

National Life Group®

Experience Life®

NL LifeCycle Solution

SURVIVORSHIP INDEXED UNIVERSAL LIFE – BUYER'S GUIDE

One policy with flexibility to meet your changing needs.

Products issued by
National Life Insurance Company®

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Introduction

Whether you are growing your career, family or business, nearing retirement or already enjoying your retirement years, financial security is always a high priority. And while everyone's personal finances and goals differ, we all share the same concerns.

- What would happen to our children if both of us were to die prematurely?
- How can we maintain our lifestyle, meet our obligations, set money aside for emergencies and still save for retirement?
- If anything happened to me or my spouse, would my family be able to stay in our home?
- Would there be enough money for my family to maintain their lifestyle?
- Will we be able to send our kids to college?
- How do we save enough towards retirement?
- Will we outlive our retirement savings?
- With changes to government programs like Social Security and Medicare, how much will my assets be eroded by the cost of health care expenses such as nursing home or home health care?
- How can we leave the greatest legacy and protect our estate from significant taxes and settlement costs at death?

There is a strategy that can help you address your present and future financial goals. Survivorship Indexed Universal Life (SIUL), the flexibility to meet multiple planning needs for two people in a single contract, offering the potential for:

- Income tax-free[3] death benefit for your beneficiaries following second death.
- Option for income tax-free death benefit following the first death with the Survivor Protection Rider.
- Potential for tax-deferred accumulation of cash value.
- Interest earned based on the change in the S&P 500® Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or both.
- Option to earn a guaranteed fixed interest rate.[1]
- Tax-free distribution of cash value through loans and withdrawals.[2]
- Option to guarantee a stream of lifetime income at retirement through the Lifetime Income Benefit Rider™ (LIBR)[4] once qualifications are met and the rider is exercised.

1 Guarantees are dependent upon the claims-paying ability of the insurer.

2 Contract loans and withdrawals will reduce the contract's cash value and death benefit and may result in a taxable event. Withdrawals up to the basis paid into the contract and contract loans thereafter may not create an immediate taxable event, but substantial tax ramifications could result upon contract lapse or surrender. This would not be true if the contract were classified as a Modified Endowment Contract (MEC), as all loans and withdrawals would be considered taxable income.

3 Internal Revenue Code § 101(a)(1). There are some exceptions to this rule. Please consult a qualified tax professional for advice concerning your individual situation.

4 Assuming necessary parameters are met. See disclosure #9 on page 9 for parameters.

Flexibility Highlights

- Premium flexibility
- Death benefit flexibility
- Flexible interest crediting strategies
- Easy access to policy values
- Living benefits

Indexed Universal Life gives you the flexibility to adjust both premium payments and the amount of insurance coverage you need.

Life insurance is the only financial tool that creates an immediate reservoir of funds that, at the death of the Insured, can be used to pay off debt, replace lost income, and allow your loved ones to continue to maintain their lifestyles.

Indexed Universal Life Insurance is one of the most flexible types of life insurance available in the marketplace today. Indexed Universal Life allows you to adjust the amount of insurance coverage and the premiums paid to meet your changing insurance needs.[5] You also have the potential to build cash value in your policy – income tax-deferred – that can be accessed during your lifetime to meet unexpected emergencies, take advantage of opportunities, or to supplement retirement income.[6]

Premium Payments

Indexed Universal Life offers a flexible premium payment structure. You can make regular, level payments; change payment amounts; or you can skip payments altogether (subject to the contract's minimums and maximums). It is important to remember, however, that you need to make premium payments sufficient to keep the contract in force. Paying higher premiums than are necessary (or required) can result in significant tax-deferred cash value growth and ultimately, greater premium payment flexibility down the road.

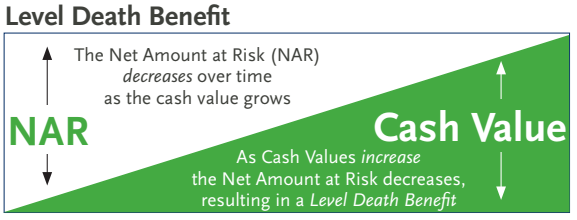
Death Benefit Options

As your death benefit needs change over time, your policy's death benefit can be adjusted to meet those needs. As your survivor protection needs grow, Indexed Universal Life provides the ability to increase your death benefit within your policy, thereby eliminating the need for multiple policies. Additionally, as your needs shift towards accumulating assets for retirement, you may decrease your death benefit protection and direct your premiums more toward cash value build-up.

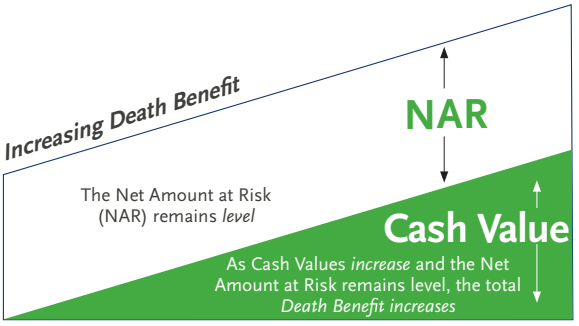
Indexed Universal Life offers two death benefit options, Level Death Benefit, where the death benefit remains level throughout the contract, and Increasing Death Benefit, an option that allows the death benefit to increase as the accumulated cash value increases.

Should your needs change after you've selected a death benefit option, you may switch options.

IUL offers two death benefit options:



Option A: Level Death Benefit - Under Option A, your death benefit remains level for the life of the contract.



Option B: Increasing Death Benefit - Under Option B, your death benefit increases as your accumulated cash value increases.

5 It is possible that coverage will expire when either no premiums are paid following the initial premium, or subsequent premiums are insufficient to continue coverage.

6 Policy loans and withdrawals reduce the policy's cash value and death benefit and may result in a taxable event. Surrender charges may reduce the policy's cash value in early years.

Upside Potential with Downside Protection

Indexed Universal Life is a form of permanent life insurance which combines pure insurance protection with cash value accumulation. Premiums paid in excess of the pure insurance cost accumulate at interest, tax-deferred. These values can be accessed during your lifetime through withdrawals or loans.

With Indexed Universal Life you have options regarding how interest is credited to your cash value. You can choose to have a fixed interest rate applied or have interest credited based on changes in the S&P 500 Index, the MSCI Emerging Markets Index or you may choose to spread your premium across both indices. This kind of interest crediting strategy allows you to take advantage of changes in the market index without the risk of stock market losses. Minimum interest guarantees built into your contract ensure that your cash value will not decline due to decreases in the index. It's a concept we call "upside potential with downside protection."

Purchasing an Indexed Universal Life contract is not equivalent to investing directly in the stock market. The insuring company invests the premiums received in the following manner:

- A large portion is directed to a portfolio of government bonds, corporate bonds and mortgages. This portion of the investment of premium dollars is used to provide policy guarantees.
- A smaller portion purchases stock options. It is this portion of the investment of premium dollars that provides crediting potential.

Based on the options purchased, the company establishes the Participation Rate and Cap that will be applied to the changes of the S&P 500 or the MSCI Emerging Markets Index. For information about Participation Rates and Caps, see 'Calculating Earnings' on page 5.

Why the S&P 500 Index?

The S&P 500 is widely regarded as the best single gauge of the U.S. equities market. This world-renowned index includes a representative sample of 500 leading companies in leading industries of the U.S. economy. Although the S&P 500 focuses on the large-cap segment of the market it is also an ideal proxy for the total market.

Why the MSCI Emerging Markets Index?

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index captures large and mid cap representation across 21 Emerging Markets countries and offers the opportunity to capitalize on the growth of emerging markets.

Historical Values

Dec. 21 of Year	S&P 500 Index	1 Year Change	MSCI Emerging Markets Index	1 Year Change
2007	1484.46	+4.66%	1215.99	+36.20%
2008	887.88	-40.19%	582.06	-52.13%
2009	1114.05	+25.47%	946.42	+62.60%
2010	1254.60	+12.62%	1124.34	+18.80%
2011	1243.72	-0.87%	916.20	-18.51%
2012	1430.15	+14.99%	1043.03	+13.84%

Historical performance is not indicative of future results.

Interest Crediting (Upside Potential)

Basic Strategy

All premiums are first paid into the Basic Strategy account. Once enough premium has been paid to cover the monthly insurance deductions for the coming year, all additional premium dollars will be allocated to the interest crediting strategy allocation of your choice. Premiums are allocated to the interest crediting strategies on the 21st of each month. The interest crediting rate for the Basic Strategy is guaranteed to be not less than 2.5% per annum.

Your Indexed Universal Life policy offers six choices of interest crediting options. They include a Fixed-Interest crediting strategy and five Indexed Crediting Strategies.

Interest Crediting Strategies

1. Fixed-Interest Strategy
2. Point-to-Point, Cap Focus Index Strategy, based on the S&P 500 Index
3. Point-to-Point, Participation Rate Focus Index Strategy, based on the S&P 500 Index
4. Point-to-Point, No Cap Index Strategy, based on the S&P 500 Index
5. Point-to-Average Index Strategy, based on the S&P 500 Index
6. Point-to-Point Cap Focus Index Strategy, based on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index

Upside Potential with Downside Protection *continued*

Fixed-Interest Strategy

Premiums allocated to this strategy earn a rate of interest declared by the company, credited on a daily basis, and guaranteed for one year. The minimum annual rate of interest credited to funds in the Fixed-Interest Strategy is 2.5%.

Index Interest Strategies

Premiums allocated to the Index Interest Strategies have interest credited based on changes in the particular index. Interest Credits will be based on the Index Growth, Participation Rate, and Cap, for your chosen strategy. Your Indexed Universal Life policy offers three Point-to-Point Strategies and one Point-to-Average Strategy based on the S&P 500 Index and one Point-to-Point Strategy based on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index.

Calculating Index Growth

Point-to-Point Strategy – Index Growth equals the difference between the Index beginning value and Index ending value, such difference divided by the Index beginning value.

For example: Index beginning value = 1000, Index ending value (on the same date one year later) = 1150, Index Growth = 15% [(1150 -1000 = 150) / 1000 = 15%].

Point-to-Average Strategy – Index Growth equals the difference between the Index beginning value and daily average, such difference divided by the Index beginning value. (To find daily average, calculate daily average over the 12-month period.)

For example: Index beginning value = 1000, daily average = 1100, Index Growth = 10% [(1100 - 1000 = 100) /1000 = 10%].

Above examples are hypothetical only and do not represent actual index changes, Participation Rates, or Caps.

Calculating Earnings

Once the Index Growth Percentage has been calculated, a Participation Rate and Cap may be applied to determine how much will actually be credited to account values. The Participation Rate is the maximum percentage of the Index Growth that may be credited. For example if the Index Growth is 10% and the Participation Rate is 100%, the full 10% may be used to determine interest earned.

If the Participation Rate is 80%, 8% is used in the calculation of interest earned [10% x 80% = 8%].

The Cap is the maximum earnings percent that will be credited. For example, if the Index Growth is 10% and the Participation Rate is 100%, but the Cap is set at 6%, 6% is credited.

The Indexed Strategy earnings are credited and locked in annually. Once interest is credited it can never be lost due to a decline in the Index. **No Indexed Strategy earnings are credited for funds allocated to the Index Strategies for periods shorter than a full year.**

Accumulated Value Enhancement

Starting in year 11, a 0.35% account value enhancement will be credited to the policy's accumulated value each year and is not guaranteed except in New York. An average of the monthly accumulated values will be multiplied by the account value enhancement percentage (0.35%) and credited to the Basic Strategy at the end of the policy year.

Interest Rate Guarantee (Downside Protection)

In the event the index value declines, each index strategy provides a 0% Floor. This means that you have downside protection that the interest crediting rate will never be negative. However, cash values can still be reduced or exhausted by monthly policy charges.

At death or full surrender of your policy, the accumulated value will be equal to the greater of the current accumulated value or the guaranteed accumulated value. The guaranteed accumulated value is calculated based on a minimum guaranteed annual interest rate of 2.5%.

Projected values given in the illustrations for this product are not guaranteed. This contract complies with the minimum non-forfeiture requirements of your state.

Comparison of Point-To-Point Crediting Strategies

Assumptions:		Participation Rate	Cap
Cap Focus		100%	14%
Participation Rate Focus		140%	12%
No Cap		80%	None
Return	**Point-to-Point Cap Focus**	**Point-to-Point Participation Rate Focus**	**Point-to-Point No Cap**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1%	1.00%	1.40%	0.80%
2%	2.00%	2.80%	1.60%
3%	3.00%	4.20%	2.40%
4%	4.00%	5.60%	3.20%
5%	5.00%	7.00%	4.00%
6%	6.00%	8.40%	4.80%
7%	7.00%	9.80%	5.60%
8%	8.00%	11.20%	6.40%
9%	9.00%	12.00%	7.20%
10%	10.00%	12.00%	8.00%
11%	11.00%	12.00%	8.80%
12%	12.00%	12.00%	9.60%
13%	13.00%	12.00%	10.40%
14%	14.00%	12.00%	11.20%
15%	14.00%	12.00%	12.00%
16%	14.00%	12.00%	12.80%
17%	14.00%	12.00%	13.60%
18%	14.00%	12.00%	14.40%
19%	14.00%	12.00%	15.20%
20%	14.00%	12.00%	16.00%
21%	14.00%	12.00%	16.80%
22%	14.00%	12.00%	17.60%
23%	14.00%	12.00%	18.40%
24%	14.00%	12.00%	19.20%
25%	14.00%	12.00%	20.00%

Assumptions:		Participation Rate	Cap
Cap Focus		100%	11%
Participation Rate Focus		140%	9%
No Cap		70%	None
Return	**Point-to-Point Cap Focus**	**Point-to-Point Participation Rate Focus**	**Point-to-Point No Cap**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
1%	1.00%	1.40%	0.70%
2%	2.00%	2.80%	1.40%
3%	3.00%	4.20%	2.10%
4%	4.00%	5.60%	2.80%
5%	5.00%	7.00%	3.50%
6%	6.00%	8.40%	4.20%
7%	7.00%	9.00%	4.90%
8%	8.00%	9.00%	5.60%
9%	9.00%	9.00%	6.30%
10%	10.00%	9.00%	7.00%
11%	11.00%	9.00%	7.70%
12%	11.00%	9.00%	8.40%
13%	11.00%	9.00%	9.10%
14%	11.00%	9.00%	9.80%
15%	11.00%	9.00%	10.50%
16%	11.00%	9.00%	11.20%
17%	11.00%	9.00%	11.90%
18%	11.00%	9.00%	12.60%
19%	11.00%	9.00%	13.30%
20%	11.00%	9.00%	14.00%
21%	11.00%	9.00%	14.70%
22%	11.00%	9.00%	15.40%
23%	11.00%	9.00%	16.10%
24%	11.00%	9.00%	16.80%
25%	11.00%	9.00%	17.50%

Differentiating Point-to-Point Index Strategies

- The Cap Focus Index Strategies guarantee that the Participation Rate will always be equal to or greater than 100%.
- The Participation Rate Focus Index Strategy guarantees that the Participation Rate will be at least 110% or greater. Since this strategy is designed to provide a higher Participation Rate, it will have a lower Cap.
- The No Cap Index Strategy applies no Cap and is, therefore, balanced by a lower Participation Rate.

Upside Potential with Downside Protection *continued*

Which Index and Strategy Should You Choose?

The performance of the interest crediting strategies will vary over time. It cannot be determined in advance which index or strategy will perform best.

The Point-to-Point method is more sensitive to short-term index movements near the end of the segment. The Point-to-Average method is more sensitive to the overall index trend over the year.

You may decide that you want to allocate your premium across multiple strategies or even across both indices in order to mitigate risk of zero returns. By doing this, you may be able to capture gains in one index and/or strategy even if another is performing poorly at the time.

Indexed Universal Life is designed to be held for a long period of time. Surrendering your policy within 10 years of issue or increase in face amount will result in surrender charges and the surrender value may be less than your original premium.

Help Balance Interest Crediting Fluctuations with the Systematic Allocation Rider

The Systematic Allocation Rider, available at no additional charge, allows you to use your net premium (premiums after insurance and administrative costs have been deducted) from new premium, 1035 exchange, or index renewal bucket money and spread the money out over a 12 month period. Once elected, the money will be allocated from a fixed interest account to the different interest crediting strategies according to your wishes.

Systematic Allocation allows you to spread out your net annual premium over the year to capitalize on potential interest rate crediting dates and help reduce interest rate risk associated with one annual crediting anniversary. It also gives you an efficient way to allocate a lump sum by allowing you to create one allocation schedule for the year without the monthly maintenance.

Policy Cash Values and Death Benefit

Another feature that permanent life insurance offers is the tax-deferred build-up of policy cash value and the ability to access that value during lifetime, income tax-free, through policy loans and withdrawals.[7]

The Systematic Allocation Rider, form series 20046/ICC11-20046, available at no additional charge, allows you to allocate your net premium (premiums after insurance and administrative costs have been deducted) from a new premium, 1035 exchange, or index renewal bucket money and spread the money out over a 12 month period. Once elected, the money is placed into the Basic Account where policy costs will be deducted. From there, funds are swept from the Basic Account to the SA Account where each month, 1/12 is allocated to the chosen strategies. The remaining premium stays in the SA Account where it earns a fixed interest rate. Systematic Allocation allows you to spread out your net annual premium over the 12 month period to capitalize on potential interest rate crediting dates and help reduce interest rate risk associated with one annual crediting anniversary.

Although the Systematic Allocation Rider may mitigate some risk, it does not however, guarantee an advantage over the annual crediting method. Simply put, it gives you a way to balance interest crediting fluctuations. It also gives you an efficient way to allocate a lump sum by allowing you to create one allocation schedule for the year without monthly maintenance. The Systematic Allocation Rider is available at or after issue.

7 Contract loans and withdrawals will reduce the contract's cash value and death benefit and may result in a taxable event. Withdrawals up to the basis paid into the contract and contract loans thereafter may not create an immediate taxable event, but substantial tax ramifications could result upon contract lapse or surrender. This would not be true if the contract were classified as a Modified Endowment Contract (MEC), as all loans and withdrawals would be considered taxable income.

You can borrow or withdraw from the policy values to achieve your unique and personal objectives, including:

- Helping your children pay for college,
- Supplementing your retirement income,
- Taking advantage of opportunities,
- Meeting unexpected emergencies, or
- Reducing or eliminating out-of-pocket premium payments.

Withdrawals of policy values up to your basis in the policy (sum of your premiums) are received income tax-free.[7]

Loans against your cash value are also received income tax-free. Additionally, policy loans do not have to be paid back within any specific time frame. Loan interest is charged on all outstanding loans and may be paid back or accrue into the loaned amount.

Your Indexed Life Policy features two loan options:

1. Variable Net Cost Loan
With a Variable Net Cost Loan, loaned Accumulated Value remains in the Interest Crediting Strategies and earns the same interest it would have earned in the absence of any loan. The "net cost" of the loan will depend on the interest credited in the Interest Crediting Strategies.

For Example:

Interest credited on the index account	= 8.7%
Variable loan rate charged on loan	= 5.7%
Net	= +3%

Or

Interest credited on the index account	= 4%
Loan rate charged on loan	= 5.7%
Net	= -1.7%

While the Variable Net Cost Loan method allows for potentially higher earnings, the net cost is not known in advance. To provide more predictable results, you may decide to use the Fixed Net Cost Loan Method.

Indexed Universal Life allows you to diversify among the strategies and to adjust your allocation over time.

2. Fixed Net Cost Loan Method
With a Fixed Net Cost Loan, loaned Accumulated Value is segregated from the interest crediting strategies and credited an interest rate. The interest rate credited to the segregated account will never be less than 2.5% for LifeCycle Solution. It is our current practice to credit the segregated account at a rate equal to the loan rate.

For Example:

Interest credited on the segregated account	= 5.70%
Loan rate charge on loan	= 5.70%
Net	= 0

As long as the policy stays in-force until the death of the insured, policy loans remain tax-free income. If the policy were to lapse prior to death, a portion of the loaned amount may be taxed as income to the policy holder.

Note: Loans and withdrawals will reduce the policy's death benefit and cash value. It may also become necessary for you to resume premium payments if the policy's cash value is not sufficient to cover the monthly fees and cost of insurance charges.

Helping to Meet Lifetime Needs

Overloan Protection Rider[8]

A powerful feature of your Indexed Universal Life policy is the Overloan Protection Rider. This rider prevents the policy from lapsing when the loan amount exceeds the accumulated value and other requirements of the rider are met therefore preventing any reportable taxable gain to you. Exercising the rider results in a paid-up policy.

Survivor Protection Rider

The Survivor Protection Rider provides term coverage on whichever insured dies first. After the first death, the beneficiary can choose to take the death benefit as an income stream or as a lump sum.[10] Or, the beneficiary can choose to receive the income stream directly into the policy as premium payments.

Please note that if you choose to exercise the Lifetime Income Benefit Rider, the Survivor Protection Rider will terminate and the Survivor Protection Benefit will no longer be in place.

Lifetime Income Benefit Rider™ (LIBR)[9]

Outliving retirement income no longer has to be a fear. Once qualifications are met and the rider is exercised, the Lifetime Income Benefit Rider guarantees you a stream of income for life at retirement. This rider is automatically added to the policy at issue if approved in your state.

The benefit payments are deducted from the accumulated value through policy loans. Once the minimum threshold is met, the following events occur: the benefit payments will continue to be paid for the life of the insured; a one time charge will be deducted from the cash surrender value; all other monthly deductions will be terminated; and the death benefit and cash surrender value will continue to be reduced by the benefit payments until they reach respective minimum floors. Please consult the rider form for more details.

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8 The Overloan Protection Rider, form series 8933(0511), is an optional benefit. There is no cost for the rider, however, there is a fee when the rider is exercised. Substantial limitations apply to exercising the Overloan Protection Rider, including that the policy be in force at least 15 years and the insured having attained the age of 75. This rider is not available in all states.

9 The Lifetime Income Benefit Rider - form series 8932/20235 provides a benefit for the life of both insureds if certain conditions are met, including but not limited to the younger insured's attained age being between age 60 and 85, and that the policy has been in-force at least 10 years. Insufficient policy values, outstanding policy loans and other considerations may also restrict exercising the rider. Receipt of income benefits will reduce the policy's cash value and death benefit and may terminate other riders or reduce their benefits. There is a monthly charge from the accumulated value during the income payment period. Guarantees are dependent upon the claims-paying ability of the issuing company.

The Lifetime Income Benefit Rider is optional and is available at and after policy issue. Benefit payments are funded via policy loans, which will reduce the policy's cash value and death benefit. The policy holder cannot make additional premium payments or request additional withdrawals or policy loans during the benefit payment period or the rider will terminate. Terminating the rider may result in a lapsed policy and substantial tax consequences.

10 Survivor Protection Rider - form series 8930/8931/ICC11-8930/8931, ICC11-8931. When the death benefit is paid as a lump sum, the benefit is received income tax-free. When paid out as income stream, a portion of the benefit will be taxable. The Lump Sum Equivalent is considered basis in the exclusion ratio calculation.

Our Accelerated Benefit Rider (ABR)

Accelerated Benefit Riders[12] are optional, no-additional cost riders that can allow you to access all or part of your death benefit, while living, if you experience a qualifying terminal, chronic, or critical illness, or critical injury. The use of the benefit is unrestricted with the exception that ABR proceeds for chronic illness in the state of Massachusetts can only be used to pay for expenses incurred for Qualified Long-Term Care services.[11]

Since the benefit is unrestricted, once you qualify, you can use the benefit for any expense. Expenses might include, but are not limited to:

- Household expenses
- Nursing home care
- Quality of life expenditures
- Home modifications
- Adult Day Care
- Regular bills

This Accelerated Benefit Riders regularly available after issue at the time of the first death may be added to your policy. Our current riders are available at no additional cost and allow you to access all or part of your death benefit if diagnosed with an illness that is terminal, chronic or critical or diagnosed with a critical injury. The terminal illness, critical illness, and critical injury benefit is paid as a lump sum distribution; for chronic illness you may receive an annual payment of an amount not to exceed the IRS per diem amount and not to exceed the total sum of the ABR death benefit amount. Actual payments under the ABR are calculated based on a discounted death benefit amount.

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11 Qualified Long-Term Care Services are defined as: The necessary diagnostic, preventative, therapeutic, curing, treating, mitigating and rehabilitative services, and maintenance or personal care services that are required by a chronically ill individual and are provided pursuant to a plan of care prescribed by a licensed health care practitioner.

12 Accelerated Benefits Riders form series 7490, 7493, 9744, ICC10-8843, 8765, ICC13-9744, 8591NY, 20285, ICC15-20285, 20286, ICC15-20286.

Riders are optional, may be subject to underwriting, exclusions and/or limitations and may not be available in all states or on all products. Receipt of accelerated benefits will reduce the cash value and death benefit, may be a taxable event and may affect a family's eligibility for public assistance programs. Please consult your personal tax advisor to determine the tax status of any benefits paid under this rider and with social service agencies concerning how receipt of such a payment will affect you, your spouse and your family's eligibility for public assistance. The accelerated benefits offered under this rider are intended to qualify for favorable tax treatment under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. Whether such benefits qualify depends on factors such as your life expectancy at the time benefits are accelerated or how the benefits are used.

The actual payment you receive will be less than the portion of the death benefit accelerated because the benefits are paid prior to death. Values are based on a current interest rate and mortality rates. There is an initial administrative fee at the time the rider is exercised. We currently limit the amount of death benefit that may be accelerated under all contracts made over the entire lifetime of the insured to $1,500,000 for terminal illness or chronic illness, and $1,000,000 for critical illness or critical injury. We reserve the right to change this limit in the future; however the limit will never be less than $500,000. Other restrictions, limitations and waiting periods may apply.

The ABR Chronic II Accelerated Benefit Rider for Covered Chronic Illness (form 8591NY(0108) is optional and only available in New York. The maximum amount, over the entire lifetime of the Insured, that will be accelerated or converted to reduced paid-up insurance under all contracts made on the life of the Insured is $2,000,000 when benefits paid are due to a chronic illness. The maximum amount in New York for terminal is $1,500,000 and $1,000,000 for critical illness or critical injury.

This product is a life insurance policy with a rider that accelerates the death benefit on account of chronic illness and is not a health insurance policy providing long-term care insurance subject to the minimum requirements of New York Law, does not qualify for the New York State Long-Term Care Partnership program and is not a Medicare supplement policy.

Our Terminal Illness riders allow for the payment of a portion of an insured's death benefit, on a discounted basis, if the insured has an illness or chronic condition which can reasonably be expected to result in death in 24 months or less. There is no additional premium for this rider. This rider can be added after the first death and is subject to underwriting and may be subject to exclusions and/or limitations.

Our Chronic Illness and Covered Chronic Illness riders allow for the payment of a portion of an insured's death benefit, on a discounted basis, if the insured is Chronically Ill. A chronic illness is defined as one that leaves you unable to perform, without substantial assistance, two of the six normal activities of daily living for a period of at least 90 consecutive days due to a loss of functional capacity or requires substantial supervision to protect oneself from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment. The six activities of daily living include bathing, continence, dressing, eating, toileting, and transferring. There is no additional premium for this rider. This rider can be added after the first death and is subject to underwriting and may be subject to exclusions and/or limitations.

Our Critical Illness or Critical Injury riders allow for the payment of a portion of an insured's death benefit, on a discounted basis, if the insured is critically ill or critically injured. Covered critical illnesses are: ALS (Lou Gehrig's disease), Aorta Graft Surgery, Aplastic Anemia, Blindness, Cancer, Cystic Fibrosis, End Stage Renal Failure, Heart Attack, Heart Valve Replacement, Major Organ Transplant, Motor Neuron Disease, Stroke, and Sudden Cardiac Arrest. Covered critical injuries are: Coma, Paralysis, Severe Burns, and Traumatic Brain Injury. Covered critical illness or critical injury conditions may vary by state. Covered Critical illness in the state of MA includes: Coronary artery disease resulting in acute infarction vascular or requiring surgery; End-stage Renal Disease; Major organ transplant; Permanent neurological deficit resulting from cerebral vascular accident; Diagnosis of an invasive malignancy characterized by the uncontrolled growth and spread of malignant cells and the invasion of tissue. Cancer does not include: Stage A Prostate Cancer; Any skin cancer, except invasive malignant melanoma into the dermis or deeper; Pre-malignant lesions, benign tumors, or polyps; and Carcinoma in-situ.

There is no additional premium for this rider. This rider can be added after the first death and is subject to underwriting and may be subject to exclusions and/or limitations.

Accelerated Benefits Riders (ABR) vs. Long-Term Care (LTC) Insurance

Certain states require advertising for ABRs to provide a comparison to the benefits provided by LTC insurance. However, Accelerated Benefits provided by the ABR riders are not long-term care insurance, and are not intended to be the same as, or an alternative to, long-term care insurance.

This is a life insurance benefit that also gives you the option to accelerate some or all of the death benefit in the event that you meet the criteria for a qualifying event described in the policy. This policy or certificate does not provide long-term care insurance subject to California long-term care insurance law. This policy or certificate is not a California Partnership for Long-Term Care program policy. This policy or certificate is not a Medicare supplement (policy or certificate).

ABR Riders are supplemental benefits that can be added to a life insurance policy and are not suitable unless you also have a need for life insurance. Receipt of benefits may reduce or eliminate the availability of other policy riders and benefits. Benefits available are calculated at time of claim based on the age of the policy and our expectation of your future mortality. The amount of Accelerated Benefit available will depend on your life policy's death benefit value when ABR benefits are claimed. For policies in good standing, if ABR benefits are not used, policy death benefits and other rider benefits are still available.

Long-term care (LTC) insurance is a form of health insurance, rather than an optional rider on a life insurance policy, and as such, has no death benefit or cash value. LTC insurance benefits are specified at the time of the contract. LTC benefits are paid as a form of expense reimbursement for qualified long-term care expenses. By comparison, since ABR benefits can be used for any reason, they are paid once qualifications are met, and do not require you to provide receipt of specific expenses to qualify for the benefit. LTC premiums vary based on the level and length of benefit chosen by the policyholder. Premiums are paid on a recurring basis, and failure to pay premiums will generally lapse the policy. If LTC benefits are not claimed, they are typically forfeited. LTC insurance policies may offer non-forfeiture benefits for additional premium.

This is a solicitation of insurance. An insurance agent may contact you.

LifeCycle Solution Survivorship Indexed Universal Life (SIUL), form series 8918/8919/ICC11-8918/ICC11-8919 is underwritten by National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vermont. Riders are optional, may require additional premium and may not be available in all states.

The Participation Rate is the maximum percentage of the annual increase in the Index that will be credited. The Cap is the maximum earnings percent that will be credited. Participation Rates and Caps are subject to change annually for a given indexed segment. The minimum Guaranteed Participation and Cap Rates are: Strategies 1 and 5: PR = 100%, Cap = 3.1%; Strategy 2: PR = 110%, Cap = 3.0%; Strategy 3: PR = 25%, No Cap; Strategy 4: PR = 30%, No Cap. In the event the market declines, the policy has a built-in 0% interest crediting floor. The Floor is the minimum earnings percent that will be credited. The minimum annual rate of interest credited to funds in the fixed-interest strategy is 2.5% and the minimum interest credited in the indexed strategies is 2.5% upon death or full surrender.

Monthly deductions from the account value include a monthly policy fee, monthly expense charge, cost of insurance charge, and applicable rider charges. In addition there is a surrender charge if the policy is lapsed or surrendered in the first 5 years from issue or following an increase. Surrender charges vary based on gender, rate classification, issue age, and policy year.

Excess Interest Formula: Index earnings for each indexed segment are calculated at the end of the crediting period as follows: index growth is multiplied by the segment's participation rate, adjusted so that this rate is no greater than the segment's index earnings cap, and no less than 0%; multiplied by the value in the indexed segment value. Failure to maintain the policy to maturity will result in no participation in the equity index. Index earnings are not direct participation in any stock or equity investment.

There are two death benefit options from which to choose: Option A: Level Death Benefit = Face Amount; Option B: Increasing Death Benefit = Face Amount + Account Value. Upon death of the insured, a death benefit equivalent to the death benefit at the time of the insured's death less any policy debt and less other amounts owed to the insurance company will be paid to the beneficiary. The policy will then be terminated and all rights including access to the cash surrender value shall cease.



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