



Legacy Max Enhanced Death Benefit Rider

Make your annuity do more for you
and your loved ones.

Not FDIC-Insured • No Bank Guarantee • May Lose Value • Not Insured by any Federal Government Agency • Not a Bank Deposit



Is Legacy Max Right for You?

Consider choosing this rider if:

- You'd like to maximize your financial legacy for your heirs.
- You want to ensure your beneficiaries have flexible death benefit payout options.

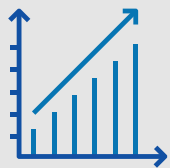
A Guaranteed Legacy You Can Count On

Legacy Max is an optional rider you may choose when you purchase the Enhanced Choice Index Plus annuity. The rider may provide your beneficiaries with a greater death benefit than what's included in the base annuity contract. You'll benefit from reliable growth in both rising and declining markets.

Key Benefits of Legacy Max Enhanced Death Benefit Rider



Guaranteed
Growth



Performance
Based Growth



Flexible Options
for Spouses



Lump Sum
Payout Option



RMD
Friendly

How Legacy Max Works

Legacy Max offers a unique dual growth strategy, enhancing the benefits beyond typical death benefit riders. It offers two underlying components that work independently, providing multiple ways your death benefit can grow.

1. The first growth component is the Guaranteed Enhancement Value, or GEV, offering guaranteed growth in flat or declining markets.
2. The second growth component is the Performance Enhancement Value, or PEV, providing opportunities for growth in positive markets.

The Death Benefit Base is the amount available to your beneficiaries. Starting on day one, the Death Benefit Base equals your total premium. It is set each contract anniversary to either the GEV and PEV value, whichever is higher.

These two growth components can grow for at least seven years, or until the contract anniversary after your 85th birthday—whichever comes later.

Guaranteed Enhancement Value

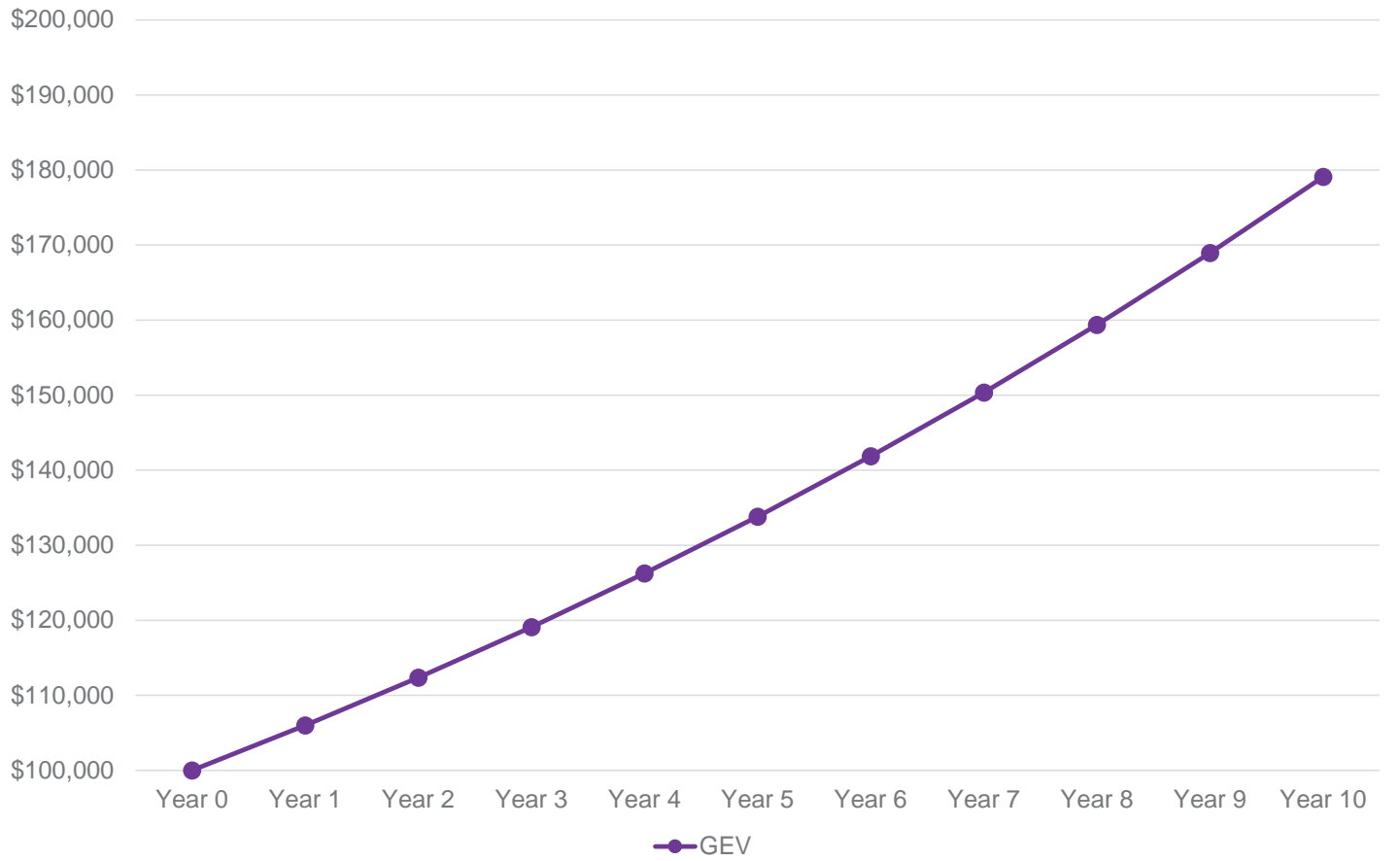
6% Annual Compounded Interest

Each year the GEV increases by 6%. This helps to provide growth of your death benefit in flat or declining markets.

Visualizing 6% Annual Compound Interest

- Imagine you purchase a \$100,000 Enhanced Choice Index Plus annuity with optional Legacy Max enhanced death benefit rider.
- The GEV increases by 6% compounded growth each year. After 10 years, the GEV grows to \$179,085, regardless of index performance.

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GEV	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$112,360	\$119,102	\$126,248	\$133,823	\$141,852	\$150,363	\$159,385	\$168,948	\$179,085



Results are for example purposes only and are not intended to represent how your annuity may actually perform. This example assumes no withdrawals are taken out over the 10 years.

Performance Enhancement Value

Applies a 200% Growth Factor to Any Earnings Received

We'll look at the interest credited to your annuity contract each year and double that amount. For example, if your interest during a given year is \$4,000, we'll double it and increase the PEV by \$8,000. This gives you the opportunity for even more growth when markets are rising.

A 200% Growth Factor



\$4,000 interest credited

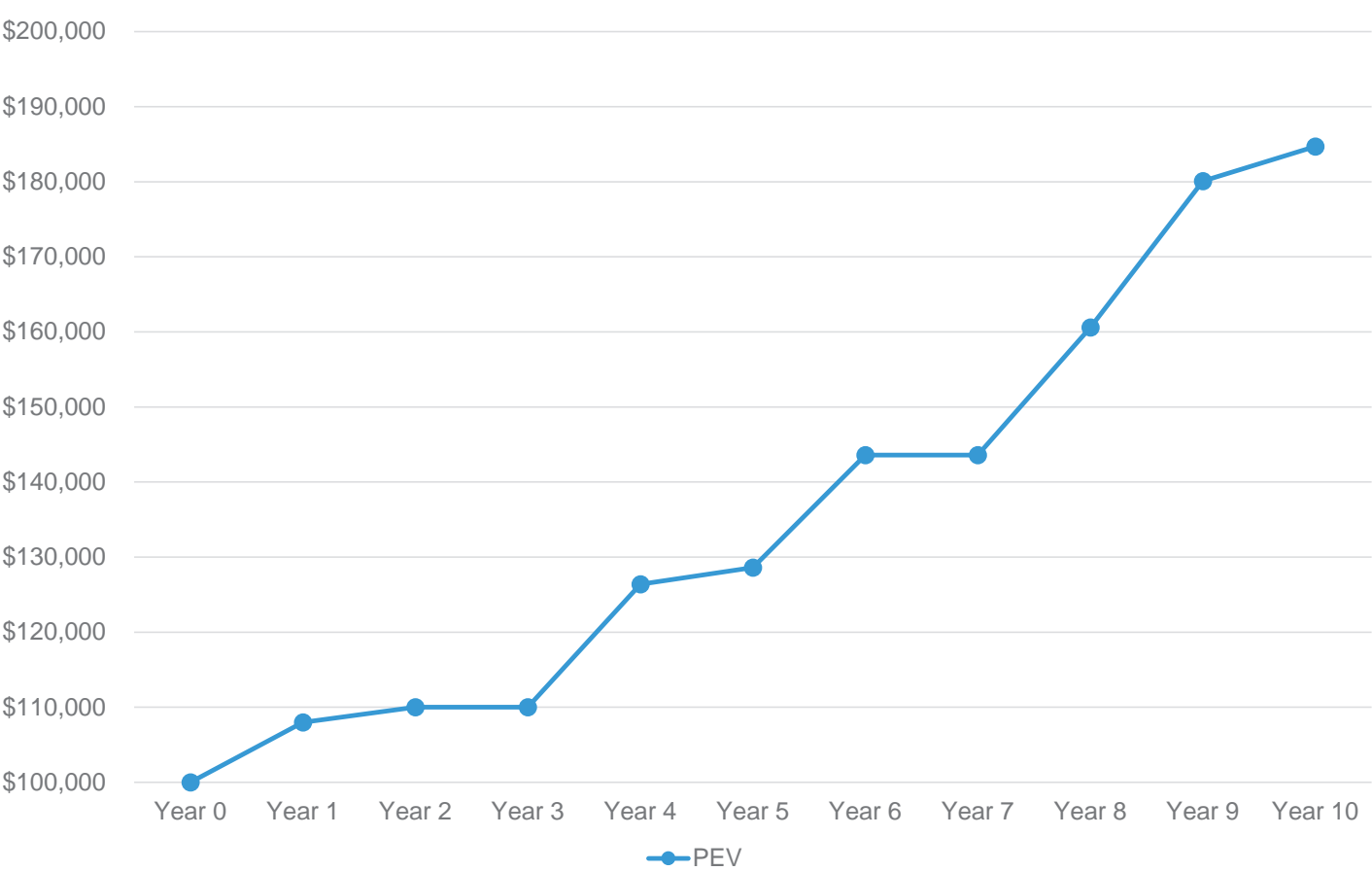


\$8,000 PEV growth

Visualizing a 200% Growth Factor

- Imagine you purchase a \$100,000 Enhanced Choice Index Plus annuity with optional Legacy Max enhanced death benefit rider.
- The PEV doubles the interest credited each year. After 10 years, the PEV grows to \$184,700.

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Interest Credited	-	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$8,200	\$1,100	\$7,500	\$0	\$8,500	\$9,750	\$2,300
PEV	\$100,000	\$108,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$126,400	\$128,600	\$143,600	\$143,600	\$160,600	\$180,100	\$184,700



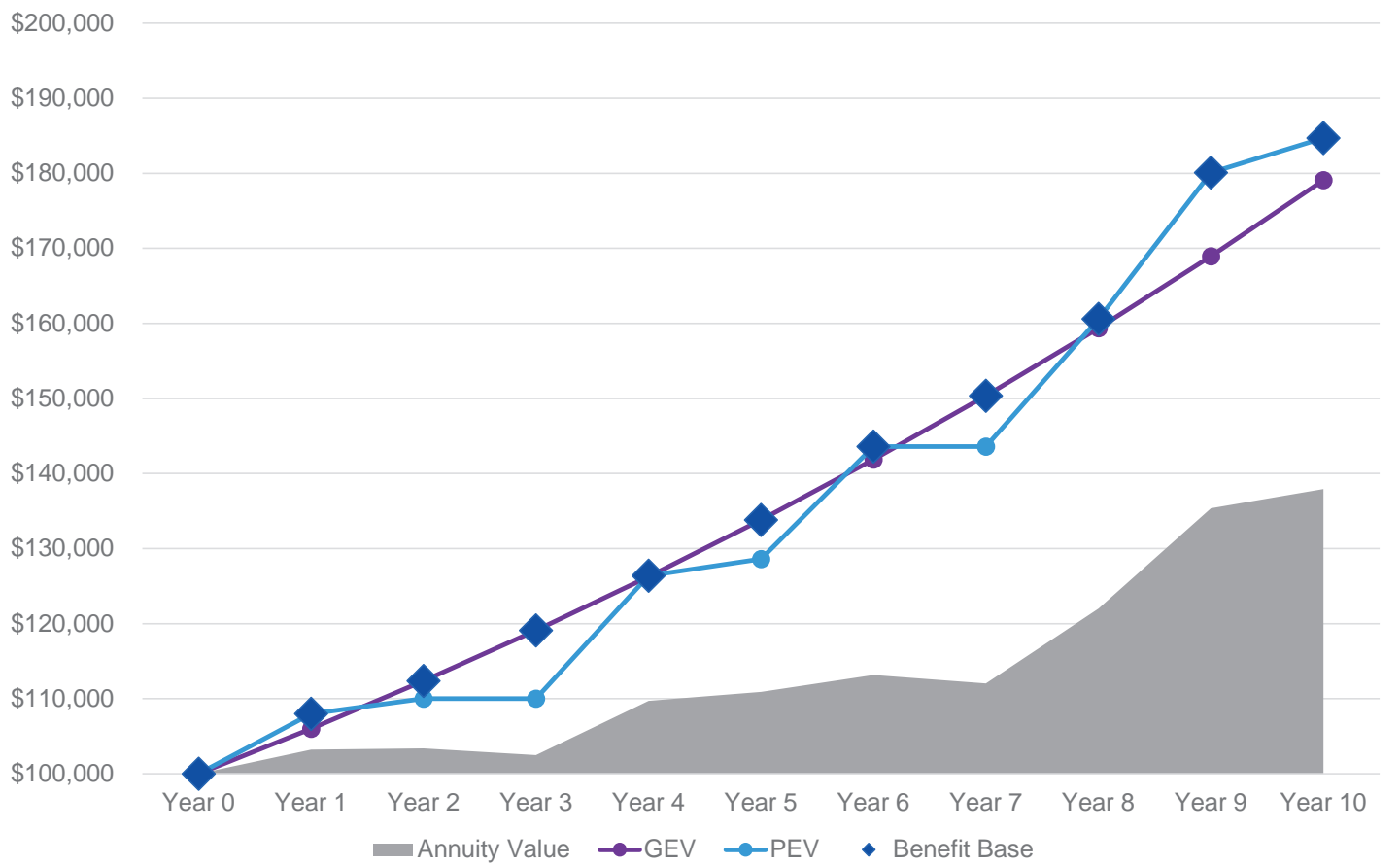
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Let's Put It All Together:

Visualizing How Legacy Max Grows

- Let's look at that same \$100,000 Enhanced Choice Index Plus annuity with optional Legacy Max enhanced death benefit rider. No withdrawals are taken out.
- The higher of the GEV or PEV each year will be the new Death Benefit Base.
- After 10 years, the GEV grows to **\$179,085** and the PEV grows to **\$184,700**.

Year	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Annuity Value	\$100,000	\$103,200	\$103,336	\$102,437	\$109,684	\$109,773	\$116,203	\$115,054	\$122,351	\$130,816	\$131,675
Interest Credited	-	\$4,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$8,200	\$1,100	\$7,500	\$0	\$8,500	\$9,750	\$2,300
GEV	\$100,000	\$106,000	\$112,360	\$119,102	\$126,248	\$133,823	\$141,852	\$150,363	\$159,385	\$168,948	\$179,085
PEV	\$100,000	\$108,000	\$110,000	\$110,000	\$126,400	\$128,600	\$143,600	\$143,600	\$160,600	\$180,100	\$184,700
Benefit Base	\$100,000	\$108,000	\$112,360	\$119,102	\$126,400	\$133,823	\$143,600	\$150,363	\$160,600	\$180,100	\$184,700



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Essential Points

When Can I Choose the Legacy Max Rider?

This optional rider is available only when you purchase the annuity.

How Much Does the Rider Cost?

We calculate the annual charge for the rider as a percentage of the Death Benefit Base:

- 0.80% for issue ages 69 and younger
- 1.20% for issue ages 70-80

How the Rider Charge Works

1. At the end of each contract year, we first calculate the rider charge by multiplying the annual charge percentage by the Death Benefit Base.
2. Then, we credit any interest earned during that year to the annuity value.
3. Last, the rider charge is deducted from the annuity value. It's deducted proportionately from each elected index interest account.



What does this mean to you?
You earn interest before the charge is deducted, so more of your money is working for you!

How Do Withdrawals Affect the Benefit Amount?

Withdrawals are taken out of the fixed account first, and then out of the index interest accounts.

Qualified contracts funded with pre-tax dollars:

Withdrawals up to the required minimum distribution amount will reduce the death benefit values dollar-for-dollar by the amount of the withdrawal. All other withdrawals will reduce the death benefit values in the same proportion that the withdrawal reduces the annuity value.¹

Non-qualified contracts funded with after-tax dollars:

Withdrawals will reduce the death benefit values in the same proportion that the withdrawal reduces the annuity value.

What's the Death Benefit Max?

The death benefit max determines the maximum amount the Death Benefit Base may grow to in any contract year.² It equals the greater of:

- 125% of your surrender value excluding any market value adjustment.
- The total premium accumulated at 10% annually, but not to exceed 250% of the total premium—minus any withdrawals, including withdrawal charges.³

¹ Death benefit values include the Death Benefit Base, Guaranteed Enhancement Value, Performance Enhancement Value and the Death Benefit Max.

² In accordance with the Insurance Compact Commission standard IIPRC-AB-02-I-GMDB.

³ Withdrawal charges are referred to as surrender charges in the contract.

Spousal Continuation

Spouses can choose between these two ways to continue the annuity contract. Spouses may also choose any of the available death benefit payout options.

Option 1: Continue the Annuity Contract Only

- The surviving spouse may continue the annuity contract and have the annuity value reset to equal the death benefit amount.
- If the death benefit amount is greater than the annuity value, we'll add the difference to the fixed account and the Legacy Max rider will terminate.



A 65-year-old husband and 62-year-old wife purchase an ECI Plus annuity for \$100,000.

They choose to add the Legacy Max rider.



After 10 years, the annuity value grows to \$130,000.

But the Legacy Max death benefit value is \$170,000.



The husband passes. The wife **continues the annuity contract only.**

The \$40,000 excess death benefit amount is then added to her annuity value.



Her annuity value increases to \$170,000 and the rider terminates.

When she passes, the annuity value will go to her beneficiaries as the death benefit amount.

Option 2: Continue the Annuity Contract and Legacy Max Rider

- The surviving spouse may continue both the annuity contract and the Legacy Max rider.
- The annuity contract will continue at the current value.
- The death benefit will not be paid out, and the Legacy Max rider remains active. It will now be payable upon death of the surviving spouse.⁴



A 65-year-old husband and 62-year-old wife purchase an ECI Plus annuity for \$100,000.

They choose to add the Legacy Max rider.



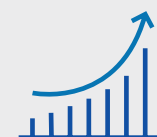
After 10 years, the annuity value grows to \$130,000.

But the Legacy Max death benefit value is \$170,000.



The husband passes.

The wife chooses to **continue both the annuity contract and the Legacy Max rider.**



The Legacy Max death benefit will continue to grow for 10 more years or until the wife passes.

When she passes, the death benefit value goes to her beneficiaries.

⁴ We will continue to calculate the death benefit values based on the age of the original owner.



Flexible Payout Options For Your Loved Ones

Death Benefit Payout Options

- Lump sum payment
- Life income—with or without guarantee periods
- Joint and survivor income options—with or without guarantee periods
- Guaranteed income payments over a chosen period

Partial Index Crediting

If death happens in the middle of a contract year, we'll recalculate the Legacy Max death benefit at the date of death to include a partial index credit.

RMD Friendly

Withdrawals up to the IRS required minimum distribution amount reduce the death benefit values dollar-for-dollar by the amount of the withdrawal.⁵

- In some scenarios, clients could take their RMD withdrawals while still seeing their death benefit increase.
- RMDs have no withdrawal charges or Market Value Adjustment.⁶

⁵ Death benefit values include the Death Benefit Base, Guaranteed Enhancement Value, Performance Enhancement Value and the Death Benefit Max.

⁶ Withdrawal charges are referred to as surrender charges in the contract.

Case Study

Meet David, he is 65 years old.

David purchases a \$100,000 ECI Plus annuity with optional Legacy Max enhanced death benefit rider.

He starts taking his RMDs after he turns 73. But, his death benefit value still continues to grow.

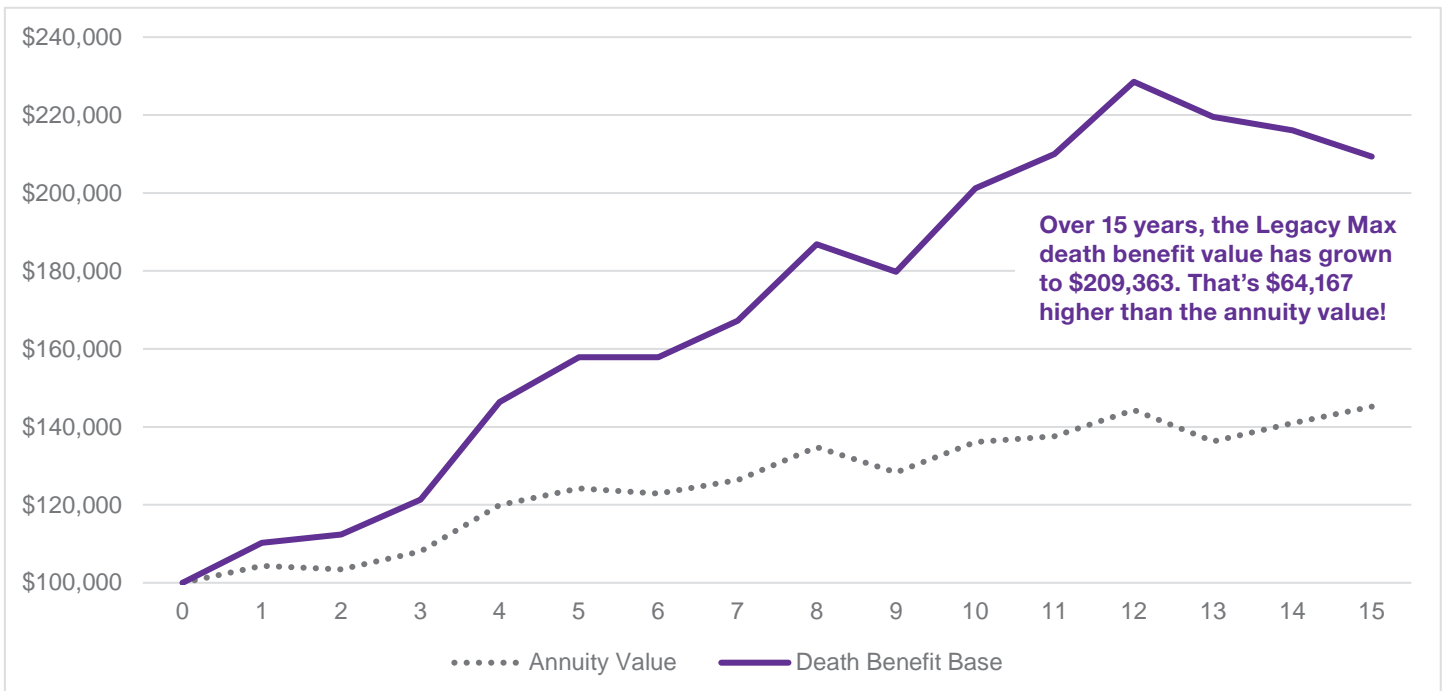
At age 80, David passes away.

His annuity value has grown to \$145,196 and the Legacy Max death benefit value has grown to \$209,363.



See How Legacy Max Grows

Take a look at David's case with interest credited based on the performance of the S&P 500 Index from 2010-2024, using a 40% Participation Rate and a one-year point-to-point interest crediting option. He has an 0.80% annual rider charge for Legacy Max. The only withdrawals he takes are his RMDs.



Results are for example purposes only and are not intended to represent how your annuity may actually perform. The 15-year period used in this example is to help demonstrate how the Legacy Max enhanced death benefit works.

Let's Look At The Numbers:

Age	Index Performance	Index Interest	Annuity Value	RMD Withdrawal	GEV	PEV	Death Benefit Base
66	12.78%	1 \$5,112	\$104,312	-	\$106,000	4 \$110,224	\$110,224
67	0.00%	\$0	\$103,430	-	3 \$112,360	\$110,224	5 \$112,360
68	13.41%	\$5,548	2 \$108,079	-	\$119,102	\$121,320	\$121,320
69	29.60%	\$12,797	\$119,905	-	\$126,248	\$146,913	6 \$146,410
70	11.39%	\$5,463	\$124,197	-	\$133,823	\$157,839	\$157,839
71	-0.73%	\$0	\$122,934	-	\$141,852	\$157,839	\$157,839
72	9.54%	\$4,691	\$126,363	-	\$150,363	\$167,221	\$167,221
73	19.42%	\$9,816	\$134,841	-	\$159,385	\$186,853	\$186,853
74	-6.24%	\$0	\$128,314	\$5,088	\$162,573	\$179,802	\$179,802
75	28.88%	\$14,823	\$136,142	\$5,032	\$165,569	\$201,234	\$201,234
76	16.26%	\$8,855	\$137,558	\$5,534	\$168,369	\$210,043	\$210,043
77	26.89%	\$14,796	\$144,316	\$5,804	\$170,941	\$229,523	6 \$228,541
78	-19.44%	\$0	\$136,265	\$6,302	\$173,284	\$219,501	\$219,501
79	24.23%	\$13,207	\$141,002	\$6,194	\$175,332	\$234,736	6 \$216,046
80	23.31%	\$13,147	\$145,196	\$6,683	\$177,044	\$248,659	\$209,363

- 1. Index Interest:** We apply the 40% participation rate and credit the index interest.
- 2. Annuity Value:** The value after applying index interest, if any, and deducting the annual rider charge.
- 3. GEV:** Grows by 6% annual compounding.
- 4. PEV:** Grows by 200% interest credited.
- 5. Death Benefit Base:** This is set each contract anniversary to either the GEV and PEV value, whichever is higher. The GEV and PEV are calculated independently of one another.
- 6. Death Benefit Max:** The Death Benefit Base was limited by the Death Benefit Max.



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