

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 \$23,000 or 100% of compensation in 2024 Governed by Sections 415 and 402(g) limits | Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$23,000 or 100% of compensation in 2024 Governed by Section 457(e)15 |
| Employee Roth (after-tax) contributions | Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$23,000 or 100% of compensation in 2024 | Permitted. Generally limited to the lesser of \$23,000 or 100% of compensation in 2024 |
| | 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 2024 | An additional \$7,500 elective salary deferral may be permitted in 2024 |
| | 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) Prior-year contributions may limit this amount Employee may make both age 50 and 15-year catch-up | 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 unused amounts from prior years Employee may make the greater of the enhanced |
| | contributions in the same year. Ordering rule applies excess contributions to 15-year catch-up first | 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 |
| | 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 |

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| 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 | Rollovers accepted, if receiving 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) plans of a tax-exempt employer | ■ Not permitted from 457(b) plans of a tax-exempt employe |
| 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 (IO), 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 \mbox{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.





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 $^{^{2}}$ A participant's RMD applicable age is $70\frac{1}{2}$ if born before 7/1/49; 72 if born on or after 7/1/49 or in 1950; 73 if born between 1951 and 1958; 75 if born in 1960 or later. Congress issued a Congressional Letter dated May 29, 2023 which clarified the intent of the SECURE 2.0 Act for individuals born in 1959 is that their applicable age is 73 and individuals who turn 73 after December 31, 2032, will have an applicable age of 75.