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Introducing the State of Michigan 457 Plan Roth Option



- Planned availability in late summer 2025.
- Roth is an after-tax contribution option.
- Both pretax and after-tax Roth contributions can be made in the State of Michigan 401(k) and 457 Plans (the Plans) at the same time, up to the annual IRS contribution limits.
- Roth can provide more control over when the contributions and investment earnings will be subject to federal income tax.
- Roth contributions will be matched (if applicable) by the employer. The employer match will be contributed to the pretax State of Michigan 401(k) Plan and taxed when a withdrawal is made.

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State of Michigan 401(k) & 457 Plans

Contribution Option: Pretax



- Contributions are made on a pretax basis and reduce taxable income dollar-for dollar.
- Investment earnings grow tax-deferred.
- Taxes are paid on pretax contributions and investment earnings when money is withdrawn.*

^{*}Taxes as used in this presentation refer to federal income taxes. Review the State of Michigan's and local tax rules to determine when and if additional taxes apply.



Contribution Option: After-tax



- Combines the characteristics of traditional contributions with the features of Roth Individual Retirement Accounts (IRA).
- No Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limit.
- Roth contributions are made to the State of Michigan 457 Plan after taxes are deducted, so taxes are paid now not later.
- Both Roth contributions and any investment earnings will be taxfree at distribution, typically at retirement, so long as certain criteria are met.*

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State of Michigan 401(k) & 457 Plan

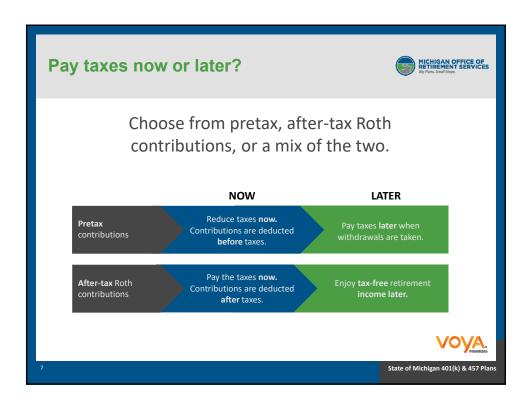
Qualified Distributions



- Any investment earnings on an employee's Roth contributions will be tax-free at distribution if:
 - o It has been at least five calendar years (beginning Jan. 1 of the year of the employee's first contribution) since Roth contributions were started; and
 - \circ An employee receives a distribution after attaining age 59%, becoming disabled, or dying.

Note: The five-consecutive-taxable year holding period begins the earlier of (i) January 1 of the first year the employee makes the first Roth contribution, or (ii) in the event that the employee makes a direct rollover to a Roth account from another Roth employer plan, the first year that the employee makes a Roth contribution to the prior employer's plan from which the direct rollover originated.





When to consider Roth contributions?



- Currently younger or in a low tax bracket and income, marginal tax rate, or both are expected to rise substantially over time.
 Taxes may be lower today than in the future – including retirement years.
- High-income earners who expect to pay a high tax rate in retirement may more easily afford making the maximum annual contribution and pay taxes today, in exchange for tax-free income in retirement.
- Income is too high to qualify for Roth IRA, the Roth option in the State of Michigan 457 Plan provides the same tax-free withdrawal benefits without income restrictions.

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Roth Contribution Basics



- Any employee eligible to participate in the Plans may make Roth contributions.
- Roth contributions will be deducted from pay checks.
- Roth contributions can be changed at any time and a combination of pretax and Roth contributions can be used.
- Age 50+ catch-up contributions can be pretax, Roth, or a combination of both.
- No taxes are owed on Roth contributions or investment earnings when a qualified withdrawal is made.



State of Michigan 401(k) & 457 Plans

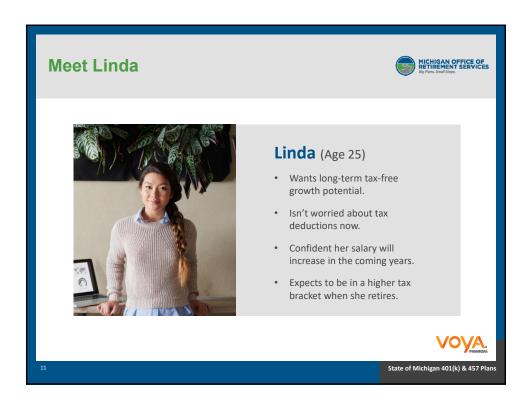
Is Roth the right option?

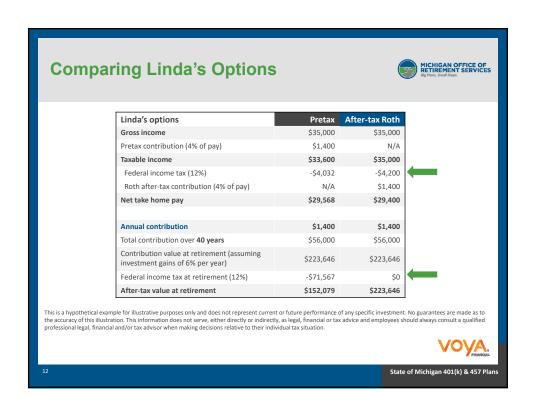


- Is the employee just beginning their career?
- What is the employee's current tax bracket?
- What does the employee expect their tax bracket to be in retirement?
- Does the employee want to pay taxes now or when they make a qualified withdrawal?
- Can the employee afford a reduction in their current take-home pay?
- Does the employee want to spread their tax strategy between pretax and after-tax Roth contributions?

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Meet Jeff





Jeff (Age 50)

- In his "peak" earning years
- Wants a current tax break
- Can't afford to lose a tax deduction right now
- Expects to be in a lower tax bracket when he retires



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State of Michigan 401(k) & 457 Plans

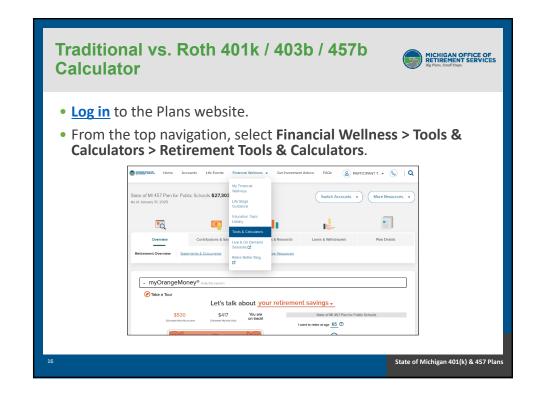
Comparing Jeff's Options

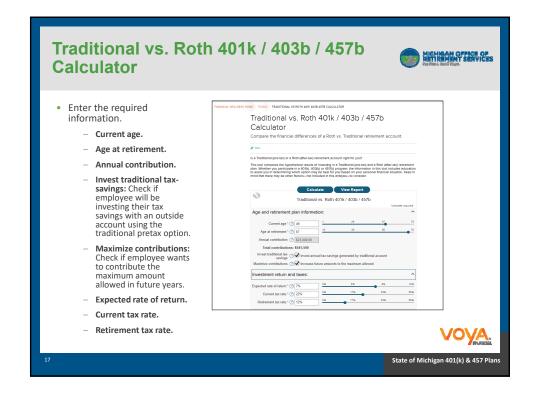


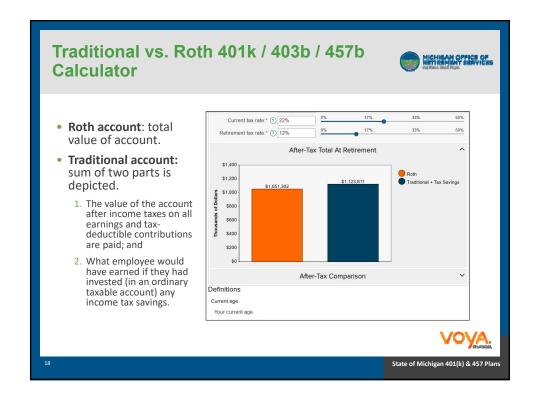
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Jeff's options	Pretax	After-tax Roth
Gross income	\$100,000	\$100,000
Pretax contribution (7% of pay)	\$7,000	N/A
Taxable income	\$93,000	\$100,000
Federal income tax (24%)	-\$22,320	-\$24,000
Roth after-tax contribution (7% of pay)	N/A	\$7,000
Net take home pay	\$70,680	\$69,000
Annual contribution	\$7,000	\$7,000
Total contribution over 15 years	\$105,000	\$105,000
Contribution value at retirement (assuming Investment Gains of 6% per year)	\$168,180	\$168,180
Federal income tax at retirement (12%)	-\$20,182	\$0
After-tax value at retirement	\$147,998	\$168,180

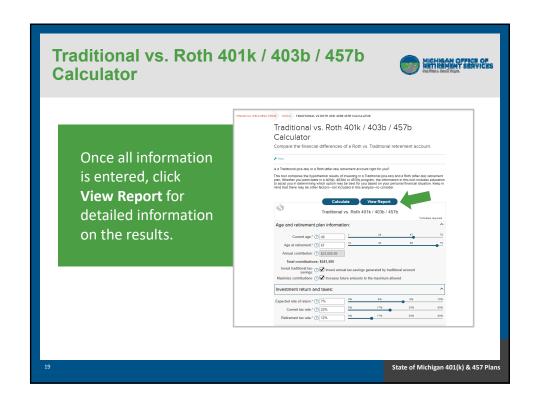
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Consider The Options Carefully Roth contributions can be made at any time. Employees do not need to take action now. Employees may want to consult a professional financial or tax advisor.

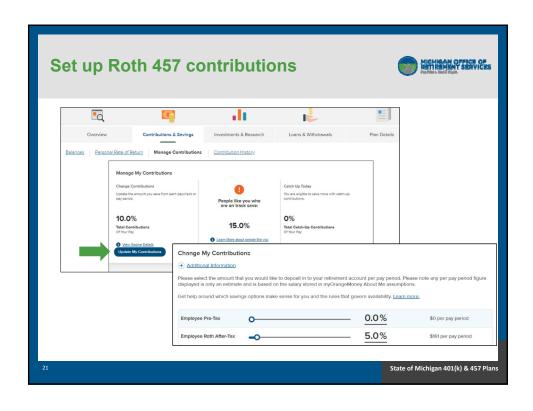














FAQs for Employers



- What is the difference between the Roth option in the Plans and a Roth IRA?
 - The Roth option in the State of Michigan 457 Plan allows employees to save more because there is no Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) limitation and the annual contribution limit is higher. Roth IRAs are available to single individuals and married couples depending on their AGI.
- Can employees contribute to the Roth option in the Plans and a Roth IRA?
 - Yes, assuming they qualify for a Roth IRA.
- Can employees take a loan from their Roth contributions?
 - Yes, however, only one loan may be outstanding in the Plans at a time. If they default on the loan, it will become a withdrawal from the Plans. If it is not considered a qualified withdrawal, penalties and taxes will apply.





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