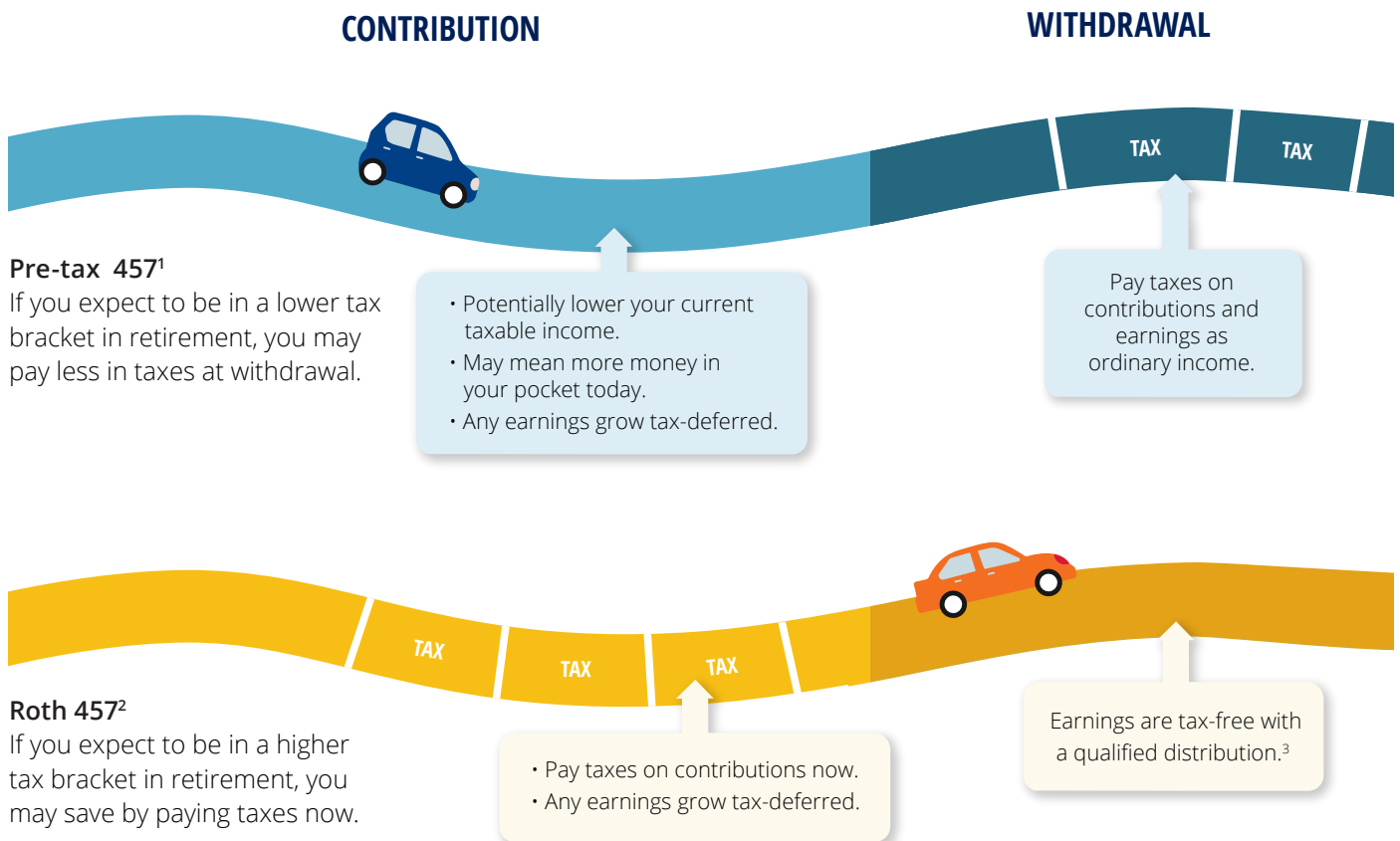


# Pre-tax or Roth: Which road to take?

You have a choice on how you make voluntary contributions to your Pathfinder plan. Before you determine which road or combination of roads may be right for you, you'll need to consider a few important factors, including when you want to pay taxes. Let's take a closer look.



► Learn more at [opers.ok.gov/pathfinder-roth](https://opers.ok.gov/pathfinder-roth)



## What to know before you hit the road

	Pre-tax contributions	Roth contributions
Is my contribution taxable in the year I make it?		●
Is my contribution taxed when distributed?	●	
Are potential earnings on my contributions taxed when distributed?	●	No, provided that it is a qualified distribution. <sup>3</sup>
Can I contribute to both Roth and pre-tax plans?	●	●
If I change jobs, can I roll over my account?	●	●
	Yes, to an eligible employer plan (if the plan allows it) or to an IRA. Consider all your options and their features and fees before moving money between accounts. <sup>4</sup>	
If I experience a financial hardship, can I make a withdrawal?	●	●
	Qualifying hardship withdrawals are allowed in the 457 plans only.	
Do I have to take a minimum distribution at age 73?	●	●
	Once you reach age 73, you are generally required to begin taking minimum distributions. <sup>5</sup>	
What is the maximum amount I can contribute?	You may contribute up to the IRS limit each year. Check <a href="https://www.irs.gov">irs.gov</a> for the limits. IRS limits apply to total combined contributions to both pre-tax 457 and Roth 457.	

1 Contributions are made prior to tax withholding.

2 Contributions are made after tax withholding.

3 Subject to requirements: Roth contributions must be in your account for at least five years and the money withdrawn after you have reached age 59½, died, or been disabled. If a distribution is not qualified, the earnings are taxed as ordinary income and may be subject to early withdrawal penalties.

4 Governmental 457 funds rolled into another type of plan or account may become subject to the 10% early withdrawal penalty if taken before age 59½.

5 If you are still employed with the employer who sponsors the plan, you may not be required to take a minimum distribution. As of January 1, 2023, the IRS generally requires you to start taking required minimum distributions (RMDs) at age 73. (If you turned 72 in 2022 and delayed your first-time RMD until April 1, 2023, you must take your 2022 RMD by April 1, 2023, and your 2023 RMD by December 31, 2023.) Refer to your plan provisions for more information.

Investing involves risk, including possible loss of principal.

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