. Article 11, Section 12, of the Indiana Constitution prohibited the state from becoming "a stockholder in any corporation or association." This provision had been interpreted as prohibiting state public retirement funds from investing in equities. The proposed amendment was to add the following language to Article 11, Section 12: "However, the General Assembly may by law, with limitations and regulations, provide that prohibitions in this section do not apply to a public employee retirement fund."

The question of whether the proposed constitutional amendment should be effective was voted on by Indiana voters in the November 1996 general election. The proposed amendment was ratified by a majority of the state's voters voting on the question, and the amendment has therefore been adopted and is in effect.

In 1997, the General Assembly enacted P.L. 39-1997 (HEA 1036), which provided that the provisions in Article 11, Section 12, of the Indiana Constitution prohibiting the state from becoming "a stockholder in any corporation or association" do not apply to the state's public pension plans.

LIMITATIONS ON PUBLIC RETIREMENT FUND INVESTMENTS

Investments of the Public Employees' Retirement Fund, the Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund, the Indiana State Police Pre-1987 and 1987 benefit systems, and any other public employee retirement fund administered by the INPRS Board are subject to certain limitations and regulations.

The investments of PERF, TRF, and any other public employee retirement fund administered by the PERF Board are subject to the provisions in IC 5-10.3-5-3 (for PERF) IC 5-10.4-3-10 (for TRF), and IC 5-10.5-5-1 (for INPRS) which require the INPRS board of trustees to invest the assets of the public pension and retirement funds of INPRS with the care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character with like aims. The INPRS Board is also required to diversify its investments in accordance with prudent investment standards.

The INPRS Board is also specifically authorized to invest up to 5% of the excess of its cash working balance in debentures of the Corporation for Innovation Development.

Any management agreements entered into by the INPRS Board concerning real property must ensure that the management agent acts in a prudent manner with regard to the purchase of goods and services. Contracts for the management of investment property are required to be submitted to the governor, the attorney general, and the Budget Agency for approval. A contract for management of real property as an investment may not exceed a four-year term, must be based upon guidelines established by the INPRS Board, and are subject to other statutory requirements.

State Police Benefit System

Investments of the Indiana State Police Benefit System are subject to IC 10-12-2-2, which provides that the pension trust fund may not be commingled with any other funds and must be invested only in accordance with Indiana laws for the investment of trust funds, together with other investments that are specifically designated in the pension trust.

Subject to the terms of the pension trust, the trustee of the trust fund, with the approval of the State Police Department and the Pension Advisory Board, may establish investment guidelines and limits on all types of investments (including, but not limited to, stocks and bonds) and take other action necessary to fulfill its duty as a fiduciary.

The trustee is required to invest the trust fund assets with the same care, skill, prudence, and diligence that a prudent person acting in a like capacity and familiar with such matters would use in the conduct of an enterprise of a like character with like aims. The trustee is also required to diversify the investments in accordance with prudent investment standards.

DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Actuarial Assumptions--Actuarial assumptions are those used in actuarial calculations to forecast uncertain future events or experience.

Actuarial Cost--A cost is characterized as actuarial if it is derived through the use of present values. An actuarial cost is often used to associate the costs of benefits under a retirement system with the approximate time the benefits are earned.

Actuarial Cost Method--An actuarial cost method is a particular technique for establishing the amount and incidence of the actuarial cost of retirement system benefits, or benefits and expenses, and the related actuarial liabilities.

Actuarial Equivalent--An actuarial equivalent is a benefit having the same present value as the benefit it replaces.

Actuarial Experience Gains and Losses--Actuarial experience gains or losses are the effects on actuarial costs of deviations between the past events predicted by actuarial assumptions and the events that actually occurred.

Actuarial Liability--The actuarial liability of a retirement system at any time is the excess of the present value of all benefits thereafter payable under the system over the present value of future normal costs.

Actuary--A person professionally trained in the technical and mathematical aspects of insurance, pensions, and related fields. The actuary estimates how much money must be contributed to a pension fund each year in order to support the benefits that will become payable in the future.

Ad Hoc Postretirement Adjustment--An ad hoc postretirement adjustment is a function that establishes a schedule of nonrecurring increases in retirement allowances.

***Advance Funding**--An approach to funding retirement or other benefits whereby the employer sets aside monies for each employee or for the group of active employees as a whole on some systematic basis during their working years.

***Adverse Selection**--The tendency of an individual to recognize his or her health status in selecting the option under a retirement system or insurance plan that tends to be most favorable to him or her (and more costly to the plan).

Age Retirement--Age retirement is normal retirement dependent upon attainment of a specified age.

Annual Supplemental Cost--The annual supplemental cost for a given year is the portion of the supplemental cost and interest on it allocated to such year.

Annuity--An annuity is a series of periodic payments, usually for life, payable monthly or at other specified intervals. The term is frequently used to describe the part of a retirement allowance derived from a participant's contributions.

Annuity Conversion Rate--An annuity conversion rate is a factor used to determine the amount of annuity payable for each dollar of a participant's contributions accumulated to the date of retirement. Annuity conversion rates generally vary by age and sex.

Automatic Postretirement Adjustment--An automatic postretirement adjustment is a program providing for recurring adjustments in retirement allowances on a regular basis.

***Benefit Multiplier**--A percentage that is multiplied by a participant's salary/pay to determine a monthly benefit.

***Cash Balance Plan**--A defined benefit plan that simulates a defined contribution plan. Benefits are definitely determinable, but account balances are credited with a fixed rate of return and converted to a monthly pension benefit at retirement.

Conditional Vesting--Conditional vesting is that form of vesting under which entitlement to a vested benefit is conditional upon the nonwithdrawal of the participant's contributions.

Conglomerate System--A conglomerate system encompasses several governmental units, such as the cities and towns of a state.

***Constructive Receipt**--Federal tax law doctrine that maintains that compensation becomes taxable when it is made available to the taxpayer, even though it has not actually been received. If an employee can choose between immediate taxable income or a deferred income or benefit, the employee is in constructive receipt of the income.

Consumer Price Index--The Consumer Price Index is the name given in both the United States and Canada to the series of numbers whose ratios measure the relative prices at various times of a selected group of goods and services which typify those bought by urban families.

Contributory System--A retirement system is contributory if its members must aid in its financing by making periodic contributions, usually as a payroll deduction.

***Cost-of-Living Adjustment**-- An across-the-board increase (or decrease) in wages or pension benefits according to the rise (or fall) in the cost of living as measured by some index, often the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Current Disbursement Cost Method-- See Pay-As-You-Go Method.

***Deferred Retirement Option Plan (DROP)**-- An optional payment form under a defined benefit plan that allows a participant to elect to receive a lump sum in exchange for a reduced monthly benefit for life.

Defined Benefit--A benefit program uses defined benefits if benefits to be received by employees after retirement are predetermined by a formula. The employer's contributions under such a program are determined on the basis of the benefits that are thus payable.

Defined Contribution--A benefit program uses defined contributions when the rate of contribution of the employer (or employee) is fixed and the benefits to be received by employees after retirement are dependent to some extent upon such contributions. The type of defined contribution program most common among public employee retirement systems is the money purchase benefit program.

Disability Retirement--Disability retirement is a termination of employment, generally involving the payment of a retirement allowance, as a result of an accident or a sickness occurring before a participant is eligible for normal retirement.

Early Retirement--Early retirement is a termination of employment involving the payment of a retirement allowance before a participant is eligible for normal retirement. The retirement allowance payable in the event of early retirement is often lower than the accrued portion of the normal retirement allowance.

***Entry Age Actuarial Cost Method**--Also called entry age normal actuarial cost method. A method under which the actuarial present value of the projected benefits of each individual included in an actuarial valuation is allocated on a level basis over the earnings or service of the individual between entry age and assumed exit age(s). The portion of this actuarial present value allocated to a valuation year is called the normal cost. The portion of this actuarial valuation not provided for at a valuation date by the present value of future normal costs is called the actuarial accrued liability. Under this method, the actuarial gains (losses) are reflected as they occur in a decrease (increase) in the unfunded actuarial accrued liability.

***Flexible Spending Accounts (FSAs)**-- Many flexible benefit programs include flexible spending accounts, which give employees the opportunity to set aside pretax funds for reimbursement of eligible tax-favored welfare benefits. FSAs can be funded through salary reduction, employer contributions, or a combination of both.

Final Average Salary--Final average salary is that measure of a participant's level of earnings which is based on his average rate of salary for a specified period of time, usually the three, five, or ten years immediately preceding retirement. A participant's final average salary may be one of the factors used in determining the amount of his benefits.

***Fully Funded**--A specific element of pension cost (for example, past service cost) is said to have been fully funded if the amount of the cost has been paid in full to a funding agency. A pension plan is said by some to be fully funded if regular payments are being made under the plan to a funding agency to cover the normal cost and reasonably rapid amortization of the past service cost.

***Immediate Vesting**--That form of vesting under which right to vested benefits are acquired by a participant, commencing immediately upon his or her entry into the plan.

***Letter Ruling**--A private letter ruling by the IRS in response to a request from a taxpayer about the tax consequences of a proposed or completed transaction. They are not considered to be precedents for use by taxpayers other than the one

who requested the ruling, but they do give an indication of the current attitude of the IRS toward a particular type of transaction.

****Lump Sum Distribution**--A lump sum distribution is the distribution or payment, within a single tax year, of a plan participant's entire balance from all of the employer's qualified plans of one kind (pension, profit-sharing, or stock bonus plans). If the participant has more than one account in any category, all the accounts must be distributed.

Mechanism of Postretirement Adjustment--The mechanism of a program of postretirement adjustments is the technique used to determine the amount of the adjustment. The mechanism may involve a formula which is based on salaries, investment yields, or other indexes.

***Medical Savings Account (MSA)**--A savings account that can be used to pay medical expenses not covered by insurance for employees of small businesses or self-employed individuals who are covered under health plans with high deductibles. Employers with small group MSAs may make contributions on behalf of employees, or employees may make the entire contribution. Employee contributions are tax-deductible.

Member--See Participant.

Modified Refund Annuity--A modified refund annuity is a form of retirement allowance which provides a benefit upon the death of a retired employee equal to the excess, if any, of the amount of his own contributions over the total retirement allowance payments he received prior to his death.

Money Purchase--A money purchase benefit program is a type of defined contribution benefit program. Under such a program, the employer's or employee's contributions are usually accumulated to the employee's benefit and the retirement benefit payable to him is the actuarial equivalent of the sum so accumulated.

Noncontributory--A retirement system is noncontributory if no contributions are required of its members to aid in its financing.

Normal Cost--The normal cost is the current value of benefits likely to be paid on account of members' service being rendered in the current year.

Normal Retirement-- Normal retirement is a termination of employment involving the payment of a regular formula retirement allowance without reduction because of age or service and without special qualifications such as disability.

Normal Retirement Date--The normal retirement date is the earliest date at which a participant qualifies for normal retirement.

OASDHI--OASDHI refers to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Disability, and Health Insurance, the social security program in the United States. See Social Security.

Participant--A participant (sometimes called a member) in a retirement system is an employee or a former employee who may become eligible to receive or is receiving benefits under the system.

***Past Service Funding**--Method of funding the past service liability. This cost may be amortized over a period of years. The Internal Revenue Code specifies that the employer may not deduct more than one-tenth of the original liability in any one year for income tax purposes. The minimum contribution that must be made for past service is the payment into the pension fund of interest on the unfunded past service liability.

Pay-As-You-Go Method--The Pay-As-You-Go Method (sometimes called "current disbursement cost method") is a method of recognizing the costs of a retirement system only as benefits are paid.

Pension--A pension is a series of periodic payments, usually for life, payable monthly or at other specified intervals. The term is frequently used to describe the part of a retirement allowance financed by employer contributions. Compare Annuity.

Postretirement Adjustment-- A postretirement adjustment (sometimes referred to as a "cost of living adjustment" or "COLA") is a change (usually an increase) in the amount of a retirement allowance after its commencement to reflect changes or anticipated changes in the cost of living or in living standards.

Prefunding--Prefunding is a systematic program under which assets are set aside in amounts and at times approximately coincident with the accruing of benefit rights under a retirement system.

Present Value--The present value (sometimes called actuarial present value) of an amount or series of amounts payable or receivable in the future is their current worth after discounting each such amount at an assumed rate of interest and adjusting for the probability of its payment or receipt.

Prior Service Cost-- A prior service cost is a type of supplemental cost arising under some actuarial cost methods because of benefits provided for service prior to the establishment of a retirement system.

Refund Annuity--A refund annuity is a form of retirement allowance which provides a benefit upon the death of a retired employee equal to the excess, if any, of the amount of his own contributions over the total annuity payments (derived from these contributions) he received prior to his death.

Retirement Allowance--A retirement allowance is a series of payments, usually for life, payable monthly or at other specified intervals. The term is used to describe the entire benefit payable, including both the annuity derived from the participant's accumulated contributions and the pension financed by the employer's contributions.

Scope (of Postretirement Adjustment)--The scope of a program of postretirement adjustments defines the program's applicability (as to persons and benefits) and whether the adjustments are ad hoc, automatic, or both.

Service Retirement--Service retirement is normal retirement dependent upon completion of a specified period of service. In some usages, the term has the same meaning as normal retirement.

Social Security--Social Security is a federal program of old-age benefits and survivors' and disability benefits covering most workers in the country. In the United States, Social Security benefits are provided by OASDHI.

Spouse's Benefit--A spouse's benefit (sometimes called a widow's benefit) is a retirement allowance payable to the spouse of a participant following the participant's death before retirement.

***Supplemental Benefits**--Benefits provided by a pension plan in addition to regular retirement benefits. Supplemental benefits vary according to the terms of a plan and include such items as the payment of benefits in the event of termination, death, disability, or early retirement.

Supplemental Cost--A supplemental cost is a separate element of actuarial cost which results from future normal costs having a present value less than the present value of the total prospective benefits of the system. Such supplemental cost is generally the result of assuming that actuarial costs accrued before the establishment of the system. A supplemental cost may also arise after inception of the system because of benefit changes, changes in actuarial assumptions, actuarial losses, or failure to fund or otherwise recognize normal cost accruals or interest on supplemental cost.

Thirteenth Check--A thirteenth check is a one-time pension distribution in addition to the regular monthly pension distributions. The amount of the one-time distribution is generally a flat dollar amount or percentage of the pension amount that varies based on the years of creditable service earned by the participant.

Unfunded Actuarial Liability--The unfunded actuarial liability (sometimes called the unfunded liability) of a retirement system at any time is the excess of its actuarial liability at that time over the value of its cash and investments.
Vested Benefits--Vested benefits are those whose payment is not contingent upon a participant's continuation in specified employment.

Widow's Benefit--See Spouse's Benefit.

Withdrawal--Withdrawal is the termination of employment prior to becoming eligible for any benefits. The term sometimes refers to subsequent termination of membership in a system by withdrawal of the employee's available accumulated contributions from the system.

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*Employee Benefit Plans: A Glossary of Terms, with permission of the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans, Tenth Edition, 2000.

**Internal Revenue Service Web Page Definition.

FUND DIRECTORS/CONTACTS

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INPRS administers the following retirement funds:

Public Employees' Retirement Fund
Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund
Judges' Retirement System
State Excise Police, Gaming Agents, Gaming Control Officer, and Conservation Enforcement Officers' Retirement Fund
1925, 1937, & 1953 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension Funds
1977 Police Officers' and Firefighters' Pension and Disability Fund
Prosecuting Attorneys' Retirement Fund
Legislators' Retirement System

State Police Funds

Major Bradley Scully
Indiana State Police
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Indianapolis, IN 46204
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Governor and Surviving Spouse Pension Fund

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Auditor of State
State House, Room 148
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(317) 232-3299
(317) 233-2794 Fax

Sheriff's Pension Funds

Contact the local county sheriff's department for details on a particular county's plan.