



Mutual Fund Unforeseeable Emergency Withdrawal Form

VALIC Retirement Services Company (VRSCO)

Group ID# 53677001

1. CLIENT INFORMATION

Name: _____ SSN or Tax ID: _____

Daytime Phone: (_____) _____ Date of Birth: _____

2. DISTRIBUTION METHOD

Please indicate Account(s) you wish to withdraw from.

Account # _____	Account # _____	Account # _____
\$ _____ or _____ %	\$ _____ or _____ %	\$ _____ or _____ %

Choose one:

- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds excluding Schwab PCRA (default)
- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds including Schwab PCRA
- Distribute the amount or percentage from each fund as specified below:

Fund Code	Amount
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %

Choose one:

- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds excluding Schwab PCRA (default)
- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds including Schwab PCRA
- Distribute the amount or percentage from each fund as specified below:

Fund Code	Amount
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %

Choose one:

- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds excluding Schwab PCRA (default)
- Distribute the amount pro-rata against all available funds including Schwab PCRA
- Distribute the amount or percentage from each fund as specified below:

Fund Code	Amount
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %
_____	\$ _____ or _____ %

- a. What is the current amount being deferred for each pay period? \$ _____
- b. Indicate the amount requested for the unforeseeable emergency. \$ _____
- c. Would discontinuation of the deferrals relieve the financial hardship? Yes No
- d. Do you wish to continue to elect to defer compensation to the Plan? Yes No

(Note: If you have checked "NO" please contact your payroll center to cease the deductions. The change will become effective with your first available pay period, subject to the payroll center's processing schedule.)

e. Please provide information regarding the unforeseeable event that has occurred and has caused the need for an unforeseeable emergency withdrawal.

Please check if an attempt has been made to gain the needed funds from any of the applicable sources listed below. For all responses, please provide brief comments for each option. For example, if "Yes" was chosen, indicate if and how much was made available or if "No" was chosen, please indicate why it was not considered.

- Bank Yes No _____
- Credit Union Yes No _____
- Savings/Loan Yes No _____
- IRA Yes No _____
- Sale of assets Yes No _____
- Stop deferral Yes No _____
- Other Yes No _____
(e.g., investments, mutual funds)



3. WITHHOLDING INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

If you do not have enough tax withheld, you are still liable for any taxes owed and may be subject to tax penalties for under-withholding.

Federal Income Tax (FIT) Withholding

FIT Withholding will be applied based on the defaults described below unless the referenced IRS Form is submitted. Current IRS Forms are available on the IRS website at www.irs.gov.

- Unforeseeable emergency withdrawals are generally subject to a 10% FIT default rate on the taxable portion. To request a different rate or to request no federal tax withholding attach a completed IRS Form W-4R. If a W-4R is not provided with this request, 10% FIT will be withheld.
- Distributions from unfunded deferred compensation plans (including 457(b) plans of private tax exempt employers), where consistent with your employer's plan, are subject to wage bracket withholding. Attach a completed IRS Form W-4. If a W-4 is not provided with this request, wage bracket withholding based on Single and 0 Exemptions will be applied. Wage bracket withholding does not apply to beneficiary accounts.
- 30% FIT (may be less depending on country of domicile and any applicable ratified income tax treaty) will be withheld on payments to an address outside the United States. If you qualify for reduced withholding, submit an IRS Form W-8BEN.

State Income Tax (SIT) Withholding (if applicable)

States with SIT either require mandatory withholding or allow voluntary withholding. Withholding is based on your state of residence on file. Each state determines their specific state requirements, which may include a default rate, or require your election be provided on their state specific withholding form. If you do not provide instructions OR your instructions are different than your state's requirements, SIT will be withheld using the state's requirements.

State Withholding Instructions

DO NOT withhold any state taxes unless mandated by law.

DO withhold state taxes in the amount of _____ %
(cannot be less than any mandatory withholding)

4. DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS

If you have already provided information to receive an electronic funds transfer (EFT) your payment will be sent electronically. If you have not previously set this up, your payment will be made by a check sent via USPS to the address of record on file.

To add or update your banking information so that your payment can be made via EFT, visit corebridgefinancial.com/rs and access your account. Please do not include any bank information on this form.

5. CLIENT SIGNATURE

I hereby certify that the statements and figures shown on this Unforeseeable Emergency Withdrawal Form are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge. I also understand that I will be responsible for providing evidence to the IRS, if required, to verify distribution reason. I am aware that if I choose an unforeseeable emergency withdrawal, it will be reported to the IRS and must be bona fide; or it may subject my account to adverse tax consequences and penalties.

I have received and read the "Special Tax Notice" provided to me. I understand that my distribution may not be paid until this form has been completed and all necessary information has been submitted. No tax advice has been provided by the Company or any fiduciaries. All decisions regarding this payout are my own. I hereby authorize the Company to take the necessary actions to complete my request as indicated above.

If additional information is required, please contact me by email.
My email address is: _____

Signature Guarantee (if applicable)

Client Signature Date

6. PLAN ADMINISTRATOR'S APPROVAL — IF APPLICABLE

I approve this distribution in accordance with the current plan provisions and all applicable laws and regulations.

Plan Administrator, Trustee, Authorized Representative, or Deferred Compensation Plan Employer (Print Name) Plan Administrator, Trustee, Authorized Representative, or Deferred Compensation Plan Employer Signature Date

All information must be completed and supporting documents provided in order for this Unforeseeable Emergency Withdrawal Form to be processed.

Please fax this form to 1-877-202-0187 or mail to the address below for processing:
VALIC Document Control If overnight delivery: VALIC Document Control
P.O. Box 15648 1050 N. Western St.

VALIC Retirement Service Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Corebridge Financial, Inc.

GUIDELINES FOR UNFORESEEABLE EMERGENCIES

IRS Regulations state that an unforeseeable emergency is a severe financial hardship to the participant or beneficiary resulting from:

1. A sudden and unexpected illness or accident of the participant, or beneficiary, the participant's or beneficiary's spouse, or the participant's or beneficiary's dependent.
2. Loss of the participant's or beneficiary's property due to casualty.
3. Other similar extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances as a result of events beyond the control of the participant or beneficiary.

(Certain items are generally not considered a "severe financial hardship" and are foreseeable personal expenses normally budgeted, e.g., purchase of a home, normal monthly bills, loan payment, automobile purchase and/or repairs, educational or college expenses, elective surgery and taxes.)

Other key points regarding withdrawal requests: A distribution may only be requested for the amount needed to satisfy the emergency need (which may include amounts necessary to pay for federal, state or local income taxes.)

An attempt to relieve the financial hardship must be made first by funds through:

1. Liquidation of the participant's assets, to the extent that such liquidation would not itself cause severe financial hardship.
2. Cessation of plan deferrals.
3. Insurance reimbursements and/or compensation by other sources.

REQUIRED FORMS AND PROCEDURES

In order to qualify for a withdrawal of funds, the following forms must be completed. Forms not filled out in their entirety will be returned, thereby creating a delay in consideration.

- Unforeseeable Emergency Withdrawal Form
- State withholding forms, where applicable (For assistance, check with your employer's payroll office or your financial professional)
- Any supporting documentation (e.g., copies of medical bills and insurance statements, death certificate, doctor's statement, separation or divorce agreement, police or fire accident report)

MAILING INSTRUCTIONS

Completed forms and supporting documentation should be sent to:

VALIC Document Control
P.O. Box 15648
Amarillo, TX 79105-5648

For a request to be considered for approval, supporting documentation must be submitted with this form. The withdrawal request information will be reviewed by a committee and the participant will be notified of whatever action has been taken regarding the request. Any supporting documentation as well as the form will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. If you have any further questions regarding required documents and/or assistance with the request, please contact your local financial professional.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE

The information in this notice applies to employer plans (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) (each referred to herein as "Plan"). You are receiving this notice because all or a portion of a payment you are receiving may be eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or an employer plan, or if your payment is from a designated Roth account (a type of account with special tax rules in some employer plans), to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. This notice is intended to help you decide whether to direct such a rollover.

You have the right to at least 30 days to consider your alternatives after receiving this notice. You may waive this review period. Your signature on this form will indicate that either you have had this 30-day review or that you have chosen to waive it and you are requesting an immediate distribution. This notice does not describe any State or local income tax rules (including withholding rules).

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT ROLLOVERS

For accounts that are not designated Roth accounts. See below "Payments From Designated Roth Accounts" for rollover rules regarding payments from designated Roth accounts in 401(k), 403(b) or governmental section 457(b) plans.

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

You will be taxed on a payment from the Plan if you do not direct a rollover. If you are under age 59½ and do not direct a rollover, you will also have to pay a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay tax until you receive payments later and the 10% additional income tax will not apply if those payments are made after you are age 59½ (or if an exception applies).

What types of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either an IRA (an individual retirement account or individual retirement annuity) or another employer plan, (a tax qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457(b) plan) that will accept the rollover. Check with the administrator of that plan about whether the plan accepts rollovers and, if so, the types of rollovers it accepts. The rules of the IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the IRA or employer plan (for example, no spousal consent rules apply to IRAs and IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the IRA or employer plan.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can do either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan or IRA will make the payment directly to your IRA or an employer plan. You should contact the IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit into an IRA or eligible employer plan that will accept it. You will have 60 days after you receive the payment to make the deposit. If you do not do a direct rollover, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the payment for federal income taxes. This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

If you do not roll over the entire amount of the payment, the portion not rolled over will be taxed and will be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline (for both designated Roth accounts and accounts not designated as Roth accounts).

Generally, the 60-day rollover deadline cannot be extended. However, the IRS has the limited authority to waive the deadline under certain extraordinary circumstances, such as when external events prevented you from completing the rollover by the 60-day rollover deadline. There are three ways to obtain a waiver of the 60-day rollover requirement: you qualify for an automatic waiver; you self-certify that you met the requirements of a waiver and the IRS determines during an audit or your income tax return that you qualify for

a waiver, or you receive a private letter ruling granting a waiver. Payment is required to apply for a private letter ruling with the IRS. The user fee for a private letter ruling is nonrefundable. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

How much may I rollover? (for both designated Roth accounts and accounts not designated as Roth accounts)

If you wish to direct a rollover, you may direct a rollover of all or part of the amount eligible for rollover. Any payment from an employer plan or IRA is eligible for rollover, except:

- Certain payments spread over a period of at least 10 years or over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary).
- Required minimum distributions after age 73 (age 72 if born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951; age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949) or after death.
- Hardship distributions (unforeseeable emergency distribution for governmental section 457(b) plans).
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.
- Loans treated as deemed distributions (for example, loans in default due to missed payments before your employment ends). However, qualified plan loan offset amounts and plan loan offset amounts can be eligible rollover distributions. See "Loans" and "Extended Rollover Deadline for Certain Offset Loans" below.
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan.

The Plan administrator or the payor can tell you what portion of a payment is eligible for rollover.

SPECIAL RULES AND OPTIONSIf your payment includes after-tax contributions.

After-tax contributions included in a payment are not taxed. If a payment is only part of your benefit, an allocable portion of your after-tax contributions is included in the payment, so you cannot take a payment of only after-tax contributions. However, if you have pre-1987 after-tax contributions maintained in a separate account, a special rule may apply to determine whether the after-tax contributions are included in a payment. In addition, special rules apply when you do a rollover, as described below.

You may roll over to an IRA a payment that includes after-tax contributions through either a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover. You must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later payments from the IRAs). If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and at the time the rest is paid to you, the portion directly rolled over consists first of the amount that would be taxable if not rolled over. For example, assume you are receiving a distribution of \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you directly roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not directly rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions. If you do a direct rollover of the entire amount paid from the Plan to two or more destinations at the same time, you may be able to choose which destination receives the after-tax contributions.

Similarly, if you do a 60-day rollover to an IRA of only a portion of the payment made to you, the after-tax contributions are treated as rolled over last. For example, assume you are receiving a complete distribution of your benefit which totals \$12,000, of which \$2,000 is after-tax contributions. In this case, if you roll over \$10,000 to an IRA that is not a Roth IRA in a 60-day rollover, no amount is taxable because the \$2,000 amount not rolled over is treated as being after-tax contributions.

You may roll over to an employer plan all of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only through a direct rollover (and only if the receiving plan separately accounts for after-tax contributions and is not a governmental section 457(b) plan). You can do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of part of a payment that includes after-tax contributions, but only up to the amount of the payment that would be taxable if not rolled over.

PAYMENTS FROM DESIGNATED ROTH ACCOUNTS

How can a rollover affect my taxes?

After-tax contributions included in a payment from a designated Roth account are not taxed, but earnings might be taxed. The tax treatment of earnings included in the payment depends on whether the payment is a qualified distribution. If a payment is only part of your designated Roth account, the payment will include an allocable portion of the earnings in your designated Roth account.

If the payment from the Plan is not a qualified distribution and you do not do a rollover to a Roth IRA or a designated Roth account in an employer plan, you will be taxed on the earnings in the payment. If you are under age 59½, a 10% additional income tax on early distributions (generally, distributions made before age 59½) will also apply to the earnings (unless an exception applies). However, if you do a rollover, you will not have to pay taxes currently on the earnings and you will not have to pay taxes later on payments that are qualified distributions.

If the payment from the Plan is a qualified distribution, you will not be taxed on any part of the payment even if you do not do a rollover. If you do a rollover, you will not be taxed on the amount you roll over and any earnings on the amount you roll over will not be taxed if paid later in a qualified distribution.

A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account in the Plan is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for at least 5 years. In applying the 5-year rule, you count from January 1st of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you did a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in another employer plan, your participation will count from January 1st of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the other employer plan.

What type of retirement accounts and plans may accept my rollover?

You may roll over the payment to either a Roth IRA (a Roth individual retirement account or Roth individual retirement annuity) or a designated Roth account in an employer plan (a tax-qualified plan, section 403(b) plan, or governmental section 457 plan) that will accept the rollover. The rules of the Roth IRA or employer plan that holds the rollover will determine your investment options, fees, and rights to payment from the Roth IRA or employer plan (for example, ROTH IRAs are not subject to spousal consent rules and Roth IRAs may not provide loans). Further, the amount rolled over will become subject to the tax rules that apply to the Roth IRA or the designated Roth account in the employer Plan. In general, these tax rules are similar to those described elsewhere in this document, but differences include:

- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, all of your Roth IRAs will be considered for purposes of determining whether you have satisfied the 5-year rule (counting from January 1st of the year for which your first contribution was made to any of your Roth IRAs).
- If you do a rollover to a Roth IRA, you will not be required to take a distribution from the Roth IRA during your lifetime and you must keep track of the aggregate amount of the after-tax contributions in all of your Roth IRAs (in order to determine your taxable income for later Roth IRA payments that are not qualified distributions).
- Eligible rollover distributions from a Roth IRA can only be rolled over to another Roth IRA.

How do I do a rollover?

There are two ways to do a rollover. You can either do a direct rollover or a 60-day rollover.

If you do a direct rollover, the Plan will make the payment directly to your Roth IRA or designated Roth account in an employer plan. You should contact the Roth IRA sponsor or the administrator of the employer plan for information on how to do a direct rollover.

If you do not do a direct rollover, you may still do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a Roth IRA, whether the payment is a qualified or nonqualified distribution. In addition, you can do a rollover by making a deposit within 60 days into a designated Roth account in an employer plan

if the payment is a nonqualified distribution and the rollover does not exceed the amount of the earnings in the payment. You cannot do a 60-day rollover to an employer plan of any part of a qualified distribution. If you receive a distribution that is a nonqualified distribution and you do not roll over an amount at least equal to the earnings allocable to the distribution, you will be taxed on the amount of those earnings not rolled over, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you do a direct rollover of only a portion of the amount paid from the Plan and the portion is paid to you at the same time, the portion directly rolled over consists first of earnings.

If you do not do a direct rollover and the payment is not a qualified distribution, the Plan is required to withhold 20% of the earnings for federal income taxes (up to the amount of cash and property received other than employer stock). This means that, in order to roll over the entire payment in a 60-day rollover to a Roth IRA, you must use other funds to make up for the 20% withheld.

ROLLOVERS OF BENEFICIARY/ALTERNATE PAYEE ACCOUNTS (for both designated Roth accounts and accounts not designated as Roth accounts)

Payments after death of the participant. If you receive a distribution after the participant's death that you do not roll over, the distribution will generally be taxed in the same manner described elsewhere in this notice. However, the 10% additional income tax for early distributions and the special rules for public safety officers do not apply, and the special rule described under the section, "Special Tax Treatment for Certain Lump-Sum Distributions," applies only if the participant was born on or before January 1, 1936. Note that whether a payment from a designated Roth account (see above) is a qualified distribution generally depends on when the participant first made a contribution to the designated Roth account in the Plan.

If you are a surviving spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan as the surviving spouse of a deceased participant, you have the same rollover options that the participant would have had, as described elsewhere in this notice. In addition, if you choose to do a rollover to a traditional or Roth IRA, if applicable, you may treat the IRA as an inherited IRA or as your own. If you treat the IRA (either traditional or Roth) as an inherited IRA, payments from the IRA will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions. However, if the participant had started taking required minimum distributions, you will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA. If the participant had not started taking required minimum distributions from the Plan, you will not have to start receiving required minimum distributions from the inherited IRA until the year the participant would have been age 73 (age 72 if born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951; age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949).

An IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other traditional IRA of yours, so that payments made to you before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from such IRA do not have to start until after you are age 73 (age 72 if born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951; age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949). An inherited Roth IRA you treat as your own is treated like any other Roth IRA of yours, so that you will not have to receive any required minimum distributions during your lifetime and earnings paid to you in a nonqualified distribution before you are age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions (unless an exception applies).

If you are a surviving beneficiary other than a spouse. If you receive a payment from the Plan because of the participant's death and you are a designated beneficiary other than a surviving spouse, the only rollover option you have is to do a direct rollover to an inherited traditional or Roth IRA, as applicable. Payments from the inherited IRA (even if a nonqualified distribution from a Roth IRA) will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions. You will have to receive required minimum distributions from the inherited traditional or Roth IRA.

Payments under a qualified domestic relations order. If you are the spouse or former spouse of the participant who receives a payment from the Plan under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO), you generally have the same options the participant would have (for example, you may roll over the

payment to your own IRA or an eligible employer plan that will accept it). Payments under the QDRO will not be subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions.

If I don't do a rollover, will I have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions?

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions for any taxable payment from an employer plan (including amounts withheld for income tax) that you do not roll over, unless one of the exceptions listed below applies. In the case of designated Roth accounts, these taxable payments include earnings allocated to the payment that are not qualified distributions if you are under age 59½. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% additional income tax does not apply to the following payments from an employer plan or IRA:

- Payments made after you separate from service if you will be at least age 55 in the year of the separation (does not apply to payments from an IRA).
- Payments that start after you separate from service if paid at least annually in equal or close to equal amounts over your life or life expectancy (or the lives or joint life expectancy of you and your beneficiary) (exception applies to IRA without regard to separation from service).
- Payments from a governmental plan made after you separate from service if you are a qualified public safety employee and you (1) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation or (2) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan.
- Payments from a tax-qualified plan or section 403(b) plan made after you separate from service if you provided firefighting services and you (1) will be at least age 50 in the year of the separation or (2) have at least 25 years of service under the Plan.
- Payments made due to disability.
- Payments made while you are terminally ill.
- Payments after your death.
- Payments from a governmental section 457(b) plan, unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA.
- Corrective distributions of contributions that exceed tax law limitations.
- Payments made directly to the government to satisfy a federal tax levy.
- Cost of life insurance paid by the Plan.
- Payments made under a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO) (not applicable to IRA; special rule applies for IRAs under which, as part of a divorce or separation agreement, a tax-free transfer may be made directly to an IRA of a spouse or former spouse).
- Payments up to the amount of your deductible medical expenses (without regard to whether you itemize deductions for the taxable year).
- Certain payments made while you are on active duty if you were a member of a reserve component called to duty after September 11, 2001 for more than 179 days.
- Payments of certain automatic enrollment contributions requested to be withdrawn within 90 days of the first contribution.
- Phased retirement payments made to federal employees.
- Roth conversions/rollovers.
- Payments of up to \$5,000 made to you from a defined contribution plan if the payment is a qualified birth or adoption distribution.
- Payments of up to \$22,000 made in connection with federally-declared disasters.
- IRA Only: (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to \$10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, (3) payments for health insurance premiums after you have received unemployment compensation for 12 consecutive weeks (or would have been eligible to receive unemployment compensation but for self-employed status), and (4) payments of net income attributable to an excess IRA contribution made in a calendar year where such amounts are distributed

by tax return deadline for the year (including extensions) and no deduction is allowed for the excess contribution.

Note: Eligible rollovers into a governmental section 457(b) plan that were previously subject to the 10% additional income tax for early distributions will continue to be subject to that penalty at the time of withdrawal unless you are over age 59½ or some other exception applies.

IN-PLAN ROLLOVER TO A DESIGNATED ROTH ACCOUNT

You cannot roll over a taxable distribution to a designated Roth account in another employer's plan. However, you can convert the taxable distribution into a designated Roth account in the distributing Plan.

- If you roll over the taxable account to a designated Roth account in the same Plan, the amount rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts directly rolled over) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax for early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the designated Roth account within the 5-year period that begins on January 1st of the year of the rollover).
- If you roll over taxable account to a designated Roth account in the same Plan, later payments from the designated Roth account that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a designated Roth account is a payment made both after you attain age 59½ (or after your death or disability) and after you have had a designated Roth account in the Plan for a period of at least 5 years. The 5-year period described in the preceding sentence begins on January 1st of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account. However, if you made a direct rollover to a designated Roth account in the Plan from a designated Roth account in a plan of another employer, the 5-year period begins on January 1st of the year your first contribution was made to the designated Roth account in the Plan or, if earlier, to the designated Roth account in the plan of the other employer. Payments from the designated Roth account that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent allocable to earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). With respect to taxable years beginning after 2023, you do not have to take required minimum distributions from a designated Roth account during your lifetime.
- If the Plan permits an in-plan Roth direct rollover option for amounts that are not otherwise distributable under the terms of the Plan, the Plan is not required to permit any other rollover or distribution options of such amounts. For more information, please contact your Plan administrator.

ROLLOVERS TO A ROTH IRA

If you roll over the payment from the Plan to a Roth IRA, a special rule applies under which the amount of the payment rolled over (reduced by any after-tax amounts) will be taxed. However, the 10% additional income tax on early distributions will not apply (unless you take the amount rolled over out of the Roth IRA within 5 years, counting from January 1st of the year of the rollover).

If you roll over the payment to a Roth IRA, later payments from the Roth IRA that are qualified distributions will not be taxed (including earnings after the rollover). A qualified distribution from a Roth IRA is a payment made after you are age 59½ (or after your death or disability, or as a qualified first-time homebuyer distribution of up to \$10,000) and after you have had a Roth IRA for at least 5 years. In applying this 5-year rule, you count from January 1st of the year for which your first contribution was made to a Roth IRA. Payments from the Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be taxed to the extent of earnings after the rollover, including the 10% additional income tax for early distributions (unless an exception applies). You do not have to take required minimum distributions from a Roth IRA during your lifetime. For more information, see IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs), and IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs).

LOANS

If you request a total surrender/withdrawal of your Plan account and you have an outstanding loan, the account balance will be reduced by the outstanding loan balance and if applicable outstanding loan security will be returned to

the account. The loan offset amount is treated as a distribution to you at the time of the offset and will be taxed (including the 10% additional income tax on early distributions, unless an exception applies) (in the case of a nonqualified distribution from a designated Roth account, only to the extent of the earnings in the loan offset) unless you do a 60-day rollover (or are entitled to an extended rollover—see next section) in the amount of the loan offset to an IRA or employer plan (or in the amount of the nonqualified distribution earnings to a Roth IRA or designated Roth account in any employer plan). You may also choose to pay off the outstanding loan balance prior to the surrender by submitting payment in full.

EXTENDED ROLLOVER DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN OFFSET LOANS

A participant who incurs a “qualified” plan loan offset will have until the participant’s tax return due date (including extensions) for the year in which the offset occurred to make a rollover of up to 100% of the amount of the qualified plan loan offset. A “qualified” plan loan offset is a plan loan offset that occurs as the direct result of termination of employment or the employer’s termination of the plan.

EXTENDED ROLLOVER DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN QUALIFIED BIRTH OR ADOPTION DISTRIBUTIONS

Beginning after December 31, 2019, a participant who incurs a qualified birth or adoption distribution may rollover of up to 100% of the amount of the qualified birth or adoption distribution to the plan or an IRA without regard to the normal 60-day rollover time limit.

PAYMENT FROM A GOVERNMENTAL SECTION 457(B) PLAN

If the Plan is a governmental section 457(b) plan, the same rules described elsewhere in this notice generally apply, allowing you to roll over the payment to an IRA or an employer plan that accepts rollovers. One difference is that, if you do not do a rollover, you will not have to pay the 10% additional income tax on early distributions from the Plan even if you are under age 59½ (unless the payment is from a separate account holding rollover contributions that were made to the Plan from a tax-qualified plan, a section 403(b) plan, or an IRA). However, if you do a rollover to an IRA or to an employer plan that is not a governmental section 457(b) plan, a later distribution made before age 59½ will be subject to the 10% additional income tax on early distributions (unless an exception applies). Other differences include that you cannot do a rollover if the payment is due to an “unforeseeable emergency” and the special rules under “If you were born on or before January 1, 1936” do not apply.

EXTENDED ROLLOVER DEADLINE FOR CERTAIN CORONAVIRUS-RELATED DISTRIBUTIONS

For coronavirus-related distributions made on or after March 27, 2020, and before December 31 2020, up to 100% of such distributions may be rolled over to the plan or an IRA without regard to the normal 60-day rollover time limit for up to three years from the date of the distribution.

IF YOU RECEIVE A NONQUALIFIED DISTRIBUTION AND YOU WERE BORN BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1936

If you were born on or before January 1, 1936 and receive a lump-sum distribution (including a nonqualified distribution from a designated Roth account) that you do not roll over, special rules for calculating the amount of the tax on the payment (or the earnings in the payment for a nonqualified distribution) might apply to you (not applicable to governmental section 457(b) plan distributions). For more information, see IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income.

ELIGIBLE RETIRED PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER

If the Plan is a governmental plan, you retired as a public safety officer, and your retirement was by reason of disability or was after normal retirement age, you can exclude from your taxable income Plan payments (including nonqualified distributions from designated Roth accounts) paid as premiums to an accident or health plan (or a qualified long-term care insurance contract) that your employer maintains for you, your spouse, or your dependents, up to a maximum of \$3,000 annually. For this purpose, a public safety officer is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, chaplain, or member of a rescue squad or ambulance crew.

NONRESIDENT ALIEN

If you are a nonresident alien and you do not do a direct rollover to a U.S. IRA or U.S. employer plan, instead of withholding 20%, the Plan is generally required to withhold 30% of the payment for federal income taxes. If the amount withheld exceeds the amount of tax you owe (as may happen if you do a 60-day rollover), you may request an income tax refund by filing Form 1040NR and attaching your Form 1042-S. See Form W-8BEN for claiming that you are entitled to a reduced rate of withholding under an income tax treaty. For more information, see also IRS Publication 519, U.S. Tax Guide for Aliens, and IRS Publication 515, Withholding of Tax on Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Entities.

OTHER SPECIAL RULES

- If a payment is one in a series of payments for less than 10 years, your choice whether to make a direct rollover will apply to all later payments in the series (unless you make a different choice for later payments).
- For a traditional IRA, if your payments for the year are less than \$200 (not including payments from a designated Roth account in the Plan), the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold for federal income taxes. However, you may do a 60-day rollover.
- For a designated Roth account, if your payments for the year (only including payments from the designated Roth account in the Plan) are less than \$200, the Plan is not required to allow you to do a direct rollover and is not required to withhold federal income taxes. However, you can do a 60-day rollover.
- Unless you elect otherwise, a mandatory cashout of more than \$1,000 will be directly rolled over to an IRA chosen by the Plan administrator. A mandatory cashout is a payment from a plan to a participant made before age 62 (or normal retirement age, if later) and without consent, where the participant’s benefit does not exceed \$5,000 (not including any amounts held under the plan as a result of a prior rollover made to the plan).
- You may have special rollover rights if you recently served in the U.S. Armed Forces. For more information, see IRS Publication 3, Armed Forces’ Tax Guide.
- You may have special rollover rights if you were affected by a federally declared disaster. For more information on special rollover rights related to disaster relief, see the IRS website at www.irs.gov

FOR MORE INFORMATION

You may wish to consult with the Plan administrator or a professional tax adviser, before taking a payment from the Plan or IRA. Also, you can find more detailed information on the federal tax treatment of payments from employer plans and IRAs in: IRS Publication 575, Pension and Annuity Income; IRS Publication 590-A, Contributions to Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); IRS Publication 590-B, Distributions from Individual Retirement Arrangements (IRAs); and IRS Publication 571, Tax-Sheltered Annuity Plans (403(b) Plans). These publications are available from a local IRS office, on the web at www.irs.gov or by calling 1-800-TAX-FORM.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

DISTRIBUTABLE EVENT

Generally a distributable event includes attainment of age 59½ (Before January 1, 2020 attainment of age 70½ for governmental section 457(b) plans), severance from employment, disability or death. However, the employer’s plan may place additional restrictions that must also be met prior to a distribution. If you have met a distributable event, you may request a rollover of funds to any eligible plan type or a transfer to a like plan type. If you wish to move funds from your VALIC 403(b) account to another 403(b) account via a rollover distribution, and have made contributions prior to January 1, 1987, those amounts may lose a grandfathered status that can impact future required distributions. However, movement of funds from your VALIC 403(b) account to another 403(b) account via a transfer distribution may retain the status. For more information, please call 1-800-448-2542.

TRANSFERS

Transfers to a like plan will not be taxed or reported to the IRS. Generally, transfers are allowed regardless of employment status. However, your

employer's Plan may restrict you to authorized carriers. Transferred amounts generally become subject to the requirements of the plan receiving the transfer as though originally contributed to that plan.

For distributions occurring after January 1, 2015, under federal tax rules individuals cannot make more than one nontaxable 60-day IRA rollover within any one-year period, even if the rollovers involve different IRAs. The one-rollover per year limitation does not apply to a rollover to or from a qualified plan nor does it apply to IRA trustee-to-trustee transfers. IRA owners requesting a distribution for a rollover should be advised that they have the option to request a trustee-to-trustee transfer from one IRA to another IRA.

LIVING BENEFIT OPTIONS

If you have chosen a living benefit option with your annuity contract, withdrawals from the contract will reduce the account value and may reduce or cancel benefits of the living-benefit option. Withdrawals exceeding the Maximum Annual Withdrawal Amount may reduce future Maximum Annual Withdrawal Amounts and reduce or eliminate any eligible income credit. Minimum distribution amounts calculated for each year will include the value of the living benefit. One year's required minimum distribution based solely on the value of each individual account will not be treated as an excess withdrawal, but may reduce the Maximum Withdrawal Period and reduce or eliminate any eligible income credit. See your contract endorsement.

PRIVATE TAX-EXEMPT EMPLOYER DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS

Section 457(b) deferred compensation plans sponsored by private tax-exempt employers require participants to make an irrevocable election regarding the distribution of benefits. Commencement of payments cannot be later than April 1st of the year following the year you attain age 73 (age 72 if born after June 30, 1949 and before January 1, 1951; age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949) unless you are still working for the plan's sponsor. Please contact your plan administrator for more information. Distributions from a Section 457(b) plan sponsored by a private tax-exempt employer are not eligible for a rollover to another plan or IRA.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE (IRS) AND DEPARTMENT OF LABOR (DOL) GUIDANCE ON MARRIAGE

For federal tax law and ERISA purposes, under current IRS and DOL guidance (1) a same-sex marriage that was valid in the state or country it was entered into will be recognized by the IRS or DOL, regardless of the married couple's place of domicile; and (2) although a state may recognize domestic partnerships or civil unions, the terms "spouse," "husband and wife," "husband," and "wife" do not include individuals who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship recognized under state law that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of that state.

Please send completed forms to:

VALIC Document Control
P.O. Box 15648
Amarillo, TX 79105-5648

Overnight delivery:

VALIC Document Control
1050 N. Western St.
Amarillo, TX 79106-7011

Call **1-800-448-2542** for assistance.