

701—302.45(422) Exemption for distributions from pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, or deferred compensation plans received by nonresidents of Iowa. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1994, a distribution from a pension plan, annuity, individual retirement account, or deferred compensation plan which is received by a nonresident of Iowa is exempt from Iowa income tax to the extent the distribution is directly related to the documented retirement of the pensioner, annuitant, owner of individual retirement account, or participant in a deferred compensation arrangement. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1996, distributions of nonqualified retirement benefits which are paid by a partnership to its retired partners and which are received by a nonresident of Iowa are exempt from Iowa income tax to the extent the distribution is directly related to the documented retirement of the partner. In a situation where the pensioner, annuitant, owner of the individual retirement account, or participant of a deferred compensation arrangement dies before the date of documented retirement, any distribution from the pension, annuity, individual retirement account, or deferred compensation arrangement will not be taxable to the beneficiary receiving the distributions if the beneficiary is a nonresident of Iowa. If the pensioner, annuitant, owner of the individual retirement account, or participant of a deferred compensation arrangement dies after the date of documented retirement, any distributions from the pension, annuity, individual retirement account, or deferred compensation arrangement will not be taxable to a beneficiary receiving distributions if the beneficiary is a nonresident of Iowa.

For purposes of this rule, the distributions from the pensions, annuities and deferred compensation arrangements were from pensions, annuities, and deferred compensation earned entirely or at least partially from employment or self-employment in Iowa. For purposes of this rule, distributions from individual retirement arrangements were from individual retirement arrangements that were funded by contributions from the arrangements that were deductible or partially deductible on the Iowa income tax return of the owner of the individual retirement accounts.

The following subrules include definitions and examples which clarify when distributions from pensions, annuities, individual retirement accounts, and deferred compensation arrangements are exempt from Iowa income tax, when the distributions are received by nonresidents of Iowa:

302.45(1) Definitions.

a. The word “beneficiary” means an individual who receives a distribution from a pension or annuity plan, individual retirement arrangement, or deferred compensation plan as a result of either the death or divorce of the pensioner, annuitant, participant of a deferred compensation arrangement, or owner of an individual retirement account.

b. The term “individual’s documented retirement” means any evidence that the individual can provide to the department of revenue which would establish that the individual or the individual’s beneficiary is receiving distributions from the pension, annuity, individual retirement account, or the deferred compensation arrangement due to the retirement of the individual.

Examples of documents that would establish an individual’s retirement may include: copies of birth certificates or driver’s licenses to establish an individual’s age; copies of excerpts from an employer’s personnel manual or letter from employer to establish retirement or early retirement policies; a copy of a statement from a physician to establish an individual’s disability which could have contributed to a person’s retirement.

c. The term “nonresident” applies only to individuals and includes all individuals other than those individuals domiciled in Iowa and those individuals who maintain a permanent place of abode in Iowa. See 701—subrule 38.17(2) for the definition of domicile.

302.45(2) Examples:

a. John Jones had worked for the same Iowa employer for 32 years when he retired at age 62 and moved to Arkansas in March of 1994. Mr. Jones started receiving distributions from the pension plan from his former employer starting in May 1994. Because Mr. Jones was able to establish that he was receiving the distributions from the pension plan due to his retirement from his employment, Mr. Jones was not subject to Iowa income tax on the distributions from the pension plan. Note that Mr. Jones had sold his Iowa residence in March and established his domicile in Arkansas at the time of his move to Arkansas.

b. Wanda Smith was the daughter of John Smith who died in February 1994 after 25 years of employment with a company in Urbandale, Iowa. Wanda Smith was the sole beneficiary of John and started receiving distributions from John's pension in April 1994. Wanda Smith was a bona fide resident of Oakland, California, when she received distributions from her father's pension. Wanda was not subject to Iowa income tax on the distributions since she was a nonresident of Iowa at the time the distributions were received.

c. Martha Graham was 55 years old when she quit her job with a firm in Des Moines to take a similar position with a firm in Dallas, Texas. Ms. Graham had worked for the Des Moines business for 22 years before she resigned from the job in May 1994. Starting in July 1994, Ms. Graham received monthly distributions from the pension from her former Iowa employer. Although Ms. Graham was a nonresident of Iowa, she was subject to Iowa income tax on the pension distribution since the taxpayer didn't have a documented retirement.

d. William Moore was 58 years old when he quit his job with a bank in Mason City in February 1994 after 30 years of employment with the bank. By the time Mr. Moore started receiving pension payments from his employment with the bank, he had moved permanently to New Mexico. Shortly after he arrived in New Mexico, Mr. Moore secured part-time employment. The pension payments were not taxable to Iowa as Mr. Moore was retired notwithstanding his part-time employment in New Mexico.

e. Joe Brown had worked for an Iowa employer for 25 years when he retired in June 1992 at the age of 65. Mr. Brown started receiving monthly pension payments in July 1992. Mr. Brown resided in Iowa until August 1994, when he moved permanently to Nevada to be near his daughter. Mr. Brown was not taxable to Iowa on the pension payments he received after his move to Nevada. Mr. Brown's retirement occurred in June 1992 when he resigned from full-time employment.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.8.

[Editorial change: IAC Supplement 11/2/22]