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**Statement of Position
Interest Earnings for Deferred Members of Fire Relief Associations**

Date Reviewed: 12/26/2025

Date Revised: 12/26/2025

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

Rules regarding interest earnings for deferred members depend, in part, on what type of pension plan the relief association administers. About half of the fire relief associations in Minnesota with defined benefit plans have adopted bylaw provisions that allow interest or investment earnings to be credited to deferred members during the period of deferral.¹ Beginning January 1, 2021, all relief associations with a defined contribution plan are required to credit interest or additional investment performance to deferred members.

Administering interest during periods of deferral can be complicated. Generally, deferred service pensions must be calculated based on both state law and relief association bylaw provisions in effect on the date that each member separated from active service and membership.² Deferred members of the same relief association could have interest that is calculated differently depending on when they separated from service.

Relief associations that elect in their bylaws to credit interest to deferred members must make three decisions: 1) the interest type; 2) the interest credit method; and 3) membership eligibility.

Interest Type

Minnesota Statutes provide various options for how interest will be credited, *i.e.*, the “interest type.” The types of interest available for use by relief associations are 1) setting up a separate investment account; 2) setting up a separate investment vehicle; 3) allowing the board to set interest up to five percent, compounded annually; and 4) crediting full investment gains and losses.

1. Setting up a Separate Investment Account: Under this option, the relief association establishes a separate investment account for the amount payable to deferred members. The account is maintained separately from the other assets of the relief association but is still governed by the relief association board of trustees and is still reported as an association asset.

¹ A deferred member is a member who is entitled to a deferred service pension. See Minn. Stat. § 424A.016, subd. 6 (defined contribution plans); Minn. Stat. § 424A.02, subd. 7 (defined benefit plans).

² Beginning January 1, 2020, if the deferred member incurred a leave of absence or break in service at the end of the individual’s firefighting career and did not resume active service before separating or being terminated, the benefit level when the member began the leave of absence or break in service (*i.e.*, the benefit level when the member last was active) is used to calculate the deferred service pension. Minn. Stat. § 424A.016, subd. 6.

A member's deferred benefit amount is transferred to the separate investment account when the member separates from active service and membership. The relief association board of trustees determines how the account is invested. A deferred member with assets pooled in the separate investment account receives interest at the investment performance rate actually earned on the account. The deferred member bears the full investment risk subsequent to transfer. When the member retires, the deferred service pension is equal to the member's portion of the separate investment account.

This option is available to all relief association plan types.

2. Setting up a Separate Investment Vehicle: Under this option, the relief association establishes a separate investment vehicle for the amount payable to each deferred member. The separate investment vehicle is held separately from the other assets of the relief association but is still governed by the relief association board of trustees and is still reported as an association asset. A member's deferred benefit amount is invested in the separate investment vehicle when the member separates from active service and membership. The relief association board of trustees selects the separate investment vehicle for each deferred member. A deferred member receives interest at the investment performance rate actually earned on the investment vehicle. The deferred member bears the full investment risk subsequent to transfer. When the member retires, the deferred service pension is equal to the fair market value of the member's separate investment vehicle.

This option is available to all relief association plan types.

3. Allowing the Board to Set Interest up to 5%: Under this option, the relief association board of trustees determines the rate of interest for deferred members, between 0 and 5 percent, compounded annually. Any change in the interest rate set by the board of trustees must be ratified by the governing body of the affiliated municipality or by the independent nonprofit firefighting corporation and be accurately reflected in the relief association's bylaws.³ Interest is credited beginning on the January 1 next following the date on which the interest rate was ratified.⁴ The board of trustees has flexibility to change the interest rate annually, for example, based on actual investment performance, or it could choose to select an interest rate and leave it unchanged for several years.

This option is available only to lump-sum plans and monthly/lump-sum combination plans.

4. Crediting Full Investment Gains and Losses: Under this option, a deferred member of a defined contribution plan receives investment allocations in the same manner as an active member. Each deferred member's account balance is credited with net investment gains or losses at the rate actually earned on the investment of special fund assets.

This option is available only to defined contribution plans.

If a relief association has a deferred interest option in its bylaws that is not one of the options described above, the relief association must amend its bylaws to comply with current statutory requirements. The bylaw changes will affect only those members who separate from active service and membership after the bylaw change.

Interest Credit Method

Relief associations that elect to credit interest to a deferred member must decide on an interest credit method, including the interest credit starting date and ending date. State law establishes methods for

³ Minn. Stat. § 424A.02, subd. 7(d).

⁴ Minn. Stat. § 424A.02, subd. 7(e).

each deferred interest type. A relief association may choose to define a different credit method in its bylaws, but if a method is not defined in the bylaws, or if the bylaw definition does not include the credit starting date and ending date, the default established in state statute and described below applies.

Lump-Sum and Monthly/Lump-Sum Combination Plans

For relief associations with lump-sum or monthly/lump sum combination plans that choose interest type 1 (Setting up a Separate Investment Account) or type 3 (Allowing the Board to Set Interest up to 5%), the default method is to credit interest or additional investment performance beginning on the first day of the month following the date on which the member separates from active service and membership and ending on the last day of the month immediately before the month in which the deferred member begins to receive the deferred service pension. For example, a member of a lump-sum plan separates from active service on May 5, and elects to receive their deferred service pension on April 22 of the following year. The member receives interest starting on June 1 and continues to receive interest until March 31 of the following year.

For relief associations with lump-sum or monthly/lump sum combination plans that choose interest type 2 (Setting up a Separate Investment Vehicle), the default method is to credit interest or additional investment performance beginning on the date that the member separates from active service and membership and ending on the date that the separate investment vehicle is valued immediately before the date on which the deferred member begins to receive the deferred service pension. For example, a relief association sets up a separate investment vehicle for a deferred member that consists of several certificates of deposit. The deferred member separates from active service and membership and commences receipt of the deferred service pension during the following year. The separate investment vehicle is valued at the end of each month. The member receives interest or additional investment performance from the date of separation through the last day of the month immediately before the month in which the deferred service pension is paid. The member's deferred service pension is equal to the value of the separate investment vehicle on the most recent valuation date, which in this example is at the end of the preceding month.

Defined-Contribution Plans

Beginning January 1, 2025, the default method for all relief associations with a defined contribution plan is to allocate interest or additional investment performance to each deferred member account beginning on the date that the member separates from active service and membership and ending on the last date that the deferred member account is valued before the final distribution of the deferred service pension. For example, a deferred member is credited with net investment gains or losses at the rate actually earned on the investment of special fund assets and notifies the relief association that the member would like to receive distribution of the deferred service pension on May 5. The member's account is valued monthly. In this example, the member receives interest or additional investment performance from the date of separation through April 30, the last date the member's account was valued before the final distribution of the deferred service pension.

A relief association may choose to define its own credit method in its bylaws. For example, a relief association could specify that interest is credited to deferred members for each completed calendar month that a member is deferred, or for each completed calendar year that a member is deferred. Any definition must include the credit starting date and ending date in order for the bylaw definition to be effective. Relief associations with a defined contribution plan are strongly encouraged to value deferred member accounts more frequently than once a year. Infrequent valuations in these plans can have significant financial implications to the plan and its members if investment returns change dramatically between the valuation date and the date of a deferred member's distribution.

Membership Eligibility

Fire relief associations should determine whether they want to place any limitations on eligibility for deferred interest. Similarly situated members must be treated the same. Relief associations with a defined benefit plan do have some ability, however, to differentiate between different types of deferred members. For example, relief associations with a defined benefit plan can choose only to credit interest to fully vested deferred members, rather than to both fully-vested and partially vested deferred members. Relief associations choosing to place limitations on eligibility for deferred interest must make sure that the limitations are clearly reflected in the relief association's bylaws. Any changes to the bylaws will affect only deferred members who separate from active service and membership after the bylaw change.