

Deferred Compensation voluntary 403(b) vs 457(b) public/governmental chart

Features	403(b) plan	457(b) plan
Eligibility and participation	Benefits-eligible employees generally able to participate Consult plan document for rules on eligibility and enrollment	Benefits-eligible employees generally able to participate Consult plan document for rules on eligibility and enrollment
Employee salary reduction (pretax) contributions	 Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$22,500 or 100% of compensation in 2023 	 Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$22,500 or 100% of compensation in 2023
	 Governed by Sections 415 and 402(g) limits 	 Governed by Section 457(e)15
Employee Roth (after-tax) contributions	 Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$22,500 or 100% of compensation in 2023 	 Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$22,500 or 100% of compensation in 2023
	 Contributions must be aggregated with salary reduction contributions when applying limits 	 Contributions must be aggregated with salary reduction contributions when applying limits
	 Governed by Sections 415 and 402(g) limits 	 Governed by Section 457(e)15
Age 50 catch-up amounts—Section 414(v)	 An additional \$7,500 elective salary deferral may be permitted in 2023 	 An additional \$7,500 elective salary deferral may be permitted in 2023
	 Age 50 catch-up contributions can be made to both 403(b) and 457(b) plans in the same year 	 Age 50 catch-up contributions can be made to both 403(b) and 457(b) plans in the same year
Other catch-up amounts	 Those with 15 or more years of service at the same qualifying employer may be able to make up to an additional \$3,000 elective salary deferral and/or Roth contribution per year (\$15,000 max lifetime) 	 Those within three years prior to the plan's normal retirement age are eligible for an enhanced limit and may make additional contributions up to the lesser of twice the applicable annual limit or the annual limit plus any
	 Prior-year contributions may limit this amount 	unused amounts from prior years
	 Employee may make both age 50 and 15-year catch-up contributions in the same year. Ordering rule applies excess contributions to 15-year catch-up first 	 Employee may make the greater of the enhanced contribution limit or the age 50 catch-up (not both)
Loans	Permitted. Availability subject to plan rules	Permitted. Availability subject to plan rules
Triggering events	 Severance from employment, age 59½ (if your plan allows), disability or death 	 Severance from employment, retirement, age 59½ (if your plan allows) or death
	 Hardship distributions may be available. Consult plan document for specific rules 	 Unforeseeable emergency or small-sum withdrawal may also be available. Consult plan document for specific rules
Early withdrawal penalty	None for employees who separate from service at or after age 55. Otherwise, 10% on withdrawals generally before age 59½. Exceptions include death and disability	No early withdrawal penalties
Rollovers	 Permitted to IRA, 401(a), 401(k), 403(b) or 457(b) governmental plans 	 Permitted to IRA, 401(a), 401(k), 403(b) or 457(b) governmental plans
	 Roth 403(b) or Roth 401(k) rollovers may be permitted if plan allows Roth contributions 	 Roth 403(b) or Roth 401(k) rollovers may be permitted if plan allows Roth contributions
	 Rollovers are NOT permitted to 457(b) plans of a tax-exempt employer 	 Rollovers are NOT permitted to 457(b) plans of a tax-exempt employer

Features	403(b) plan	457(b) plan
Direct transfers and rollovers in	 Rollovers accepted from IRA, 401(a), 401(k), 457(b) public and other 403(b) plans—subject to the rules of the new plan 	 Accepted, if new plan permits, from IRA, 403(b), 401(a) and 401(k) plans—10% penalty on early withdrawal still applies
	 Distribution of rollover account permitted at any time, if plan allows 	 Direct transfers from other 457(b) public/governmental plans permitted, if plan allows
	 Not permitted from 457(b) private plans 	 Not permitted from 457(b) private plans
TIAA distribution options ¹	 Lifetime annuities 	Lump sum
	 Required minimum distribution option 	 Fixed-period annuities (2-30 years)
	 Retirement transition benefit (RTB) 	 Lifetime annuities
	 Interest-only (I0), systematic cash withdrawals 	 Systematic cash withdrawals
	 Transfer payout annuity (for TIAA Traditional Retirement and Group Retirement Annuity contracts) 	 Required minimum distribution
	 Fixed-period annuities 	
Minimum distribution requirements	Applicable to entire accumulation at your RMD applicable age ² (age 75 for pre-1987 accumulations) or retirement, if later	Applicable to entire accumulation at your RMD applicable age ² or retirement, if later
Tax reporting	1099-R issued by TIAA	1099-R issued by TIAA
Taxability	Pretax contributions will be taxed in the year you take the distribution. Roth distributions are tax free if first contribution was made at least five years earlier and the owner is at least 59½, disabled or deceased	Pretax contributions will be taxed in the year you take the distribution. Roth distributions are tax free if first contribution was made at least five years earlier and the owner is at least 59½, disabled or deceased

¹These are descriptions of distribution methods that are typically available. Note that specific distribution options differ by contract type.

²A participant's RMD applicable age is:

- 701/2 if born before 7/1/1949

- 72 if born on or after 7/1/1949 or in 1950

- 73 if born between 1951 and 1958 (if born in 1959, federal guidance is needed to determine if age 73 or 75 applies)

- 75 if born in 1960 or later



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