



Statement of Position
Fire Relief Association Allocations and Deductions:
Defined Contribution Plans

A fire relief association may pay a retirement benefit to its volunteer and paid on-call firefighters. The benefit may be paid as a defined benefit lump-sum service pension, a defined benefit monthly service pension, or a defined contribution service pension, depending on what is provided for in the bylaws. Members of defined contribution plans receive a lump-sum payment upon retirement based on the member's individual account balance in the plan.

Defined-Contribution Plan Allocations

In defined contribution plans, fire state aid, supplemental state aid, municipal contributions, and forfeiture income must be credited in equal shares to active members.¹ Members may only receive these contribution allocations for each completed year of service with the affiliated fire department in which they were considered active, as defined in the bylaws. If the relief association bylaws authorize monthly proration of allocations, members who are active only for a portion of the year may receive prorated shares of contribution allocations for the completed months they were active. See the Office of the State Auditor's Statement of Position on [Service Credit Determinations](#) for more information.

Investment Returns

Investment gains or losses are to be allocated to active and inactive members on a pro rata basis, in proportion to the share of the special fund assets to the credit of each individual active or inactive member account.²

Interest or additional investment performance also must be allocated to deferred members in a defined contribution plan, but relief associations have three options on how it will be allocated. One of the following three options must be selected and be included in the relief association bylaws:

- 1) to pay the rate actually earned on a separate investment account;
- 2) to pay the rate actually earned on a separate investment vehicle; or
- 3) to pay the full investment gains or losses allocated in the same manner as for active members.

¹ Defined contribution plans are sometimes called "split the pie" plans.

² Minn. Stat. § 424A.016, subd. 4(d).

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This Statement of Position is not legal advice and is subject to revision.

Generally, a deferred member who separated from active service and membership when the relief association's bylaws included a different deferred interest or investment allocation option will continue to receive investment allocations based on the bylaw provisions in effect when the member separated.

Deductions

Investment management fees should be deducted on a pro rata basis from the accounts of all members who shared in investment earnings or losses during the year.

Administrative expenses of the relief association may be deducted from member accounts in a manner that is specified in the relief association bylaws. Most relief associations deduct administrative expenses in equal shares, but some choose to deduct them on a pro rata basis. Trustees of defined contribution plans should review their bylaws to ensure that the manner of deducting administrative expenses is clearly specified and that the bylaws clearly indicate which categories of members share in the expenses.

Forfeitures

Relief associations are required to keep intact for at least five years the accounts of members who separate before becoming vested, unless the member has died and no survivor or death benefit is payable. Relief associations, therefore, generally, cannot forfeit the accounts of non-vested members until at least five years following their separation from active service and membership.³

Relief associations have flexibility to define in their bylaws when the unvested portion of accounts for members who are partially vested will be forfeited. For example, a member with seven completed years of active service may have an account that is 76 percent vested. The relief association's bylaws should define when the unvested portion (in this example, 24 percent) will be forfeited. Some relief associations wait until the member is paid his or her service pension before forfeiting the unvested portion, while other relief associations forfeit the amount after a defined number of years. A relief association should be sure that its practice regarding forfeitures is clearly defined in the bylaws and is handled consistently.

Amounts forfeited from member accounts must be allocated in equal shares to active members, in the same manner as state aid and municipal contributions are allocated.⁴

³ Minn. Stat. § 424A.016, subd. 4(b)(3)(i).

⁴ Minn. Stat. § 424A.016, subd. 4(b).