

403(b) & 457 Retirement Plan Comparison Chart

Features	403(b) Plan	457 Plan
Taxability	Amounts are taxable when distributed	Amounts are taxable when distributed
Contribution Coordination	There is no coordination between 403(b) and 457(b) plans. Employees can contribute the maximum to both.	There is no coordination between 403(b) and 457(b) plans. Employees can contribute the maximum to both.
Age 50 Catch-Up Amounts	An additional \$5,500 is permitted, for those age 50 and over, with higher amounts in future years. Can use the age 50 catch-up amount in both 403(b) and 457(b) plans	An additional \$5,500 is permitted, for those age 50 and over, with higher amounts in future years. Can use the age 50 catch-up amount in both 403(b) and 457(b) plans. If within three years of plan's normal retirement age, employee is eligible for the greater of the age 50 catch-up or an enhanced limit (not both) – see next feature
Other Catch-Up Amounts	For those with 15 or more years of service (same employer) up to an additional \$3,000 per year (\$15,000 lifetime max). Prior year contributions may limit this amount. Employees are eligible for both age 50 and 15 year catch-up contributions, up to lifetime maximum	For those within three years of plan's normal retirement age, an additional amount up to twice the applicable limit or unused amounts from prior years, whichever is less. Employees are eligible for greater of enhanced limit or age 50 catch-up contributions, but not both
Triggering Events To Access Funds	Separation from employment, age 59½, retirement, disability, or death. Hardship distributions may also be available. Employer contributions will be restricted under the terms of the plan	Separation from employment, age 70½, retirement, or death. Distributions due to unforeseeable financial emergency may also be available
Early Withdrawal Penalty	Yes. 10% before age 59½, unless due to death, disability, or separation from service after attainment of age 55.	None. There is no penalty on distributions, regardless of age.
Loans	Yes, but loans are subject to the employer's plan and there may be restrictions. Typically, you can borrow between \$1,000 and \$50,000 per plan. The amount you can borrow depends on the amount in your annuity account that is available for loans	Yes, but loans are subject to the employer's plan and there may be restrictions. Typically, you can borrow between \$1,000 and \$50,000 per plan. The amount you can borrow depends on the amount in your annuity account that is available for loans

You should carefully consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses of the investment options before investing.