

356.635 INTERNAL REVENUE CODE COMPLIANCE.

Subdivision 1. **Retirement benefit commencement.** (a) The retirement benefit of a member who has terminated employment must begin no later than the later of April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year that the member attains the federal minimum distribution age under section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code or April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the member terminated employment.

(b) The consent requirements of section 411(a)(11) of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply to the extent that a distribution is required to satisfy the requirements of section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 2. **Distributions.** Distributions shall be made as required under section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code and the treasury regulations adopted under that section, including, but not limited to, the incidental death benefit provisions of section 401(a)(9)(G) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 3. **Direct rollovers.** A distributee may elect, at the time and in the manner prescribed by the plan administrator, to have all or any portion of an eligible rollover distribution paid directly to an eligible retirement plan as specified by the distributee.

Subd. 4. **Eligible rollover distribution.** An "eligible rollover distribution" is any distribution of all or any portion of the balance to the credit of the distributee.

Subd. 5. **Ineligible amounts.** An eligible rollover distribution does not include:

(1) a distribution that is one of a series of substantially equal periodic payments, receivable annually or more frequently, that is made for the life or life expectancy of the distributee, the joint lives or joint life expectancies of the distributee and the distributee's designated beneficiary, or for a specified period of ten years or more;

(2) a distribution that is required under section 401(a)(9) of the Internal Revenue Code; or

(3) any other exception required by law or the Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 6. **Eligible retirement plan.** (a) An "eligible retirement plan" is:

(1) an individual retirement account under section 408(a) or 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code;

(2) an individual retirement annuity plan under section 408(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code;

(3) an annuity plan under section 403(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code;

(4) a qualified trust plan under section 401(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code that accepts the distributee's eligible rollover distribution;

(5) an annuity contract under section 403(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code;

(6) an eligible deferred compensation plan under section 457(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, which is maintained by a state or local government and which agrees to separately account for the amounts transferred into the plan; or

(7) in the case of an eligible rollover distribution to a nonspousal beneficiary, an individual account or annuity treated as an inherited individual retirement account under section 402(c)(11) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

(b) For distributions of after-tax contributions which are not includable in gross income, the after-tax portion may be transferred only to an individual retirement account or annuity described in section 408(a) or (b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, to a Roth individual retirement account described in section 408A of the federal Internal Revenue Code, or to a qualified plan described in either section 401(a) of the federal Internal Revenue Code or to an annuity contract described in section 403(b) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, that agrees to separately account for the amounts transferred, including separately accounting for the portion of the distribution which is includable in gross income and the portion of the distribution which is not includable.

Subd. 7. **Distributee.** A "distributee" is:

- (1) an employee or a former employee;
- (2) the surviving spouse of an employee or former employee;

(3) the former spouse of the employee or former employee who is the alternate payee under a qualified domestic relations order as defined in section 414(p) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, or who is a recipient of a court-ordered equitable distribution of marital property, as provided in section 518.58; or

(4) a nonspousal beneficiary of an employee or former employee who qualifies for a distribution under the plan and is a designated beneficiary as defined in section 401(a)(9)(E) of the federal Internal Revenue Code.

Subd. 8. **Forfeitures.** For defined benefit plans, unless otherwise permitted by section 401(a)(8) of the Internal Revenue Code, forfeitures may not be applied to increase the benefits that any employee would otherwise receive under the plan.

Subd. 9. **Military service.** Contributions, benefits, including death and disability benefits under section 401(a)(37) of the federal Internal Revenue Code, and service credit with respect to qualified military service must be provided according to section 414(u) of the federal Internal Revenue Code. For deaths occurring on or after January 1, 2007, while a member is performing qualified military service as defined in United States Code, title 38, chapter 43, to the extent required by section 401(a)(37) of the Internal Revenue Code, survivors of a member in the system are entitled to any additional benefits that the system would have provided if the member had resumed employment and then died, including but not limited to accelerated vesting or survivor benefits that are contingent on the member's death while employed. In any event, a deceased member's period of qualified military service must be counted for vesting purposes.

Subd. 10. **Benefit limitations.** For purposes of applying the limits of section 415(b) of the Internal Revenue Code, a retirement benefit that is payable in any form other than a single life annuity and that is subject to section 417(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code must be adjusted to an actuarially equivalent single life annuity that equals, if the annuity starting date is in a plan year beginning after 2005, the annual amount of the single life annuity commencing at the same annuity starting date that has the same actuarial present value as the participant's form of benefit, using whichever of the following produces the greatest annual amount:

- (1) the interest rate and the mortality table or other tabular factor specified in the plan for adjusting benefits in the same form;
- (2) a 5.5 percent interest rate assumption and the applicable mortality table; or

(3) the applicable interest rate under section 417(e)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code and the applicable mortality table, divided by 1.05.

History: 2004 c 267 art 10 s 2; 2009 c 169 art 4 s 45,46; 2012 c 286 art 9 s 6,7; 2013 c 111 art 3 s 30; 2014 c 296 art 13 s 20; 2015 c 68 art 12 s 40,41