



Your Benefits Under the IMRF

Sheriff's Law Enforcement Personnel Plan

Tier 2

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund

Helping you build a secure retirement

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As a member of the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund (IMRF) Sheriff's Law Enforcement Personnel (SLEP) plan, you are on the road to building a secure future.

The retirement plan IMRF offers is a defined benefit plan. IMRF believes secure defined benefit pensions for municipal workers help them remain financially independent when they retire as well as help minimize the likelihood that they will become financially dependent on government programs or on family members.

In addition, defined benefit pension plans act as an "automatic stabilizer" for the economy. Even in tough times, retirees with a reliable pension can maintain spending on basic needs.

Second Tier of Benefits

Public Act 96-1495 created a second tier for IMRF's SLEP Plan. Effective January 1, 2011, IMRF will assign a benefit "tier" to a member when he or she is enrolled in IMRF. The tier is determined by the member's *first* IMRF SLEP participation date.

If you first participated in IMRF SLEP:

- **On or after January 1, 2011**, you participate in SLEP Tier 2. Your benefits are described in this booklet.
- **Before January 1, 2011**, you participate in SLEP Tier 1. Please refer to IMRF's SLEP Tier 1 booklet.

Please note: Prior participation in Regular IMRF or in a reciprocal retirement system before January 1, 2011, does *NOT* make a member eligible for SLEP Tier 1. If you have any prior Regular IMRF service, please refer to page 20.

Notes:

Your rights and obligations as an IMRF member are governed by Article 7 of the Illinois Pension Code. The salary considered for pension purposes and the benefits paid cannot exceed the limits set by the Illinois Pension Code.

This booklet applies to IMRF SLEP members first enrolled in IMRF SLEP on or after January 1, 2011.

YOUR BENEFITS AT A GLANCE

The following is a brief summary of benefits available to you as an active member of IMRF SLEP Tier 2. An active member works for an IMRF employer and makes contributions to IMRF. This summary also includes the requirements to be eligible for those benefits.

SLEP Tier 2 benefits are limited by a wage cap of \$106,800 (in 2011), and SLEP overtime wages are not reported to IMRF. Read more on page 19.

The complete IMRF plan is found in the Illinois Pension Code. In case of any conflict with the information found in this booklet, the Pension Code governs.

Refund of member contributions

You are guaranteed the return of your member contributions either in the form of a pension, death benefit, or refund.

You may receive a refund of your member contributions if you terminate employment—that is, you stop working for your IMRF employer(s). If you take a refund, you give up all of your IMRF benefits.

See page 10 for more information.

Retirement benefits

Upon retiring from an IMRF position and being vested with IMRF, you are eligible for a monthly pension which is payable for the rest of your life.

Vesting refers to the number of years of service credit you need to qualify for an IMRF pension. Under SLEP Tier 2, you qualify for an unreduced SLEP pension at age 55 (normal retirement age) if you have at least 10 years of SLEP service credit.

Exceptions to the normal retirement age exist but will affect the amount of your pension. See page 20 for more information.

Disability benefits

Safety Officers Disability Wage Continuation

If you are injured in the line of duty, you are entitled to continuation of salary up to one year from your IMRF employer.

IMRF disability

Generally, you are eligible for monthly payments up to 50% of your monthly earnings if you—

- Have at least 12 consecutive months of service credit,
- Are disabled for more than 30 days,
- Are unable to perform duties assigned by your employer because of illness or injury,
- Are not receiving any earnings from any IMRF employer.

See page 29 for more information or refer to the IMRF disability booklet for a complete explanation.

Death benefits

The amount IMRF pays as a death benefit will vary depending on the amount of your service credit. See page 33 for more information on death benefits. Under SLEP Tier 2 if you have:

- **Less than one year of service credit**
 - And the death is not job related: your beneficiary(ies) will receive the return of your member contributions.
 - And the death is job related: your beneficiary(ies) will receive one year's salary (up to the wage cap) plus your member contributions.
- **More than one year of service credit**
 - Your beneficiary(ies) will receive one year's salary (up to the wage cap) plus any balance* in your member account.
- **10 or more years of service credit**
 - Your spouse (if you were married or in a civil union for at least one year and named your spouse as your only primary beneficiary) will receive a surviving spouse pension plus a \$3,000 lump sum payment,
or
 - Your beneficiary(ies) will receive one year's salary (up to the wage cap) plus any balance* in your member account.

**Member contributions plus interest less any benefit prepayments.*

WHY YOU PARTICIPATE IN IMRF

Benefit tiers

IMRF assigns a benefit “tier” to a member when he or she is enrolled in IMRF. The tier is determined by the member’s *first* SLEP participation date. If you first participated in SLEP **on or after January 1, 2011**, you participate in SLEP Tier 2.

Why you participate in IMRF

You participate in IMRF if you work in an IMRF qualified position. An IMRF qualified position is one that is expected to equal or exceed your employer’s annual hourly standard; the standard is either 600 or 1,000 hours a year and refers to the number of hours a position is expected to work in a year.

Membership in SLEP

Membership in SLEP is based on several items, such as your position, type of appointment, and/or action taken by your employer.

Sheriff

If you are a sheriff, you are an elected official. Elected officials have the option of participating in IMRF; they are not required to do so. If you elect to participate in IMRF, you will participate under the SLEP plan.

The position of sheriff is a countywide elected position. If the county has adopted the IMRF Elected County Official (ECO) plan, a county sheriff has the option of participating in ECO.

Deputy Sheriffs

To qualify for the SLEP plan, you must be a full-time deputy sheriff. A full-time deputy sheriff is one who works as a deputy 52 weeks a year (regular vacation excepted) for a full week (usually 35 to 40 hours a week) as defined by the county and sheriff.

You should be properly appointed as provided by state law that limits the number of deputies to the maximum allowed by the county board.

In addition, in those counties that have adopted the Sheriffs' Merit Commission Act, your appointment must be made from the list certified by the Merit Commission. Part-time, auxiliary, or special deputies may not participate in the SLEP plan.

Chief Deputy

If you are a chief deputy in a full-time position, whether or not your position is exempted from coverage by a Merit Commission, you must participate in IMRF under the SLEP plan.

Deputy

If you are a full-time deputy and you meet the qualifications listed above, you will participate in IMRF under the SLEP plan even though you may be designated as a bailiff, desk sergeant, etc.

However, if you are a bailiff or desk personnel and you are not deputized by the legally required method, you are not eligible for SLEP; you will participate in IMRF's Regular plan.

Correctional Officers

If you are a correctional officer working in a full-time position and deputized as a regular deputy—and if required are certified by a Merit Commission—you will participate in IMRF under the SLEP plan.

Forest Preserve District Rangers

Forest Preserve District Commissions have the option of providing the SLEP plan to their law enforcement officers employed on a full-time basis.

If you are a forest preserve law enforcement officer, commonly referred to as a forest ranger, you will participate in IMRF's Regular plan unless your commission adopts the SLEP plan.

MEMBERSHIP IN SLEP

Airport Police

If you are an airport police officer, you will participate in IMRF if your police duties are full-time and you are not eligible to participate in a local police pension plan.

Airport authorities have the option of providing the SLEP plan to their full-time police officers. You will participate in IMRF's Regular plan unless your airport authority adopts the SLEP plan.

Police Chiefs

If you are a police chief, you may be entitled to participate in IMRF as a SLEP member. If you currently participate in a local police pension plan and are employed by an IMRF employer, you have the option of enrolling in SLEP.

If you are eligible to participate in SLEP, you may also transfer service as a police officer from a local police pension plan into SLEP.

If you are a newly hired police chief, you may participate in SLEP without first joining your local police pension fund. To do so, you must enroll in IMRF within the first three months of your appointment as police chief or within three months of the formation of a new police pension fund.

Once you elect to become a SLEP member, you remain a SLEP member as long as you perform police duties for any IMRF employer.

Police chiefs not eligible for SLEP

The following police chiefs are **not** eligible to join SLEP:

- Police chiefs with IMRF municipalities that do not have a local police pension plan and are not required by law to form one (under 5,000 population).
- Police chiefs with IMRF municipalities that have a police pension plan, but the chief chose not to enroll in the plan during the eligibility period.
- Police chiefs with municipalities that do not participate in IMRF.
- Acting, temporary, interim, deputy, or any position other than an appointed police chief.

What do you contribute to IMRF?

Your member contributions

As a member of IMRF making contributions toward a SLEP pension, you contribute 7.50% of your salary: 3.75% for your Regular plan pension, 3% for the additional SLEP retirement benefit, and 0.75% for a surviving spouse pension.

You do not make any contributions on wages above the wage cap. In 2011, the cap is \$106,800. You also do not make any contributions on wages earned as a result of overtime. Read more about wage caps on page 19.

Your contributions are tax-deferred; you do not pay either federal or Illinois income tax on the money used to make your contributions. Your contributions will be subject to federal income tax, but not to Illinois income tax, when you receive them as a refund or as a pension or when your beneficiary(ies) receives them as a death benefit.

This tax-deferred treatment of your contributions is provided under the 414(h) tax deferral plan effective July 1, 1984, for all IMRF employers and adopted earlier by some employers.

If you made contributions before your employer adopted a 414(h) plan, those contributions were taxed at the time you made them. They are not taxable when you receive them as a refund or pension or when your beneficiary(ies) receives them as a death benefit.

Please note: You **cannot borrow from your member contributions** or use them as collateral for a loan. Your contributions cannot be garnished or seized by any creditor. As long as your contributions remain on deposit with IMRF, they are protected from your creditors.

EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTIONS

Your employer's contributions

Your employer's contributions are not credited to individual member accounts. An employer's contribution consists of:

- A portion of the pension costs for its members who reach retirement and for survivors' pensions
- All costs for the Supplemental Benefit Payment ("13th payment")
- All of the costs for disability benefits
- All of the costs for death benefits

Returns on IMRF's investments typically account for the largest contributor to fund retirement benefits. For every dollar paid in a pension, on average only 27 cents comes from employers (taxpayers).

MAKING ADDITIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMRF

You can increase your retirement savings by making additional contributions to IMRF. You may contribute up to an additional 10% of your salary (up to the wage cap) to IMRF's Voluntary Additional Contribution (VAC) program. At retirement, your VAC may be taken as a lump sum or as an additional monthly pension.

Your VAC are after tax—they are not tax-deferred like your usual IMRF member contributions. Some members may be better served by contributing a portion of their salary on a pre-tax (tax-deferred) basis to their employer's deferred compensation plan, e.g., 457 or 403(b).

Earning interest on your VAC

Unlike VAC themselves, the interest credited to your VAC account is tax-deferred. The interest rate paid is currently 7-1/2%. This interest rate can change in the future. If the interest rate changes, IMRF will not notify VAC participants of the change.

VAC interest is credited differently from a traditional savings account:

- A traditional savings account credits interest on the current amount in the account.
- **IMRF credits interest at the end of the year on the beginning of the year amount.** Therefore, you will not earn any interest the first year you begin making VAC.

Although you can apply for a refund of your VAC at anytime, IMRF discourages such refunds. **If you are seeking a short-term savings vehicle, voluntary additional contributions may not be the right choice.**

To begin making VAC, submit IMRF Form 6.30, "Election to Make Voluntary Additional Contributions." Deductions begin as soon as IMRF receives your application and your employer begins reporting your VAC to IMRF.

REFUNDS OF MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

When can you take a refund?

For members participating in SLEP Tier 2

If you stop working for your IMRF employer and have:

Less than 10 years of SLEP and/or Regular service*

Your 7.50% SLEP contributions will be returned to you upon request.

10 or more years of SLEP service

Less than age 50 — Your 7.50% SLEP contributions will be returned to you upon request. However, you will be giving up the right to a future pension.

Age 50 or older — You cannot withdraw your contributions; you will receive them as a part of your monthly pension.

Exception: you can receive a refund only if you will roll it over into another defined benefit retirement plan to purchase qualifying service credit.

**If you have any previous Regular Tier 1 service, you will be eligible for a Regular Tier 1 pension at age 55 if your total IMRF service credit equals or exceeds eight years. See bottom of page 20.*

How to apply for a refund

To apply for a refund, submit IMRF Form 5.10, “Application for Separation Refund.” **Federal tax law does not allow IMRF to pay a refund if you stop participating in IMRF but continue working for your same employer.**

When you take a refund of your IMRF contributions, you forfeit—give up—all of your IMRF benefits. You will not be eligible for any retirement or disability benefit, and your beneficiary(ies) will not be entitled to any death benefit.

REFUNDS OF MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Federal withholding on all refunds

IMRF is required by federal law to withhold 20% of the taxable portion of your refund unless you elect to have the taxable portion directly rolled over to an IRA or other qualified retirement plan.

Depending on your age, you may also be liable for an additional 10% tax on the taxable amount. You may avoid the additional 10% tax on the refund by directly rolling your refund into an IRA or other qualified pension plan.

Repaying a refund

(Redeposit of withdrawn contributions)

If you stop working for your IMRF employer and take a refund of your contributions, you may redeposit those withdrawn contributions (repay the refund) and reinstate your years of service credit.

To do so, you must return to work in a position that participates in:

- IMRF or in a reciprocal retirement system, you can repay the refund after participating for two years
- IMRF SLEP, you can repay the refund after working enough hours to meet your employer's IMRF hourly standard (either 600 or 1,000 hours).

You would complete and submit IMRF Form 6.03, "Application for Reinstatement of Service Credit." You may redeposit the withdrawn contributions, plus interest, either in a lump sum or installments.

Refunds paid at retirement

You can receive a retirement refund in a lump sum or as an additional retirement annuity.

Refund of voluntary additional contributions

If you have voluntary additional contributions on deposit when you retire, you can receive the voluntary additional contributions and interest in a lump sum or as an additional monthly annuity. The additional monthly annuity is payable for life.

REFUNDS OF MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS

Refund of SLEP contributions

If you do not qualify for a SLEP Tier 2 pension when you retire, but you do qualify for a Regular Tier 1 pension, your SLEP contributions (currently 3%) will be refunded with interest. You can receive the contributions in a lump sum or as an additional monthly annuity.

Refund of surviving spouse contributions

If you do not have an eligible spouse when you retire (you were not married or in a civil union for at least one year before you terminated IMRF participation), IMRF will refund your surviving spouse contributions, with interest.

If your spouse is not eligible for a surviving spouse pension, you can provide him or her with a benefit which is similar to a surviving spouse pension by electing a Special Needs annuity at retirement. See page 23.

Converting a retirement refund into a monthly annuity

- A retirement refund cannot be converted into a monthly annuity payment unless the monthly payment is at least \$10 a month.
- You cannot convert part of a retirement refund to an annuity.
- The additional monthly annuity will be paid for your lifetime. There is no annual increase, and this annuity is not eligible for the supplemental benefit payment (“13th payment”).
- The original lump sum amount is the guaranteed minimum payout. There is no maximum payout.

Contributions not received as a benefit

Upon your death, if IMRF has not returned all of your member contributions to you as either a refund or as a pension and a surviving spouse pension is not payable, your beneficiary(ies) will receive any balance in your member account (member contributions plus interest less any benefits paid).

What is service credit?

Service credit is your total time under SLEP, stated in years and months. Your years and months of service credit partially determine the amount of your IMRF pension. (See page 21.) SLEP service with more than one SLEP employer is combined.

Service is credited monthly while you are working, receiving IMRF disability benefits, or while you make member contributions during an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave.

You earn one month of SLEP service credit for each month you:

- Work in a SLEP qualified position and make a SLEP member contribution*
- Receive an IMRF disability benefit (you receive disability service credit)
- Are on an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave** (BPL) of Absence (you receive BPL service credit, limited to 12 months)
- Purchase past service credit

**If your wages exceed the wage cap, you will not make a member contribution; however, you will continue to earn service credit.*

***If your employer wishes to provide you with IMRF service credit and IMRF disability and death benefit protection while you are taking a leave of absence, your employer's governing body would grant and file with IMRF an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave, IMRF Form 6.32. To be eligible for disability and death benefits, Form 6.32 must be filed **before** the disability or death occurs. For more information, refer to "Purchasing IMRF Past Service Credit" in the member area of the IMRF website, www.imrf.org.*

PURCHASING SERVICE CREDIT

Enhancing your pension by purchasing additional service credit

Converting Regular service to SLEP

Some SLEP members may be eligible to convert up to 10 years of Regular plan service credit to SLEP service credit.

If you are not vested for a SLEP Tier 2 pension (have at least 10 years of SLEP service), converting your Regular plan service may allow you to vest for a SLEP pension.

To determine your costs to convert your Regular service and to learn if you are eligible, complete IMRF Form 6.09, “Conversion of Regular Service Credit to SLEP Service Credit.” You can download Form 6.09 from www.imrf.org.

Converting/purchasing other service

You may be eligible to receive or purchase other service credit, e.g., you:

- Took a refund of your IMRF contributions. You want to pay back the refund and reinstate your service.
- Worked in a position that qualified for IMRF, but your employer did not enroll you in IMRF.
- Wish to convert time served in the military to IMRF service.
- Were working for your employer when it joined IMRF. You were granted the maximum free service (20% of your service up to five years) and wish to purchase your remaining service.
- Are an elected official who held an office qualifying for IMRF. You now participate in IMRF and wish to purchase previous elected official service.
- Have service credit with a public pension system in another state and wish to convert it to IMRF service credit.
- Will take a leave of absence from your job. While on leave, you want to earn IMRF service credit and you want your IMRF disability and death protection to continue.

For more information, refer to “Purchasing IMRF Past Service Credit” in the Member area of the IMRF website, www.imrf.org.

Concurrent service

Working for two IMRF employers at the same time

Members who work for two or more IMRF employers at the same time have “concurrent” service. Concurrent service occurs when a member is reported by more than one employer for the same month. However, by law, the member is eligible for only one month of service credit.

If your employers report you under the same plan (e.g., SLEP), you earn one month of service credit and your salaries from all positions are combined (up to the wage cap) for that month. If the concurrent service occurs during your “final rate of earnings” period (see page 19), it can increase the amount of your pension.

If your employers report you under the Regular and SLEP plans, you earn one month of service credit but your salaries from the positions are not combined. If you continue to be reported under Regular and SLEP and you earn 10 or more years of SLEP service credit, each concurrent month will be treated as a month of service in two plans: one month Regular and one month SLEP. When your pension is calculated, the calculation will apply the Regular pension formula to those months with Regular wages and the SLEP pension formula to those months with SLEP wages.

CONVERTING SICK DAYS TO SERVICE CREDIT

What happens to your unused, unpaid sick days?

You may qualify for a maximum of one year (240 days) of additional service credit for unused, unpaid sick days earned with your last employer.

You earn one month of service credit for every 20 days of unused, unpaid sick leave or fraction thereof. For example:

Unused, unpaid sick days	Additional months of service credit
1-20	1 month
21-40	2 months
41-60	3 months
61-80	4 months
101-120	6 months
etc. up to 221-240 days	1 year

To convert the sick days to service credit, the sick days must meet certain criteria. You must not have received compensation of any kind—including payment of amounts less than your regular salary—for the sick leave. And the sick leave must have been accumulated under a written plan established by your employer and available to all employees or to a class of employees.

CONVERTING SICK DAYS TO SERVICE CREDIT

This additional service credit applies:

- *If you are leaving employment for retirement.* The sick leave must have been earned under an established sick leave plan available to all employees or a class of employees, and the effective date of your pension must be within 60 days of your last day of participation in IMRF.
- *If a member dies while participating in IMRF and a surviving spouse pension is payable.* Because a surviving spouse pension is based on the pension the deceased member had earned, IMRF includes unused, unpaid sick days when calculating a surviving spouse pension (see page 38).

Please note: converted sick leave service credit cannot be used to meet the 10-year requirement for a SLEP Tier 2 pension.

SERVICE IN OTHER ILLINOIS PUBLIC PENSION SYSTEMS

What is reciprocal service credit?

IMRF is under the Reciprocal Act, as are all other Illinois public pension systems except local police and fire pension funds. Under the Reciprocal Act, service credit in other Illinois public pension systems may be combined at the date of retirement or death. The total of your combined service is then used to determine your eligibility for benefits and the amount of those benefits.

To be eligible to retire under the Reciprocal Act, you need

- At least 12 months of service in each system and
- The total amount of your service credit with all retirement systems must meet or exceed the vesting requirements of each system.

You would receive a separate pension payment from each retirement system.

Applying for a reciprocal pension

The best way to apply for a reciprocal pension is to apply with all of your reciprocal systems *at the same time*.

You need to submit separate pension applications with each system you participated in. Most importantly, **be sure to tell each system that you are applying for a reciprocal pension**. For more information on the Reciprocal Act and reciprocal pensions, you can download the Reciprocal Act booklet from the member publications area of www.imrf.org.

Please note: Reciprocal service **cannot** be used in the calculation of a SLEP pension. Under SLEP Tier 2, you need 10 years of SLEP service credit to qualify for a SLEP pension.

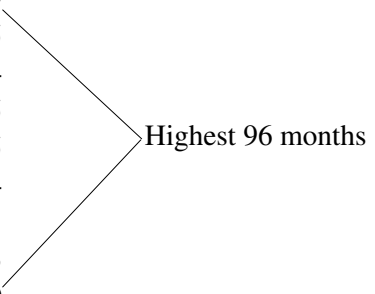
HOW YOUR SALARY DETERMINES YOUR PENSION

Your final rate of earnings (FRE)

Under SLEP Tier 2, your final rate of earnings (FRE) is your highest total earnings (up to the wage cap and excluding overtime wages) during any 96 consecutive months within your last 10 years of IMRF service divided by 96. Usually, this is the average of the last 96 months of service.

Simple FRE calculation

To calculate this IMRF member's FRE at retirement, the last eight years (96 months) are used because his earnings were highest in the last 96 consecutive months:

July 2020 to June 2021	\$62,629	
July 2019 to June 2020	\$60,805	
July 2018 to June 2019	\$59,034	
July 2017 to June 2018	\$57,315	
July 2016 to June 2017	\$55,645	
July 2015 to June 2016	\$54,024	
July 2014 to June 2015	\$52,451	
July 2013 to June 2014	\$50,923	
July 2012 to June 2013	\$49,440	
July 2011 to June 2012	\$48,000	

Total of last 96 consecutive months:

8 year total	=	\$452,826
Divided by 96	=	\$4,717
This member's FRE	=	\$4,717

Wage caps

Under Tier 2, a member's wages are capped at \$106,800 (in 2011). You do not pay any contributions on wages above the cap. The wage cap is also applied when IMRF calculates your benefits. The cap increases each year by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the increase in the Consumer Price Index (urban) for the preceding September. If the CPI is zero, the wage cap is not increased.

Under SLEP Tier 2, wages earned as a result of overtime are not included as IMRF wages. You do not pay any contributions on overtime wages.

QUALIFYING FOR A PENSION

How do you qualify for a SLEP Tier 2 pension?

- You must have at least 10 years of SLEP Tier 2 service credit.
- You must not be working in any position which qualifies for IMRF participation.
- You must be at least age 50.
 - If you retire between age 50 and 55, your pension will be reduced by 1/2% for each month you are under age 55.
 - If you retire at 55 or older, your pension will not be reduced.

Please note: the following service **cannot** be counted toward the 10-year requirement for a SLEP pension:

- Unused, unpaid sick days converted to service credit
 - Regular service credit (not converted to SLEP)
 - Illinois Reciprocal Retirement System service
 - Service credit in a local police pension plan
 - Federal law enforcement service
-

If you retire with SLEP Tier 2 service plus other IMRF service*

- If you retire with **10 or more years of SLEP Tier 2 service** credit plus other Regular service, you will receive a SLEP Tier 2 pension plus a Regular plan pension.
- If you retire with **less than 10 years of SLEP Tier 2 service** credit but have other Regular service:
 - Regular Tier 1 and SLEP Tier 2
Eight or more years of total service, your service will be combined to determine a Regular Tier 1 pension. Your SLEP contributions will be refunded with interest.
 - Regular Tier 2 and SLEP Tier 2
10 or more years of total service, your service will be combined to determine a Regular Tier 2 pension. Your SLEP contributions will be refunded with interest.

*You can convert up to 10 years of Regular plan service to SLEP. See page 14.

How is your pension calculated?

Your pension is based on your final rate of earnings (FRE) and your years of IMRF service credit. Your IMRF pension is paid as long as you live.

SLEP pension formula

The SLEP pension formula applies only to SLEP members with 10 or more years of SLEP service. The SLEP pension formula is 2.50% of your final rate of earnings for each year of SLEP service credit

For example:

After earning	Your SLEP pension would equal*
10 years of service	25% of final rate of earnings
15 years of service	37.5% of final rate of earnings
20 years of service	50% of final rate of earnings
25 years of service	62.5% of final rate of earnings
30 years of service	75% of final rate of earnings

The total pension at retirement cannot exceed 75% of your final rate of earnings.

Estimating the amount of your future pension

- Pension estimate chart—turn to page 26.
- Estimate using your **current IMRF member information**—visit Member Access at www.imrf.org (see page 44).
- Formal pension estimate—call 1-800-ASK-IMRF (1-800-275-4673). We recommend you request a formal estimate if you are within five years of retirement.

**Assumes retirement at age 55 or older.*

APPLYING FOR YOUR PENSION

How to apply for your pension

IMRF's Member Retirement Planning Checklist, available from www.imrf.org, can help you stay on track with your retirement planning.

One month before you plan to retire, submit IMRF Form 5.20, "Application for Retirement Annuity." IMRF will contact you if you need to submit copies of the documents listed on the application.

If you have service credit with any of the 12 reciprocal retirement systems in Illinois, please refer to page 18.

IMRF pensions are effective on the first day of the month after you retire. IMRF pays pensions in advance on the first day of every month.

For example, your August pension will be paid to you on August 1. If you retire at any time during a month, you receive full service credit for that month, and your pension will be effective on the first day of the next month.

If you retire on September 15, you will receive service credit for the month of September, and your pension will be effective on October 1. You will receive your first pension payment within 30 days of that date.

Please note: IMRF can "back date" a pension only 12 months. If you no longer participate in IMRF but are at least age 50 with 10 years of SLEP Tier 2 service credit, we recommend you apply for your pension.

Direct Deposit

You will receive your pension payment by Direct Deposit. Direct Deposit ensures the security of your monthly pension by having your pension payment electronically deposited into your checking, savings, or brokerage account.

Pension payment options

When you retire, your initial pension payments are always based on IMRF's Standard (straight life) plan. However, you may be eligible for other payment options.

Standard (straight life) payout plan

Under the Standard payout, you receive the same pension amount every month after you retire for the rest of your life, regardless of how long you live. Refer to page 11 to read about retirement refunds and to page 25 to read about annual pension increases.

Optional payout plan

If you retire before age 62, IMRF's Optional payout permits you to choose an increased larger IMRF pension until age 62 and a reduced IMRF pension thereafter.

After we receive your retirement application and final wage report from your employer, IMRF will send you an "Option Letter" that provides the amounts payable under the Standard (straight life) payout and under the Optional payout.

The calculations of the Optional pension vary and can be computed on an individual basis only.

Alternative payout:

Special Needs (Reversionary) Annuity option

Under the Special Needs (Reversionary) Annuity Option, you choose to have your pension payments "revert" (become payable) to someone else upon your death. This payment option is often selected by members whose spouses are not eligible for a surviving spouse pension (page 38) or who have children or other family members with special needs.

The person you name to receive the pension upon your death is called the "special needs beneficiary." The younger the age of the person you name, the greater will be the reduction in your monthly pension.

PENSION PAYMENT OPTIONS

If you wish to consider the Special Needs Annuity option, submit IMRF Form 5.20R, “Special Needs Annuity Application,” with your retirement application (IMRF Form 5.20).

Submitting Form 5.20R does **not obligate you** to select a Special Needs Annuity. You will receive an “Option Letter” that will provide the payment options available to you under the Special Needs Annuity option. After reviewing the options available to you, you then advise IMRF at that time if you wish to select a Special Needs Annuity.

ANNUAL INCREASES / 13TH PAYMENT

Annual increases

Annual increases begin the January following the year you reach age 60 or after you receive one year of pension payments, whichever is later.

Under Tier 2, your pension is increased by the lower of 3% or one-half of the increase in the Consumer Price Index (urban) for the preceding September of the original amount.

If the CPI decreases or is zero, no increase is paid.

Supplemental benefit payment (“13th payment”)

Each July IMRF provides a supplemental benefit payment (“13th payment”) to all IMRF retired members and surviving spouses.

To receive the supplemental benefit payment in 2012, a member must have stopped participating in IMRF on or before June 30, 2011, and the member and/or the member’s surviving spouse must have received at least 12 months of IMRF pension payments through June 2012.

The supplemental benefit payment amount will vary, depending on the number of retired members eligible for this payment, as well as the total amount contributed by employers to pay this benefit. Regardless, the payment will be **less than a retired member’s monthly pension payment.**

PENSION ESTIMATE CHART – SLEP TIER 2

(You can calculate pension estimates using your current account information by logging into your Member Access account at www.imrf.org)

1. Find your final rate of earnings (see page 20) in the first column.
2. Find your years of SLEP service credit (top line). All service must be as a Sheriff’s Law Enforcement employee.
3. Your estimated pension at age 55 or older will be the amount shown at the point where your earnings line and service column intersect.

Monthly Final Rate of Earnings	Y E A R S O F									
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	A M O U N T					O F			M O N T H L Y	
2,000	500	550	600	650	700	750	800	850	900	950
2,500	625	688	750	813	875	938	1,000	1,063	1,125	1,188
3,000	750	825	900	975	1,050	1,125	1,200	1,275	1,350	1,425
3,500	875	963	1,050	1,138	1,225	1,313	1,400	1,488	1,575	1,663
4,000	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,400	1,500	1,600	1,700	1,800	1,900
4,500	1,125	1,238	1,350	1,463	1,575	1,688	1,800	1,913	2,025	2,138
5,000	1,250	1,375	1,500	1,625	1,750	1,875	2,000	2,125	2,250	2,375
5,500	1,375	1,513	1,650	1,788	1,925	2,063	2,200	2,338	2,475	2,613
6,000	1,500	1,650	1,800	1,950	2,100	2,250	2,400	2,550	2,700	2,850
6,500	1,625	1,788	1,950	2,113	2,275	2,438	2,600	2,763	2,925	3,088
7,000	1,750	1,925	2,100	2,275	2,450	2,625	2,800	2,975	3,150	3,325
7,500	1,875	2,063	2,250	2,438	2,625	2,813	3,000	3,188	3,375	3,563
8,000	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,600	3,800

*The total pension at retirement cannot exceed 75% of your final rate of earnings. You earn the maximum SLEP pension at 30 years of SLEP service credit.

PENSION ESTIMATE CHART– SLEP TIER 2

Example: 25 years of SLEP service credit and final rate of earnings of \$4,000 will provide a SLEP pension of \$2,500 per month at age 55 or older.

If you are within five years of retirement, we recommend you request a formal pension estimate by calling an IMRF Member Services Representative at 1-800-ASK-IMRF (1-800-275-4673).

Social Security benefits are in addition to the figures shown below.

S L E P S E R V I C E					C R E D I T					
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30*
S L E P P E N S I O N					(I N D O L L A R S)					
1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200	1,250	1,300	1,350	1,400	1,450	1,500
1,250	1,313	1,375	1,438	1,500	1,563	1,625	1,688	1,750	1,813	1,875
1,500	1,575	1,650	1,725	1,800	1,875	1,950	2,025	2,100	2,175	2,250
1,750	1,838	1,925	2,013	2,100	2,188	2,275	2,363	2,450	2,538	2,625
2,000	2,100	2,200	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000
2,250	2,363	2,475	2,588	2,700	2,813	2,925	3,038	3,150	3,263	3,375
2,500	2,625	2,750	2,875	3,000	3,125	3,250	3,375	3,500	3,625	3,750
2,750	2,888	3,025	3,163	3,300	3,438	3,575	3,713	3,850	3,988	4,125
3,000	3,150	3,300	3,450	3,600	3,750	3,900	4,050	4,200	4,350	4,500
3,250	3,413	3,575	3,738	3,900	4,063	4,225	4,388	4,550	4,713	4,875
3,500	3,675	3,850	4,025	4,200	4,375	4,550	4,725	4,900	5,075	5,250
3,750	3,938	4,125	4,313	4,500	4,688	4,875	5,063	5,250	5,438	5,625
4,000	4,200	4,400	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,200	5,400	5,600	5,800	6,000

RETURNING TO WORK AFTER RETIREMENT

Returning to work after retirement

Once you begin receiving your IMRF pension, you **must contact** IMRF if you return to employment or compensated elected office with a unit of government that participates in IMRF or in **any** of the other 12 reciprocal retirement systems in Illinois, such as the State Employees' Retirement System, Teachers' Retirement System, or the Cook County or Chicago public pension systems.

This rule applies even if you are considering independent contract work with a unit of government that participates in IMRF or in a reciprocal retirement system.

Performing work for any unit of government that participates in IMRF or in a reciprocal retirement system after you are receiving an IMRF pension can affect your pension status.

Failure to inform IMRF of a return to work that qualifies for IMRF participation could result in significant financial repercussions for you.

If your return to work results in a situation where you are again eligible for IMRF participation and/or where your pension payments should have been stopped, you will suffer the financial impact.

If you are considering returning to work for an IMRF or a reciprocal employer, you must **contact IMRF to discuss your individual situation** and how your pension, and current financial situation, may be affected.

Do not rely on an employer's knowledge of return-to-work rules to make your decision about returning to work. Contact IMRF first.

Check your IMRF annual Personal Statement of Benefits

If you return to work, you will receive an IMRF Personal Statement of Benefits the following year.

Your Personal Statement of Benefits will show only the service credit you earned, contributions you made, and earnings your employer(s) reported since you returned to work. The service credit you earned before your retirement will not be shown on your Statement.

You can also check your Member Access account (see page 44.)

IF YOU BECOME SICK OR INJURED

Disability Benefits

IMRF's Member Disability Checklist, available from www.imrf.org, can guide you through the disability application process.

For complete information on IMRF disability benefits, please refer to the IMRF Disability Benefits booklet.

Safety Officers Disability Wage Continuation Law

If you suffer an injury in the line of duty that prevents you from performing your duties, you are entitled to a continuation of salary up to one year. This salary (up to the wage cap) is subject to SLEP member contributions of 7.50%.

You will earn SLEP service credit, and your IMRF death and disability protection will continue as if you were working. If you are still disabled when salary continuation stops, IMRF disability benefits may be payable.

IMRF's disability protection

Disability benefits may be payable for any injury or illness whether work-related or not. If your application for IMRF disability benefits is approved, while you are receiving disability benefits, you:

- Continue to earn IMRF service credit as if working (no cost to you),
- Continue to be covered by IMRF death benefit protection,
- Receive monthly disability benefit payments equal to 50% of your average monthly salary (up to the wage base) based on your salary for the 12 months prior to the month you became disabled,
- Are assured that your future pension would be based on your full salary, not your reduced disability benefit.

For a complete explanation of your disability benefits, contact IMRF at 1-800-ASK-IMRF (1-800-275-4673) and request a copy of the IMRF Disability Benefits booklet.

If you receive Social Security disability and/or workers' compensation benefits, IMRF pays the difference between those benefits and 50% of your average monthly salary (up to the wage base). When Social Security and/or workers' compensation exceeds 50% of salary, IMRF pays a minimum monthly benefit of \$10.

continued...

IMRF DISABILITY BENEFITS

Why bother applying for \$10 per month?

Your service credit is protected – Without being on IMRF disability or an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave, you will not earn service credit for any month you are not paid by your employer, even if you are receiving workers' compensation.

Your pension is protected – If you retire with IMRF, IMRF will use your earnings at the time of your disability rather than the lower disability benefit payment to determine your final rate of earnings (FRE). Because your FRE determines your pension, you protect your pension while on IMRF disability.

Your family is protected – Your IMRF death benefit protection (one year's salary (up to the wage cap) plus any balance in your member account less any benefit prepayments) also continues while you receive disability benefits.

Eligibility for disability benefits

The following is a brief explanation of IMRF disability benefits. For detailed information, please refer to www.imrf.org.

You may be eligible for disability benefits if you:

- Have at least 12 consecutive months of IMRF service credit since being enrolled in IMRF.
- Have service credit in each of the 12 months immediately preceding the date of disability.*
- Are unable to perform—because of any illness, injury or other physical or mental condition—the duties of any position which might reasonably be assigned to you by your current IMRF employer.
- Are not receiving any salary from any IMRF employer.
- Receive treatment for your disabling condition as soon as you stop working, and your physician(s) certifies your disability and provides evidence of your disability to IMRF.

**If you have a one-, two-, or three-month gap in service within those preceding 12 months, you may be eligible for disability benefits if you have 12 consecutive months of service credit anytime prior to the gap, and you participated with the same IMRF employer immediately before and after the gap.*

Impact of terminations and resignations

If you become disabled and are eligible to receive IMRF disability benefits, your eligibility for disability benefits will **not** be affected if your employer terminates your employment.

However, **if you voluntarily resign from your position, your disability benefits will stop** on the effective date of your resignation. Contact IMRF for more information.

Why you might not be eligible for disability benefits

IMRF Benefit Protection Leave—While you are on a leave of absence, you are protected by disability coverage only if your employer files a formal leave authorization form with IMRF (IMRF Form 6.32, see bottom of page 13).

Condition started after employment terminated—You **might** not be (or remain) eligible for disability benefits if your disability results from a condition that was diagnosed after your employer terminated your employment.

Addiction/self-inflicted injury—You will not be eligible for disability benefits if the disability results from an addiction to narcotic drugs or from a self-inflicted injury.

For more information on **when disability benefits are or are not payable (including information on pre-existing conditions)**, refer to the IMRF Disability Benefits booklet.

How to apply for disability benefits

It is your responsibility to apply for IMRF disability benefits when it is determined that you will be disabled for more than 30 consecutive days. You can obtain Form 5.40, “Member’s Application for Disability Benefits” from www.imrf.org. However, you should not file an application prior to becoming disabled if you are still able to work.

A member may receive salary, sick or vacation pay for more than 30 days following the date he or she becomes disabled. If this is the case, you should apply for disability benefits if you will be disabled beyond the last day you will be paid.

IMRF DISABILITY BENEFITS

Disability payments cannot be paid retroactively for more than six months from the date you file the application. You may lose one or more monthly payments if you do not apply promptly for IMRF disability benefits.

You should apply for IMRF disability benefits even if you are collecting workers' compensation benefits.

IMRF disability benefits are not paid for the first 30 days you are disabled. Temporary disability benefits are effective on the 31st day following the date you became disabled, if you are no longer receiving salary, sick, or vacation pay from your employer.

How long are disability benefits paid?

Temporary disability benefits are paid for a period of time equal to one-half of your IMRF service credit at the time of disability, but not more than 30 months, as long as you remain disabled.

Total and permanent disability benefits are paid after you have exhausted your temporary benefits. To qualify for total and permanent disability benefits, you must be totally and permanently disabled and unable to engage in any substantial gainful employment. If you have fewer than five years of service credit, your claim for total and permanent disability benefits will be subject to a pre-existing condition exclusion.

If you become totally and permanently disabled, assuming you remain disabled you may receive IMRF total and permanent disability benefits until the *later* of the following:

- You reach full Social Security retirement age*
or
- The last day of the month which is five years after you became eligible for IMRF temporary disability benefits.

**The age for Social Security full retirement benefits is increasing beginning with individuals born in 1938. For details, refer to IMRF's Disability Benefits booklet, the Social Security web site (www.ssa.gov), or call Social Security at 1-800-772-1213.*

Death Benefits

The amount paid as a death benefit varies depending on your

- Membership status (active, inactive, or retired) and
- Years of service credit

For information on beneficiaries for the death benefit, see page 35.

Members actively participating in SLEP Tier 2

You are actively participating in SLEP if you are working in a position qualified for SLEP participation, receiving IMRF disability benefits, on seasonal leave, or on an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave.

Less than one year of service credit

Death is job related – A lump sum death benefit is paid to your beneficiary(ies) regardless of your years of service credit.

The lump sum is equal to one year's salary (up to the wage cap) plus a refund of your member contributions.

*Death is **not** job related* – Your member contributions are refunded to your beneficiary(ies).

More than one year but less than 10 years of service credit, a lump sum death benefit (one year's salary [up to the wage cap] plus any balance* in your member account) is paid to your beneficiary(ies).**

10 or more years of service credit, the lump sum death benefit described above is paid to your beneficiary(ies). If you are married or in a civil union and named your spouse as your only primary beneficiary, your spouse could choose a monthly surviving spouse pension (see page 38) plus \$3,000 instead of the lump sum benefit.

*Member contributions plus interest paid to the date of death less any benefit prepayments

**If the deceased member has any Regular service, depending on the member's age and total IMRF service, his/her spouse may be eligible for a surviving spouse pension under the Regular Plan.

DEATH BENEFITS

Members not actively participating

If you previously participated in SLEP Tier 2, but have contributions on deposit and are:

Less than age 50, any balance* in your member account is paid to your designated beneficiary(ies).

Age 50 or older and:

- Not eligible to receive a pension**, any balance* in your member account is paid to your beneficiary(ies).
- Eligible to receive a pension,

If you were married or in a civil union for at least one year before the date you stopped participating in IMRF and you named your spouse as your only primary beneficiary, he or she can choose either a surviving spouse pension (see page 38) plus a \$3,000 death benefit, or a \$3,000 death benefit plus a refund of any balance* in your member account.

If you are single, widowed or divorced, a refund of any balance* in your member account and the \$3,000 death benefit is paid to your designated beneficiary(ies)

Members receiving an IMRF pension

A \$3,000 death benefit is payable to your beneficiary(ies).

If a surviving spouse pension is not payable, your beneficiary(ies) will also receive the remainder of any balance (member contributions plus interest less any benefit payments) in your member account not paid out as a pension.

If you were married or in a civil union for at least one year prior to the date you stopped participating in IMRF, a monthly surviving spouse pension (see page 38) may also be payable (in addition to the \$3,000).

**Member contributions plus interest paid to the date of death less any benefit prepayments*

***If the deceased member has any Regular service, depending on the member's age and total IMRF service, his/her spouse may be eligible for a surviving spouse pension under the Regular Plan.*

How to name beneficiaries

Naming beneficiaries for your IMRF death benefit is an important decision. This section provides a brief summary of whom a member can name as beneficiary. You can download IMRF Form 6.11, “Designation of Beneficiary,” from www.imrf.org.

It is always a good idea to **review your designation of beneficiary every few years**. This way, you can be certain your designation is accurate and up-to-date.

Please Note: A **member’s automatic beneficiary is the member’s estate**. If you are vested, married or in a civil union, and have no valid beneficiary form on file, a lump sum death benefit will be payable to your estate, and your surviving spouse may not be able to choose a surviving spouse pension (see page 38).

Naming children as beneficiaries

If you wish to name a child or children as your primary or contingent (secondary) beneficiary(ies), and the child(ren) named is younger than 18 years of age, you may want to include on your Designation of Beneficiary form certain language from the Illinois Uniform Transfers to Minors Act. The language is provided on the Designation of Beneficiary form available at www.imrf.org.

BENEFICIARIES

Active and Inactive SLEP members

Married members or members in a civil union

A **member's automatic beneficiary is the member's estate**. If you are vested, married or in a civil union, and have no valid beneficiary form on file, a lump sum death benefit will be payable to your estate, and your surviving spouse may not be able to choose a surviving spouse pension (see page 38).

If you name your spouse as your primary beneficiary and you later divorce, your former spouse is no longer considered a beneficiary. If you want any other arrangement, you must file a new designation of beneficiary.

Single, widowed or divorced members

You can name any person, organization, or your estate as your primary beneficiary.

SURVIVING SPOUSE PENSION

Members receiving a SLEP pension

A member's automatic beneficiary for the \$3,000 lump sum benefit is the member's estate. If a retired member has no valid beneficiary form on file, the \$3,000 lump sum death benefit will be paid to the member's estate.

On the date the member stopped participating in IMRF, the member was:

Married or in a civil union for at least one year

By law the spouse will receive a surviving spouse pension (see below). The \$3,000 lump sum death benefit will be paid to the member's designated beneficiary(ies).

Married or in a civil union for less than one year or single/widowed/divorced

The member can name any person, organization, or his or her estate as beneficiary(ies) for the \$3,000 lump sum death benefit. A surviving spouse pension is not payable.

SURVIVING SPOUSE PENSION

Surviving spouse pension under Tier 2

(If your spouse is not eligible for a surviving spouse pension, you can provide him or her with a benefit which is similar to a surviving spouse pension by electing a Special Needs Annuity at retirement. See page 23.)

Regardless of which pension payment option a member chose, a surviving spouse's monthly pension under Tier 2 will equal two-thirds of the member's Standard monthly pension.

Or, in the case of a member who dies while participating in IMRF (see page 33), two-thirds of the Standard pension the member had earned at the date of death.

The surviving spouse pension is payable for the lifetime of the surviving spouse, even if he or she remarries or enters into a civil union.

Increases in surviving spouse pensions

Annual increases in a surviving spouse pension begins the January following the year the spouse reaches age 60.

Under Tier 2, the surviving spouse pension is increased by the lower of 3% or one-half of the increase in the Consumer Price Index (urban) for the preceding September of the original amount.

If the CPI decreases or is zero, no increase is paid.

Please note: IMRF can “back date” a surviving spouse pension only 12 months.

Surviving spouse pension payout plans

Surviving spouse pensions are based upon IMRF's Standard (straight life) payout. Under the Standard payout, the spouse receives the same pension amount every month for the rest of his or her life, regardless of how long the spouse lives.

However, if the surviving spouse is under age 60, IMRF will advise the spouse of the amounts payable under both the Standard (straight life) payout and under the Optional payout.

Under the Optional payout, the spouse can choose an increased IMRF pension until age 60 and a reduced IMRF pension thereafter.

The calculations of the Optional payout vary and can be computed on an individual basis only.

Death of a person receiving a surviving spouse pension

Upon the death of a person receiving a surviving spouse pension, no death benefit is payable.

However, if any balance in the member's account (member contributions plus interest less any benefits paid) has not been paid as retirement and survivor's pension payments, IMRF will pay the remainder to the primary beneficiary(ies) designated by the deceased retired member and on file with IMRF.

If no primary beneficiary survives, IMRF will pay the secondary beneficiary(ies) designated by the deceased retired member and on file with IMRF.

If no primary or secondary beneficiary(ies) survives, any remaining balance in the member's account (member contributions plus interest less any benefit payments) will be paid to the surviving spouse's estate.

SOCIAL SECURITY

If You Divorce

The IMRF retirement pension is considered to be marital property. Therefore, your IMRF benefits may be subject to a division of assets between you and a former spouse.

Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDRO)

Qualified Domestic Relations Orders (QDRO) are court orders requiring a retirement plan to split retirement benefits between a member and the member's former spouse. QDROs are provided for under a federal law which governs private sector pension plans. Government plans, such as IMRF, are exempt from that federal law.

Qualified Illinois Domestic Relations Order (QILDRO)

IMRF is governed by the Illinois Pension Code which does not allow IMRF to honor a QDRO. Instead, IMRF may split pensions, refunds, and lump sum death benefits with a Qualified Illinois Domestic Relations Order (QILDRO).

A QILDRO is significantly different from a QDRO. A QILDRO must state a dollar amount or percentage of the benefit to be paid to the member's former spouse. If the QILDRO states a percentage, a second court order (called a QILDRO Calculation Court Order) must be filed with IMRF when the member retires or applies for a refund.

Also, a QILDRO requires IMRF to split the benefit at the time it is actually paid. IMRF cannot pay the former spouse's share of the refund or pension before the member applies for and receives the benefit.

Free information available

If you are divorcing, no later than two to three months before your court date, contact IMRF at 1-800-ASK-IMRF (1-800-275-4673) and ask for the "Divorce Information Packet," and the "Qualified Illinois Domestic Relations Orders—Forms, Instructions and General Information" booklet.

You can also download IMRF's QILDRO booklet from the member publications area of www.imrf.org.

Social Security

As an IMRF member, you also contribute to Social Security; therefore you are entitled to the benefits of both IMRF and Social Security. **Your IMRF retirement benefits do not affect your Social Security benefits, or vice versa**, in any way.

At retirement, generally you are entitled to full benefits from both. That is to say, your IMRF benefits are never reduced because you receive Social Security benefits. **Your Social Security benefits generally are not reduced because you receive IMRF benefits.** The **only exception** to this rule is if you earned service credit with IMRF during years that you did not also contribute to Social Security.

Social Security coverage for IMRF members is required by an agreement between the State of Illinois and the Social Security Administration under Section 218 of the Social Security Act. Exceptions are made for a limited number of firefighters and police officers.

You pay Social Security taxes on wages up to the wage base, and your employer pays an equal amount. Your employer remits these taxes to the Internal Revenue Service.

Applications for benefits and questions about Social Security should be directed to your Social Security district office or representative or call 1-800-772-1213.

CONTINUING YOUR HEALTH INSURANCE

Health Insurance Continuation

IMRF offers two publications that provide details regarding health insurance and IMRF:

- *Health Insurance Continuation through your Employer-Sponsored Plan* — This booklet discusses health insurance continuation through your employer.
- *Health Insurance - IMRF Endorsed Health Plans* — This booklet discusses and provides details about the health insurance plans endorsed by IMRF.

You can obtain a copy of those booklets by calling 1-800-ASK-IMRF or by downloading them from the Publications area of www.imrf.org.

Illinois Public Act 86-1444

Public Act 86-1444 is Illinois legislation covering IMRF retiree health insurance continuation. It requires most, but not all, IMRF employers who offer health insurance to their active employees to offer the same health insurance to disabled employees, retirees, and surviving spouses at the same premium rate for active employees.

This law is separate from and different than the federal COBRA law, which requires employers to offer insurance continuation to certain employees, former employees, and their dependents.

Under Illinois law

Under the Illinois Insurance Code, an IMRF employer who offers health insurance to its active employees must allow an IMRF member who retires or a member who goes on IMRF disability to continue on the employer's insurance. Please note: "an IMRF member who retires" includes:

- SLEP Tier 2 members who terminate participation (at any age) with at least 10 years of SLEP credit or
- Regular plan members who terminate employment and are eligible to receive a pension—even if they defer taking the pension

According to the Illinois Department of Insurance—the agency that provides the official interpretation of the law—the employer may reduce

the insurance benefits for insureds who become eligible for Medicare. There may be COBRA eligibility for dependents when the member becomes Medicare eligible.

Paying premiums

The disabled member, retiree, or surviving spouse may be required by the employer to pay both the employer and employee portions of the premiums.

As a general rule, the Illinois Insurance Code continuation provision does not require IMRF employers to pay any portion of the premium for members on continuation. However, it does not override the provisions of a collective bargaining agreement or employer policy requiring the employer to pay insurance premiums for retired or disabled members.

Additional information

Health insurance continuation coverage is a complex subject. You should be aware of the various rules, under both the Illinois Insurance Code and the federal COBRA law, that will apply to you when you retire or if you become disabled.

Check with your employer's personnel office regarding your COBRA rights and your rights under the Illinois Insurance Code. You will also find additional information on the IMRF website, www.imrf.org.

The IMRF SLEP member continuation provision is found in the Illinois Insurance Code at section 367h (215 ILCS 5/367h).

If you have questions regarding Health Insurance Continuation, contact your employer's personnel office.

YOUR IMRF MEMBER RECORD

Member Access area of the IMRF website

You can view your IMRF account information and submit changes to that information online by applying for a secure Member Access account.

Visit www.imrf.org and click on the “Member Access” button on the left side navigation bar. Then click on the “Register Today” link. You will be guided through the registration process.

For your security and privacy, you cannot request a User ID and password by phone or email.

Personal Statement of Benefits

Each year, IMRF mails to all IMRF members a Personal Statement of Benefits (also known as a “Member Statement of Account”) which provides an account of wages reported, contributions made and service earned for the previous year.

The Statement also includes estimates of your IMRF benefits: retirement, disability, death, and refund.

You can **view your Personal Statement of Benefits via your Member Access account.**

Keep your records up-to-date

You should notify IMRF via your secure online Member Access account whenever you change your address. Any changes to your IMRF information must be made via your Member Access account or in writing with your signature. To ensure the safety and security of your personal and financial information, we cannot take address changes via email or by telephone. Also we can provide only limited information about your IMRF account by email or telephone.

If you stop participating in IMRF and become an inactive member, a limited number of changes can be made to your IMRF records.

You can add missing service credit only if you are actively participating in IMRF or in a reciprocal retirement system.

If you think your employer did not report you correctly, notify IMRF as soon as possible.

Questions

IMRF Member Services Representatives

If you have a question regarding your IMRF benefits, your Personal Statement of Benefits, or service credit, you can call an IMRF Member Services Representative at 1-800-ASK-IMRF (1-800-275-4673). Member Services Representatives are available Monday through Friday, from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Please have your Social Security number available when you call.

Spanish speaking Member Services Representatives are also available. You can also visit IMRF on the web at www.imrf.org.

HOW IMRF OPERATES

How IMRF operates

The IMRF SLEP plan currently serves approximately 130 units of government and has a membership of approximately 4,000 participants. However, IMRF is still a local program. Each SLEP employer builds up a savings account to provide pensions for its SLEP members.

Your employer has appointed one of its employees to serve as your IMRF Authorized Agent. Your IMRF Authorized Agent handles the operation of the plan locally.

You can view and print blank forms from www.imrf.org.

How IMRF is administered

IMRF is established under statutes adopted by the Illinois General Assembly. It is governed by a Board of eight trustees; seven must be participating members and one trustee must be receiving an IMRF annuity (pension). Four trustees are elected by employers, three are elected by participating members, and one is elected by IMRF annuitants (individuals receiving an IMRF pension). Trustees receive no compensation, only reimbursement for expenses.

The Board appoints an Executive Director who is responsible for all administrative functions and supervision of staff.

The Board also appoints medical and investment consultants, an actuary, and an independent auditor.

For details and exceptions on the following terms and benefits, contact IMRF.

13th payment

See “Supplemental Benefit Payment.”

Active member

See “participating member.”

Annuitant

A person receiving an IMRF pension or surviving spouse pension.

Annuity

See “pension.”

Authorized Agent

The employee designated by your employer (unit of government) to administer IMRF locally.

Beneficiaries

The individual(s) or organization(s) you choose to receive your IMRF death benefits.

Benefit Tier

See “Tier.”

Board of Trustees

A group of eight persons elected to administer the Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund; seven must be participating members and one trustee must be receiving an IMRF annuity (pension). Four trustees are elected by employers, three are elected by participating members, and one is elected by IMRF annuitants (retirees). IMRF is the only public pension system in Illinois whose entire board is elected. Board members serve without compensation.

Civil union

Public Act 96-1513 was effective June 1, 2011, and conferred the rights of marriage available under Illinois Law to parties to a civil union. Therefore, the partner of a member who enters into a civil union will have the same rights as a spouse of a married member.

Concurrent service

Concurrent service occurs if you are reported by more than one employer under the same plan for the same month. However, by law, you are credited with only one month of service, but your salaries are combined for that

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month. If you are reported under different plans, the service is treated as one month in two plans and your salaries are not combined.

Contribution

Member contributions: the percentage of an IMRF member's gross salary (up to the wage cap and excluding overtime wages) withheld by the IMRF employer and submitted to IMRF each month. IMRF holds the member contributions until the member requests a refund or qualifies to receive a pension or when the member's beneficiaries receive a death benefit. The percentage withheld is determined by Illinois law and is dependent on the member's plan: Regular Plan 4.50%, Sheriff's Law Enforcement Plan and the Elected County Official Plan 7.50%.

Covered position

See "qualified position."

Defined Benefit (DB) Plan

Defined benefit plans (like IMRF) pay a monthly pension based upon your salary and length of service. As its name implies, your retirement benefits are "defined" in advance so you know what you will receive when you retire. Your benefit is determined by a calculation that uses your age, years of service, and salary history. Your pension continues to improve monthly because it is tied to your length of service. Your benefit is guaranteed and is paid for as long as you live.

Defined Contribution (DC) Plan

Under a defined contribution plan, a participant's retirement income is based upon how much is contributed and on the performance of investment choices the participant selected.

Direct Deposit

Retiring members receive their pension payments via Direct Deposit. IMRF electronically deposits a pension payment or a total and permanent disability benefit into the member's bank or other financial institution.

Disability benefits

While receiving IMRF temporary or total and permanent disability benefits, you earn service credit and have the same death benefit protection as if you were working.

Divorce

The dissolution of a marriage or civil union.

Early Retirement Discount (reduction)

Under the early retirement discount, if you retire under IMRF's SLEP Tier 2 plan between the ages of 50 and 55, your pension is discounted (reduced) by 1/2% for each month you are less than age 55.

ECO

The IMRF Elected County Official Plan provides an alternative benefit plan for elected county officials.

EFTS

Electronic Funds Transfer System. See "Direct Deposit."

Eligible spouse

See "qualifying spouse."

Field Representatives

IMRF Field Representatives work with employers and members.

Final rate of earnings

Final Rate of Earnings (FRE) is the salary used to calculate the amount of retirement benefits. (A separate FRE is calculated for disability and death benefits.) Under Tier 2: highest total earnings (up to the wage cap and excluding overtime wages) during any 96 consecutive months within the member's last 10 years of IMRF service divided by 96. Usually, the average of the last 96 months of service.

Formula

The SLEP plan formula to calculate a pension is 2.50% of your final rate of earnings for each year of SLEP service credit. Refer to the appropriate benefit booklet for the Regular and ECO formulas.

Hourly standard

The hourly standard (either 600 or 1,000 hours a year) determines whether a position qualifies for IMRF participation.

Member contributions

Sheriff's Law Enforcement Plan and Elected County Official Plan members contribute 7.50%. Regular plan members contribute 4.50% of salary toward a future Regular pension.

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Member Statement of Account

Also known as “Personal Statement of Benefits.” Mailed to all members each year. This statement provides an annual report of your salary, member contributions, service credit earned, and an estimate of IMRF benefit payments.

Optional payout

If a SLEP member retires before age 62, he or she can choose IMRF’s Optional payout. Under this payment option, the member receives a larger pension until age 62 and a reduced pension thereafter. See “Standard Payout.”

Participating member

A member currently working in an IMRF qualified position and making contributions to IMRF. If you are on an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave of Absence or receiving IMRF disability benefits, you are considered a participating member.

Pension

A monthly IMRF pension is paid as long as the member lives. Under SLEP Tier 2, you need at least 10 years of SLEP service credit and must be at least age 50 to apply for a SLEP pension.

Pension credits

See “service credit.”

Personal Statement of Benefits

Also known as the “Member Statement of Account.” Mailed to all members each year. This statement provides an annual report of your salary, member contributions, service credit earned, and an estimate of IMRF benefit payments.

Pre-existing condition

IMRF disability benefits may not be payable if the condition that caused the disability is pre-existing—you had the condition which resulted in your current disability when you began participating in IMRF. If you have less than five years of service credit when you became disabled, you are subject to the pre-existing exclusion for total and permanent disability benefits.

Qualified position

Also known as covered position. An IMRF qualified position is one which will equal or exceed an employer’s annual hourly standard. An employee is required to participate in IMRF if he or she works in an IMRF qualified

position. (Exception: Elected officials and city hospital employees have the option of participating.)

Qualifying spouse

To receive a surviving spouse pension, the surviving spouse must have been married to or in a civil union with the IMRF member for at least one year prior to the member's last date of participation in IMRF (or in a reciprocal system, if appropriate), and the member must have a valid beneficiary form on file with IMRF naming the spouse as the only primary beneficiary.

Reciprocal Act/System, Reciprocity

Reciprocity is an agreement between IMRF and 12 other Illinois public pension funds that allows a member's service credit to be considered together to determine eligibility for and the amount of retirement benefits. Reciprocal service cannot be used in the calculation of a SLEP or ECO pension.

Reinstatement

If you take a separation refund, you may be able to repay IMRF (with interest) and reinstate those years of service credit.

Reversionary annuity

See "Special Needs annuity."

Separation refund

You can receive a separation refund—a return of all your member contributions without interest—if you end your employment with your IMRF employer. If you take a refund, you forfeit—give up—all of your service credit and all IMRF benefits.

Service credit

Service credit, service, or pension credits. Your total time as an IMRF member. Service is credited monthly while you are working, on an IMRF Benefit Protection Leave, or receiving IMRF disability benefits. Your pension continues to improve monthly because it is tied to your length of service.

Special Needs annuity

Also known as the Reversionary annuity. Under the Special Needs annuity option, you choose to receive a reduced pension and, upon your death, your pension payments "revert" (become payable) to someone else.

GLOSSARY

Standard payout

Also known as a straight life payout. Under Standard payout, a member receives the same pension amount every month after he or she retires for the rest of his or her life, regardless of how long he or she lives. See “Optional payout.”

Supplemental benefit payment

IMRF “13th payment.” An additional benefit payment that is paid each July to eligible IMRF retirees and surviving spouses.

Surviving spouse contributions

All IMRF members are required, by law, to contribute toward a surviving spouse pension. If when you retire you do not have an eligible spouse (married to or in a civil union with you for at least one year before you stopped participating in IMRF and named as your only primary beneficiary), your surviving spouse contributions will be refunded, with interest.

Surviving spouse pension

Under Tier 2, two-thirds of the member’s Standard monthly pension.

Tier

“Tier” specifies the type of benefits for which a member may be eligible. Tier status is determined by a member’s first date of participation. If you first participated in IMRF SLEP on or after January 1, 2011, you participate in SLEP Tier 2.

Vested

Vesting establishes your right to a guaranteed future monthly retirement benefit. You are vested for a SLEP Tier 2 pension when you earn 10 years of SLEP Tier 2 service.

Wage cap

Under Tier 2, a member’s wages are capped at \$106,800 (in 2011). You do not pay any contributions on wages above the cap or for wages earned for overtime. The wage cap is also applied when IMRF calculates your benefits. The wage cap increases each year by the lesser of 3% or one-half of the increase in the Consumer Price Index (urban) for the preceding September.



Have a question about your IMRF benefits?

Ask IMRF!

IMRF Member Services

Representatives

1-800-ASK-IMRF

(1-800-275-4673)

Tenemos representantes que hablan español.

Monday through Friday 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m.

Please have your Social Security number available when you call.

IMRF Vision

To provide the highest quality retirement services to our members, their beneficiaries, and employers.

IMRF Mission Statement

To efficiently and impartially develop, implement, and administer programs that provide income protection to members and their beneficiaries on behalf of participating employers in a prudent manner.

IMRF Values

Accuracy

Performing our duties in an accurate and timely manner ensures our members receive the service and benefits to which they are entitled.

Accountability

Accepting responsibility for our actions cultivates the trust of our coworkers, members, and employers.

Respect

Recognizing the worth, uniqueness and importance of ourselves, our coworkers, and our membership builds collaboration and cooperation.

Empathy

Being aware of the feelings of others and how our actions affect them enables us to be responsive to the needs of our membership.

Honesty

Acting in a truthful, ethical, and professional manner builds confidence with our membership and the public.

Courage

Recognizing the need for innovation and being willing to change strengthens our ability to meet future challenges and opportunities.

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund

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