Systematic Withdrawal

(for Accounts Without a Living Benefit)

The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company (VALIC)
Houston, Texas

1. CLIENT INFORMATION

Name: ______________________________ SSN or Tax ID: ______________

Daytime Phone: (________) __________________ Date of Birth:______________________

Refer to your AIG Retirement Services Quarterly account statement for the list of account numbers

Account Number(s): ____________________ ____________________ ____________________

For employer sponsored plans only:

Employer Name: ______________________________

Plan Name: ______________________________

2. NO CHARGE SYSTEMATIC WITHDRAWAL OPTION

If your annuity contract allows no-charge systematic withdrawals, you have the option to elect the no-charge systematic withdrawal now. If you elect this option, any changes to the withdrawal amount or discontinuation of the systematic payments will revoke the no-charge systematic withdrawal option. Any future payments within the contract year will then have withdrawal charges even if a portion of your contractual 10% free out is still available. The payments must be established for a term of five years or greater, made payable to the client and the stated dollar amount or percentage may not exceed 20% of your Account Value at the time election is made. Once a no-charge systematic withdrawal is revoked, you may not elect a no-charge systematic withdrawal on this account again.

☐ I elect the no-charge systematic withdrawal. If this box is not checked, applicable contractual surrender charges will apply.

3. PAYMENT/FUND SELECTION OPTIONS/PAYMENT FREQUENCY

- If you have a living benefit on your account, you must use form VL 27095-LB for your systematic withdrawal request.
- Choose a payment option and corresponding fund selection from only one column below. In addition, you must also choose a payment frequency.
- Withdrawals will be taken proportionally from all fixed and variable options, including Multi-Year Terms unless otherwise indicated in the Fund Selection section.
- Fund Selection (not Fixed-Interest Only Option): If you elect to specify investment options, at the time a fund is depleted the percentage allocated for the depleted fund will be proportionally taken from the remaining selected fund(s). If you have selected only one fund, at the time the fund is depleted, the withdrawal will be taken from the highest cash value investment fund(s).
- Fund Selection (Fixed-Interest Only Option): If funds are not specified, the distribution will be taken from all fixed funds and distributed from the fund the calculation was based on. If an investment fund selected is depleted, the withdrawal will be taken from the remaining fixed funds selected. If there is only one selected fund and that fund is depleted, the withdrawal will stop. When monthly payments are selected and the required amount of interest has not been accumulated, payment start date will be set up for the following month. If annual payment is chosen, please select a future date to allow time for the payment to accumulate interest.
- To change previously established fund selections, a new systematic withdrawal form will be required.
  In accounts/contracts containing Multi-Year Terms, distributions made prior to maturity date may be subject to a market value adjustment. If you do not want to include the Multi-Year Option, you must indicate this in the Fund Selection Section. Please review the Information pages for more information.

Choose one payment option.

☐ 1. **Specified dollar amount** per payment
$ _______ from account _______________ .
$ _______ from account _______________ .

☐ 2. **Specified annual percentage**
______ % from account _______________ .

☐ 3. **Payments for a specified period of years** ____ from account _____________ .
(must be a whole number)

Fund selection options available for payment options 2 or 3 (Choose one):

☐ Proportionally from all open funds (including the Multi-Year Option)

☐ From the selected open funds indicated below (Percentage must equal 100%)

Fund	Percentage
_______________	____________
_______________	____________
_______________	____________
_______________	____________

☐ 4. **Fixed-Interest only option** – calculate the amount of earnings on the following fixed fund(s). Please indicate the funds from which to distribute the payments in the Fund Selection section below.

Calculate on:

☐ All fixed funds

☐ Only on selected fixed funds listed:

_________ _________ _________

Fund selection option available for payment option 5 (Choose one):

☐ Distribute from the same funds as the calculation

☐ From the selected open funds indicated below (Percentage must equal 100%)

Fund	Percentage
_______________	___________
_______________	___________
_______________	___________

☐ 5. **Five-year payment method** – Distribute entire account balance in annual payments over 5 years.

Refer to the Substantially Equal Periodic Payment Section in the Information pages before selecting an option below. Beneficiary accounts do not qualify for options 6 and 7.

☐ 6. **Substantially Equal Periodic Payments using the Required Minimum Distribution method**

☐ Over my life expectancy **<u>OR</u>**

☐ The combined life expectancy of myself and my oldest designated beneficiary on file with VALIC

Beneficiary Date of Birth: ________________

☐ Spouse ☐ Non-Spouse

☐ 7. **Substantially Equal Periodic Payments using the Fixed Amortization method**

☐ Over my life expectancy **<u>OR</u>**

☐ The combined life expectancy of myself and my oldest designated beneficiary on file with VALIC

Beneficiary Date of Birth: ________________

☐ Spouse ☐ Non-Spouse

NOTE: Fund selection options are not available for payment options 5, 6 and 7. Payments distributed proportionally from all open funds (including the Multi-Year Option).

Payment Frequency: Please send my first payment beginning on the ________________ day (between 5th-24th) of ______________________ , ________

☐ monthly ☐ quarterly ☐ semi-annually ☐ annually

4. DISCONTINUE SYSTEMATIC PAYMENTS

Discontinue systematic payments effective: ______________________

Note: Private Tax-Exempt Deferred Compensation Plan participants/beneficiaries may not discontinue payments.

5. DISTRIBUTION REASON

Refer to the Distributable Event section in the Information pages before completing.

403(b), 401(a), or 457(b) Governmental Plans

☐ Withdrawal of available funds other than hardship or unforeseeable emergency

☐ Separation from service as of ___________ (date) due to:

☐ Termination ☐ Early retirement ☐ Normal retirement

Did you separate from service during or after the year you attained age 55? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Private Tax-Exempt 457(b) Plans (See Information pages.)

☐ Retirement ☐ Separation from service

Indicate below if direct rollover or transfer

☐ Direct rollover to the same or another plan type*

Indicate Receiving Plan Type for Direct Rollover:

☐ 403(b) ☐ 401(a)/403(a) ☐ 401(k) ☐ SEP or Traditional IRA

☐ Governmental 457(b) Deferred Compensation Plan ☐ Roth IRA

☐ Direct transfer to same plan type**

Other Distributions

☐ Separated from service before age 55 and receiving substantially equal periodic payments

☐ Spousal beneficiary

☐ Non-spousal beneficiary

☐ Qualified Domestic Relations Order (QDRO) payment

☐ Permanent/total disability as of ___________ (date)

Individual retirement account (IRA) or Nonqualified Deferred Annuity (NQDA)

☐ NQDA distribution (contract issued BEFORE 8/14/82)

☐ NQDA distribution (contract issued AFTER 8/13/82)

☐ 1035 exchange of annuity contracts*

☐ IRA distribution

☐ IRA rollover to another plan type*

* Must indicate carrier as check payee. Substantially equal periodic payments and payments expected to last 10 or more years are not eligible for rollover.

** For transfers from a 403(b) plan, must attach receiving vendor letter of authorization or obtain signature in Section 8 below. In addition, if an approved vendor listing is not on file with VALIC, must obtain Plan Administrator signature in Section 12.

6. INCOME TAX WITHHOLDING INFORMATION AND INSTRUCTIONS

<u>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.</u> All Payees should seek competent, professional tax advice if they have questions concerning their tax obligations.

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.

- Certain distributions you receive from an employer sponsored qualified retirement plan (for example a 403(b), 401(k) or governmental 457(b) plan) that are eligible to be rolled over to an IRA or qualified plan ("Eligible Rollover Distributions", or ERDs; see "Special Tax Notice" for more information) are subject to 20% mandatory FIT default withholding rate on the taxable portion of the distribution. You cannot request withholding at a rate less than 20% for an ERD. To request a rate higher than 20% attach a completed IRS Form W4-R. If a W4-R is not submitted with this request, 20% FIT will be withheld.
- Distributions from an IRA, Nonqualified Deferred and distributions that are not eligible for rollover are generally are subject to a 10% FIT default withholding rate on the taxable portion. To request a different rate or to request no federal tax withholding attach a completed IRS Form W4-R. If a W4-R is not provided with this request, 10% FIT will be withheld.
- Federal tax withholding instructions for Substantially Equal Periodic Distributions is requested on IRS Form W4-P. If a W4-P is not submitted with this request federal taxes will be withheld as though you were single with no exemptions. Your election will remain in effect until you revoke it, which you may do at any time by submitted a new IRS Form W4-P to VALIC.
- 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.
- Distribution from beneficiary accounts are not subject to withholding. The distribution will be reported on a 1099 MISC. To request federal withholding attach a completed IRS Form W4-R.
- 30% Fit (may be less depending on county 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 resident 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 resident's state 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 total amount of _________%
(cannot be less than mandatory or employer-imposed withholding)

7. DELIVERY INSTRUCTIONS

(Choose one) Default Delivery Instructions: If you do not select a delivery option, the check will be mailed to you at your address of record.

☐ Reinvest my payments in my VALIC Account (see Information pages) Account Number: ____________________

☐ Mail check to address on record

☐ Mail check to the address indicated below

☐ Mail check to rollover/transfer company (indicate address below)*

*Company Name: ____________________ Receiving Company Account#: ____________________

Address: ____________________ City: ____________________ State: __________ ZIP: ____________________

☐ **Electronic Funds Transfer**

☐ Checking account ☐ Savings account

Include either a voided check OR a letter from your bank stating the following: bank name, bank address, city, state, zip, ABA routing number, account number and designate if the account is a checking or a savings account. If submitting a letter from your bank, a Signature Guarantee must be provided on the letter. Deposit slips will not be accepted.

***TRANSFERS FROM A 403(b) PLAN TO A 403(b) PLAN** must attach receiving vendor letter of authorization or obtain signature in this section. **Amounts will not be transferred to vendor unless vendor's products are approved under the employer's plan or vendors have entered into an information-sharing agreement with the employer. Attach a letter of authorization on vendor letterhead or obtain authorized signature below.**

I affirm that the Payee/Transfer Company noted in this section is either approved under the employer's plan or has entered into an information-sharing agreement with the employer, and that the transferred amounts will be invested in a product that has been approved by the employer and meets the requirements of Internal Revenue Code 403(b) and the regulations thereunder for maintaining the tax-preferred status of these amounts.

Authorized Signer's Name: ____________________ Title: ____________________

Authorized Signature: ____________________ Date: ____________________

8. CLIENT APPROVAL

- I authorize the above distribution and certify that all statements are complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.
- I have read and understand the information provided in the Information pages of this form and acknowledge that distributions may be subject to surrender charges as provided in the contract and this distribution may result in taxable income and penalties.
- I understand that I will be responsible for providing evidence to the IRS, if required, to verify distribution reason.
- I have read and understand the EFT terms and conditions and agree to the terms as listed.
- **For Rollover/Transfer Transactions:** I understand that if this transaction involves a rollover or transfer to a 403(b) plan outside the current retirement plan, that the receiving provider must be either an approved provider under the receiving plan or must have entered into an information-sharing agreement with the employer sponsoring that plan. I understand that it is my responsibility to verify with the employer sponsoring the receiving plan that the provider meets the foregoing criteria and I release VALIC from all liability for making this payment.
- **For Section 1035 Exchanges:** VALIC is participating in this transaction at your specific request and as an accommodation to you and makes no representations or warranties and has no responsibility or liability for the validity of this transaction or its tax treatment under Section 1035(a) of the Internal Revenue Code or otherwise. If this is a partial exchange, it is subject to applicable tax rules and requirements. VALIC does not provide tax or legal advice and recommends that you seek the advice of your tax or legal advisor before entering into this transaction.

  Note: If you borrow, surrender, or withdraw any funds from your contract, the guaranteed elements, non-guaranteed elements, face amount, or surrender value of your existing contract may be affected.

  If additional information is required, please contact me by e-mail. My e-mail address is: ____________________

____________________ ____________________

Client Signature Date

9. ERISA SPOUSAL CONSENT (where required by your employer's plan)

ERISA-covered and certain other employer plans require the client to state his/her marital status and the spouse to consent to this distribution.

Please check the appropriate box below:

REQUIRED FOR CLIENT: Client Marital Status ☐ Not Married ☐ Married

REQUIRED FOR SPOUSE: Spousal Consent

Under federal law for ERISA plans and the terms of some employer plans, as the spouse of the contract owner, you have the right to receive a survivor benefit of at least 50% of the amount in this contract if your spouse dies before you. As a result, your spouse must have written consent before making withdrawals from this contract. If you consent to the withdrawal, you will not receive a survivor benefit payment from VALIC for the amount withdrawn. If you agree to the withdrawal, please read and sign the statement below and have your signature witnessed.

- I have read and understand the Information pages and I agree to the payment of funds from the contract(s) listed in Section 3.
- I understand and agree that I am giving up my right to receive a survivor benefit payment from VALIC for the amount being paid and I release VALIC from all liability for making this payment.

Spouse (Print Name): ______________________ Spouse's Signature: ______________________ Date:____________

SPOUSE'S SIGNATURE WITNESSED BY NOTARY PUBLIC

This section is only to be used for a Notary Public's witnessing of the Spousal Consent *(in absence of the Plan Administrator's Witness.)*

State of ________________ County of ____________ On this _____ day of ________________, year of _______ before me personally appeared

_________________________________ (name of spouse) known to me to be the person who executed the SPOUSAL CONSENT and he/she

acknowledged to me that he/she executed the same.

Notary Public: ____

10. VESTING DETERMINATION FOR EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION SOURCES

Complete if VALIC **does not** provide full plan administration services to the Plan

Employer Basic	Vested ___________ %	
Employer Matching	Vested ___________ %	
Employer Other	Vested ___________ %	
Standard Service Account Only:	$ ___________________	

Complete if VALIC **does** provide full plan administration services to the Plan.

Indicate hours worked if "hours of service" method is used to calculate vesting.

Indicate months worked if "elapsed time" method is used to calculate vesting. Any month in which an employee was compensated for one hour must be counted as a month worked.

Hours of Service	Hours Worked: __________
Elapsed Time	Months Worked:__________

11. PLAN ADMINISTRATOR APPROVAL

To be completed where required as indicated in Section 9 above or under your employer's plan.

- I approve this transaction in accordance with the current plan provisions and all applicable laws and regulations.
- I verify that the information provided on this form for purposes of this transaction is correct to the best of my knowledge.
- I affirms that in the vent of a transfer that the Payee noted in section 7 is either an approved provider under the Plan or has entered into an information-sharing agreement with the employer.

Spousal Consent – Please check the appropriate box below.

☐ I affirm that the client's Spouse's signature under the SPOUSAL CONSENT section of the form has been witnessed either by me or by a Notary Public.

☐ I affirm that the client has established to my satisfaction that spousal consent is not required under the SPOUSAL CONSENT section of the form.

☐ The Plan administrator's signature does NOT serve as witness of the client's Spouse's signature under the SPOUSAL CONSENT section of the form.

______________________ ______________________ ____________

Plan Administrator Name Plan Administrator Signature Date

Information

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. 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).

ELIGIBLE ROLLOVER DISTRIBUTIONS

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).

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. See below for rollover rules regarding payments from designated Roth accounts in 401(k), 403(b) or governmental 457(b) plans. 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. There are two ways to do a rollover.

HOW DO I 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% federal early withdrawal penalty if you are under age 59½ (unless an exception applies).

If you miss the 60-day rollover deadline

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 your 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?

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 72 (age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949) (or after death)
- Hardship distributions (unforeseeable emergency distribution for governmental 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)

  A participant has until the participant's tax return due date for the year in which a qualified plan loan offset occurs to roll over up to 100% of the amount of the offset to an IRA or to another employer plan. A "qualified" plan loan offset is an offset due to severance from employment or an employer plan termination.
- 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
- Amounts paid from certain deferred compensation plans

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

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.

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

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% federal early withdrawal penalty 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 1 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 1 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.

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 or section 403(b) 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, no spousal consent rules apply to Roth IRAs 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 1 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.

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% federal early withdrawal penalty 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

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% federal early withdrawal penalty 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% federal early withdrawal penalty. 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 72 (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% federal early withdrawal penalty (unless an exception applies) and required minimum distributions from such IRA do not have to start until after you are age 72 (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% federal early withdrawal penalty (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% federal early withdrawal penalty. 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% federal early withdrawal penalty.

10% PENALTY

If you are under age 59½, you will have to pay the 10% federal early withdrawal penalty 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. This tax is in addition to the regular income tax on the payment not rolled over.

The 10% federal early withdrawal penalty 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 public safety employee and you are at least age 50 in the year of the separation
- Payments made due to disability
- Payments after your death
- Payments from a governmental 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
- 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
- Qualified birth or adoption distribution up to $5,000 per child made within 1 year after such birth or adoption
- Qualified disaster distribution up to $100,000
- Coronavirus-related distribution (CRD) up to $100,000 made on or after March 27, 2020 and before December 31, 2020

Information (continued)

- IRA Only: (1) payments for qualified higher education expenses, (2) payments up to $10,000 used in a qualified first-time home purchase, and (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).

Note: Eligible rollovers into a governmental 457(b) plan that were previously subject to the 10% federal early withdrawal penalty 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% federal early withdrawal penalty 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 1 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 1 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 1 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).
- 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 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 1 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 1 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% federal early withdrawal penalty (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 .

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.

SPECIAL TAX TREATMENT FOR CERTAIN LUMP-SUM DISTRIBUTIONS

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 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 directly 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).
- 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.
- 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 @ www.irs.gov

Information (continued)

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 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 01-01-87, 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 72 (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.

SUBSTANTIALLY EQUAL PERIODIC PAYMENTS

This option allows clients who have separated from service prior to age 55 and who are currently under age 59½ to withdraw funds without incurring a 10% penalty tax. VALIC will calculate the amount for you based on your life expectancy or the combined life expectancy of you and your oldest designated beneficiary on file with VALIC. If you choose substantially equal periodic payments as an exception to the 10% penalty tax, you must continue to receive the substantially equal periodic payments at least annually until you reach age 59½ or five years (whichever is longer), unless you become disabled or die. Failure to continue these payments will result in a 10% penalty tax based upon all the prior distributions. The only exception to this rule is that you may make a one-time change from the Fixed Amortization method to the Required Minimum Distribution method. Once you have attained age 59½, as long as you have received distributions for five years, the distributions may be stopped without the tax penalty. You will be responsible for insuring that you are complying with tax laws, especially those governing the substantially equal periodic payment exception to the 10% penalty tax mentioned above. Defaulted loans impact the annual amount distributed and may result in a tax penalty. If you have taken a withdrawal in the current calendar year and you elect substantially equal periodic payments, the periodic payments must begin in the following calendar year.
VALIC offers the Fixed Amortization and Required Minimum Distribution methods for Substantially Equal Periodic Payments.

Fixed Amortization method. The account balance is amortized over a specified number of years based on life expectancy. The payment amount is determined by the account balance at the time of set up. This payment amount remains the same in each succeeding year. If your calculation is based on this method, you may at a later date make a one-time change to the Required Minimum Distribution method. Once you change to the Required Minimum Distribution method, you may not change back to the Fixed Amortization method.

Required Minimum Distribution method. The current cash value and applicable life expectancy factor will be used for calculating the substantially equal periodic payments for the Required Minimum Distribution method for the first year. The payment amount is recalculated each year based upon the prior year-end cash value and the life expectancy factor from the published IRS life expectancy tables. Under this method, the account balance, the life expectancy factor and the annual payment are recalculated each year. As a result, the payment amount is likely to change each year. Once this method is started, it may not be changed to another method.

MULTI-YEAR OPTION DISTRIBUTIONS

A systematic withdrawal payment taken from the Multi-Year Option may be subject to a market value adjustment (MVA). This adjustment may be positive or negative, based upon the differences in selected interest rates at the time the MVA band was established and at the time of the withdrawal. The MVA will either increase or decrease the amount withdrawn. If multiple Multi-Year Option bands exist, the distribution will be taken first from the band closest to maturity unless otherwise specified in the Special Instructions. If the Fixed-Interest Only option is chosen, the distribution will not be subject to a market value adjustment.

FIXED-INTEREST ONLY OPTION

The first payment will be calculated from the set-up date to the first payment effective date. Subsequent payments will be calculated from the previous payment effective date to the current payment effective date.
This option allows you to request a systematic withdrawal for the calculated amount of earnings on the fixed fund(s). You can choose to have the calculation on all fixed funds (including the Multi-Year Option) or select fixed fund(s). The calculated amount can then be distributed from the funds that the calculation was based on or from any of the open funds (fixed or variable) that you select on your account. The payments will continue to process from the selected funds until the funds are depleted in all selected funds. The first payment amount must be at least $25.00. If the calculated amount for the first payment is less than $25.00, the payment amount will be made for $25.00. Subsequent payments will be made for the calculated amount.

SUNAMERICA ACCOUNTS

Eligibility. The option to reinvest in an SunAmerica account is available to you if you have an SunAmerica account and are taking a distribution in the amount of $2,000 or more, or as little as $50 if you have selected systematic withdrawals.
For additional information about SunAmerica Funds, please contact SunAmerica at:

AIG Capital Services, Inc.
The SunAmerica Center
733 3rd Ave.
New York, NY 10017-3204
1-800-858-8850

Information (continued)

ELECTRONIC FUNDS TRANSFER INFORMATION

EFT payment process. Your payments can be electronically transferred to your bank account. Upon receipt of your request, VALIC will coordinate with your bank to verify account information. As a result of this verification process, your first payment may be mailed to your address of record. Subsequent payments will be transferred electronically into your bank account within five calendar days as follows: electronic funds will normally be transmitted to your bank the first business day after the payment date. If the payment date falls on a weekend or holiday, the payment will not be processed until the first business day after the weekend or holiday and will be transmitted to your bank the second business day. Your bank then credits your individual account. Thus, please allow for these time frames in your payment date selection.

Note: If your first payment date occurs during the verification process, a check will be mailed to you at your address of record.

EFT terms and conditions. If funds to which you are not entitled are deposited or credited to your account, representing either payments for due dates after your death or erroneous payments made under mistake of fact, VALIC is authorized to direct the bank listed on this form to collect and return those funds to VALIC. VALIC shall not be liable for loss of funds during the process of transfer to the bank (or for delay in any such transfer) except where due to negligence of VALIC. To revoke or cancel this order, you must send a written request to VALIC.

Note: For deposit into your checking account a voided check **MUST** be attached. Until a voided check has been received for verification, your payment will continue to process to the address of record.
If your payment date occurs during the verification process, a check will be mailed to you at your address of record.

TAX LAWS ON 403(b) PLANS

Prior to the Tax Reform Act of 1986, you had immediate and unrestricted access to your account funded with salary reduction dollars. Effective January 1, 1989, you only have unrestricted access to your December 31, 1988 account balance. Any contributions made after December 31, 1988, and all interest or account accumulations earned after December 31, 1988, are restricted and are available for the purpose of systematic withdrawals only if you are 59½, have separated from service, die or become disabled, or if your Plan is terminated by the Plan sponsor. Because of these restrictions, VALIC may not be able to process your request.

Transfers: Plan to Plan transfers to a like plan will not be taxed or reported to the IRS. Generally, plan-to-plan transfers are allowed regardless of employment status subject to the terms of both the transferring and receiving plans and investment vehicles. Transferred amounts generally become subject to the requirements of the plan receiving the plan-to-plan transfer as though originally contributed to that plan. Exchanges among the investments of one or more vendors within the same Code Section 403(b) plan are, generally, permitted. However, regulations restrict exchanges under a Code Section 403(b) plan to approved vendors under the plan or vendors with whom the employer has entered into an information-sharing agreement, if applicable. Exchanges of Nonqualified Deferred Annuities are not taxed but will be reported to the IRS.

PRIVATE TAX-EXEMPT 457(b) DEFERRED COMPENSATION PLANS (FPQDC AND NPQDC)

Your payments are considered an annuity option and are irrevocable. (Payments may not be stopped or changed once benefits have commenced.) Since payments are considered an annuity option, charges do not apply.

QUALIFIED JOINT AND SURVIVOR ANNUITY AND QUALIFIED ANNUITY BENEFIT: FOR ERISA PLANS ONLY

This notice should be provided to you at least 30 days, but no more than 180 days, before your proposed distribution date.
If you are married, your retirement plan distributions will be paid to you in the form of a Qualified Joint and Survivor Annuity ("QJSA") unless you elect a different form of distribution. Under your QJSA, if your spouse survives you, the plan will pay him or her at least 50% of the amount the plan had been paying to you, on the same frequency as the payments to you. If you are not married, your benefit will be paid monthly over your life and will end upon your death unless you elect a different form of distribution. This benefit is referred to as a Qualified Annuity Benefit ("QAB").
The plan may satisfy the QJSA or QAB by using your vested account balance to purchase an annuity contract from an insurance company. The actual monthly payments made under the annuity contract will depend on the value of your account balance, annuity purchase rates used by the insurance company, your age, and if you are married, your spouse's age at the time the distribution begins.
The following table reflects the relative values of monthly payments from a Joint and Survivor Annuity and a Life Annuity, assuming a vested account balance of $5,000 and an interest rate of 6%. This table is based on the Annuity 2000 Mortality tables. **The table is hypothetical and does not reflect the value of your individual benefit or the actual payments you or your beneficiaries would receive.** Please note that as the ages change, the payment amount will change. If none of the examples closely approximates your situation, you may obtain a more accurate value specific to your situation from your plan administrator or from your financial professional.

Age at Benefit Starting Date

Annuitant	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	35
Spouse	65	70	55	60	45	50	35	40
Monthly Payment								
Annuitant Life Only	39.62	35.35	32.38	30.27	28.7527.62.06.7626.13			
Joint and 50% Survivor	35.47	33.65	30.22	09.26	27.53	26.99	26.07	25.76
Joint and 75% Survivor	33.71	32.86	29.23	28.78	26.95	26.70	25.73	25.58

This QJSA or QAB requirement may not apply to smaller account balances (generally below $5,000) and will not apply if you have elected another form of benefit. A partial withdrawal would be considered another form of benefit for this purpose. Other alternate forms of benefits that may be available under your employer's plan and under your plan investments may include:

Annuity

An annuity can provide you with payments for your life or for your life and that of your beneficiary; payments for a specified period; payments for your lifetime with a minimum guaranteed period; or a continuation of payments to your surviving spouse that is different from the plan's percentage of the payments made to you. Generally, the more that the form of payment guarantees, such as a minimum period of payments, or payments to your surviving spouse or to another beneficiary, the more that specified benefit amount will cost. There are IRS rules that may limit the period during which payments may be made.

Lump-Sum Distribution

If you elect a lump-sum distribution, your benefit will be paid to you in one payment. The amount of your benefit is the vested portion of your account balance as of the valuation date used to calculate your distribution.

Installments

If you elect to receive your benefits in installments, you may specify the dollar amount and frequency of your payments. The period of time over which you receive these installments cannot be greater than your life expectancy or the joint life and last survivor expectancy of you and your designated beneficiary. There are other IRS rules that may further limit the period over which you receive payments.

In order to elect one of these alternative forms of benefits you must waive your right to the QJSA or QAB, and if you are married, your spouse must also consent in writing. In addition, this written consent must be witnessed by a Notary Public or by your Plan Administrator. You are entitled to 30 days (but no more than 180 days) within which to make this decision. Although you have at least 30 days to make this decision, under some circumstances, you may waive this minimum 30-day period, and if you submit a waiver of the QJSA or QAB less than 30 days after it is signed we will assume that you are waiving this notice period. Unless a waiver of the QJSA or QAB is made irrevocably, you have the right to revoke the waiver and execute another waiver at a later time, up to the time when the benefit payments have started. You also have the right to defer receiving a distribution, subject to the terms of your employer's plan as well as legal requirements that generally require distributions to commence upon the later of attainment of age 72 (age 70½ if born before July 1, 1949) or retirement.

The investment options available to you, the right to change investment options, and the fees imposed under the investment options will not be affected by your decision to defer distributions.

Please send completed forms to:

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

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