

Life *Plus*

ACCELERATED DEATH BENEFIT RIDER
FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY



CLIENT GUIDE

FOR USE IN CALIFORNIA ONLY



**Columbus Life
Insurance Company**

A member of Western & Southern Financial Group



A Columbus Life universal life policy provides financial protection for your loved ones in the event of your death.

Did you know that you also have valuable protection that can be used while you are still living?

Benefit From Your Life Insurance During Your Lifetime

Often known as a living benefit, an accelerated Death Benefit rider such as Life Plus provides the flexibility of being able to access a portion of the Death Benefit of a life insurance policy before the insured dies. Early access to your policy benefits can help improve your quality of life if you are terminally, chronically or critically ill. You may use the funds for any purpose — to cover medical care costs, or even to take the trip of a lifetime.¹

Living Benefits

Columbus Life's Life Plus living benefit is provided at no additional premium² and is called an Accelerated Death Benefit Rider in your policy. This rider gives you the power to access a portion of your life insurance policy's Death Benefit while you are living, provided you meet certain criteria as specified by the rider and the laws in your state.

In other words, you can receive an advance against your policy's Death Benefit and have the freedom to spend it however you choose. There are no restrictions regarding how the advance is used. No bills or receipts are required to receive the benefits — and in many instances benefits are tax-free.

Accessing the Benefits of Life Plus

Life Plus Accelerated Death Benefit Rider will be added to your policy by Columbus Life, where approved.³ The rider allows an advance⁴ against the Death Benefit if you meet one of the following three qualifying events:⁵

- **Critical Illness.** Critical Illness is defined as an individual who has a medical condition that is diagnosed while the rider is in force that would, in the absence of treatment, result in death within six months.
- **Chronic Illness.** Chronic Illness is defined as an individual who is: (1) unable to perform (without substantial assistance from another individual) at least two of six Activities of Daily Living (ADLs), for a period of at least 90 days due to a loss of functional capacity and a Licensed Health Care Practitioner has determined the loss of ability to perform the ADLs is expected to be permanent or (2) requires substantial supervision to protect himself or herself from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairments. The six ADLs are routine daily activities generally considered necessary for a self-sustaining person to remain independent: eating, bathing, continence, dressing, toileting and transferring.
- **Terminal Illness.** Terminal Illness is expected to result in death in one year.

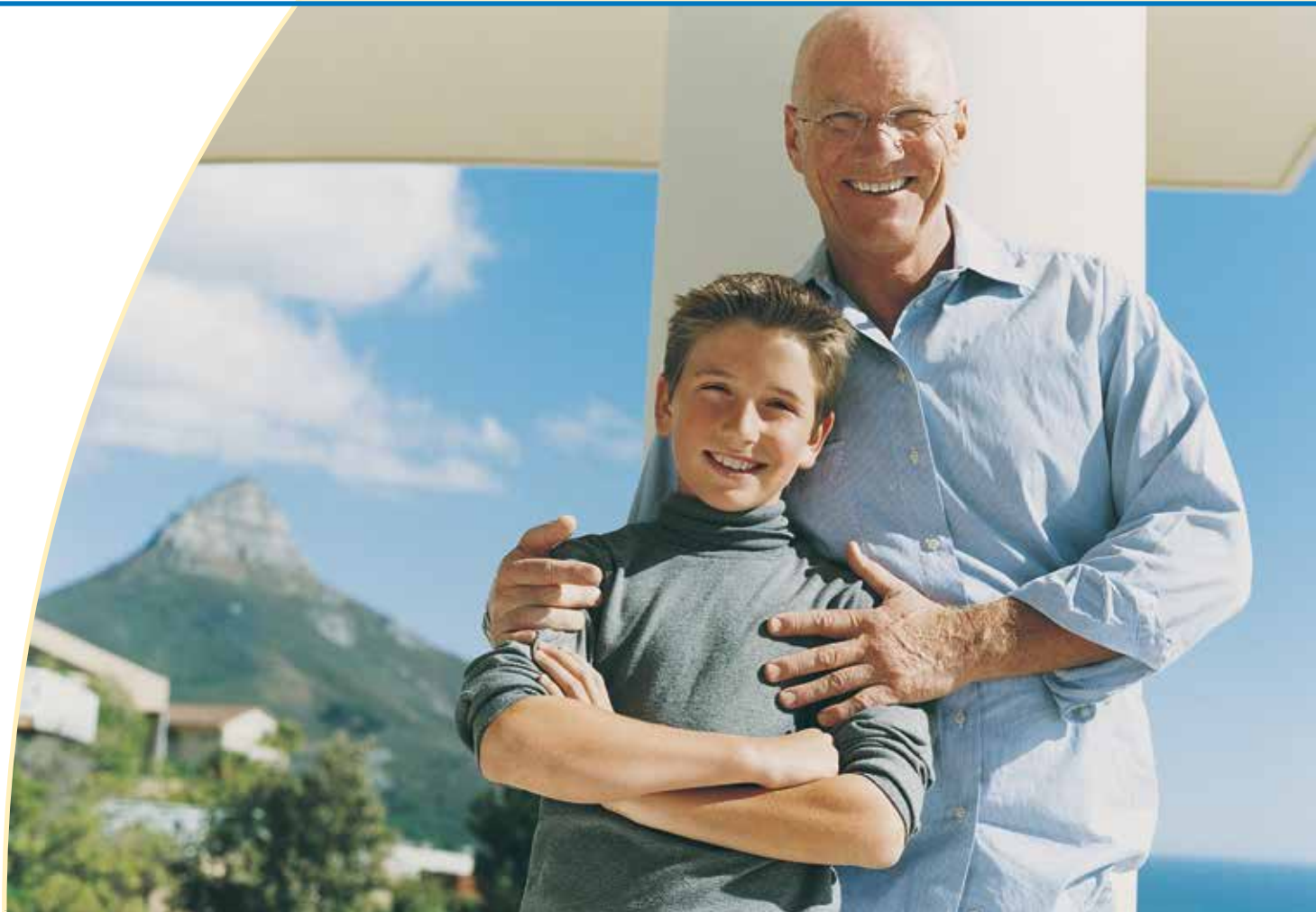
¹ We recommend that you contact your tax advisor when making decisions about electing to receive benefits from any accelerated benefit product, as the owner may incur a tax obligation.

² This rider is added at no additional premium; however, we may charge a fee of up to \$250 (state variations may apply) for an advance payment. An advance is treated as a lien secured by the Death Benefit of the policy. The advance will accrue interest each year. The rate of interest will depend on the cash value of your policy and may vary as required by the laws of your state. The lien may be increased if necessary to keep this policy in effect.

³ Certain medical histories may prevent qualification for the Life Plus Accelerated Death Benefit Rider. Insureds who do not qualify for the Life Plus rider will receive either the Accelerated Death Benefit Plus Rider or the Accelerated Death Benefit Rider.

⁴ In some states, benefits from the Life Plus Accelerated Death Benefit Rider are not available during the contestable period of the policy, as defined by the state of issue. In most states, benefits are not available for Chronic Illness until after the second policy anniversary, as defined by the state of issue. Contact your financial professional for information about your state.

⁵ Product provisions, availability, definitions and benefits may vary by state.



Selecting a Payout Option

All three qualifying events allow you to receive your advance in the form of a lump-sum payment.⁷ However, if a Chronic Illness advance is taken, you have two payout options.

At the time of claim, you may choose to take your Chronic Illness advance as a ***lump-sum payment*** or as periodic payments through the ***Payout Benefit Option***.⁸

Selecting the Payout Benefit Option allows you to choose the length of time, from 3–10 years, for which you will receive your advance in periodic payments. Interest will accrue on any outstanding advances.

The qualifying terms and conditions for accessing accelerated benefits vary by state. Be sure to check with your financial professional to determine the requirements in California.

⁷ The lump-sum advance may be taken as a single payment or as frequently as monthly. For Terminal Illness and Critical Illness, all advances must be taken within 12 months of the first advance. For Chronic Illness, a one-time lump-sum advance or periodic payments can be taken.

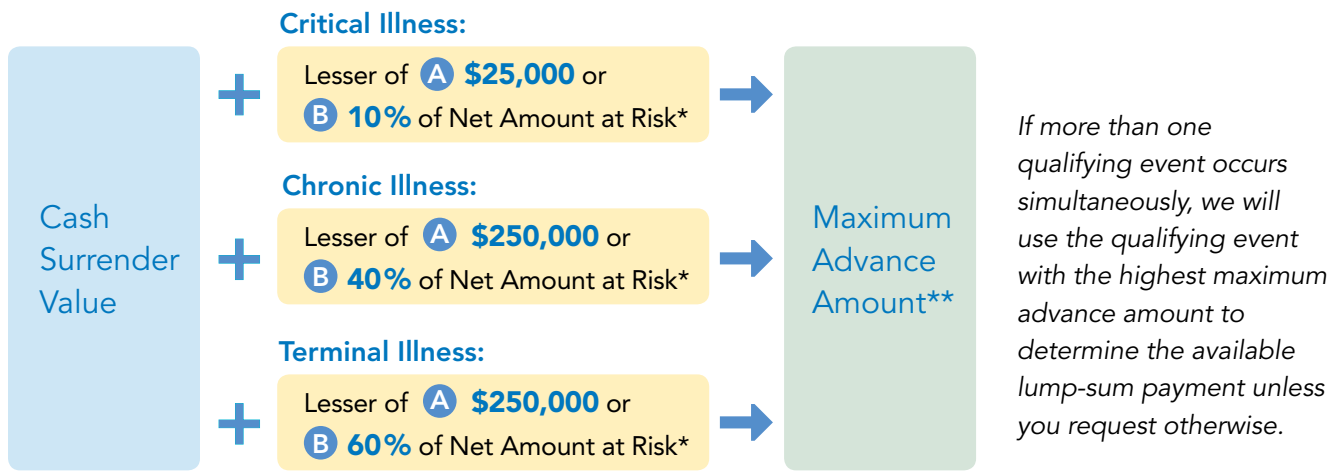
⁸ The Payout Benefit Option is only available on Chronic Illness advances, as defined by the state of issue.

How Your Benefit is Calculated

Lump-Sum Payment

Minimum Advance: \$500

Maximum Advance Formulas:



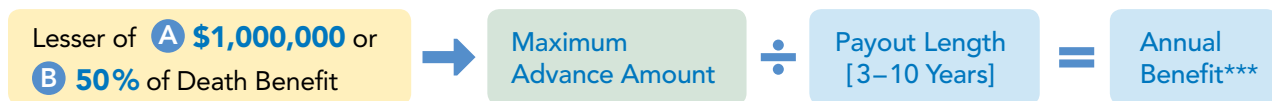
*Net Amount at Risk refers to approximately the existing Death Benefit plus indebtedness less accrued account value.

**Maximum Advance Amount may be reduced by interest.

Payout Benefit Option — For Chronic Illness Only

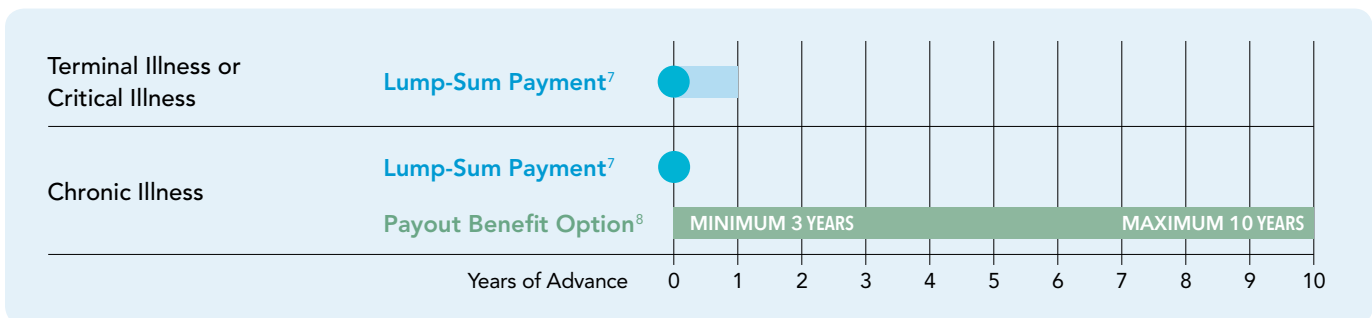
Minimum Advance: \$500

Maximum Advance and Periodic Payments Formula:



***The annualized amount is not to exceed the lesser of the Annualized IRS Per Diem Limit or \$240,000 in a given year.

Payout Durations



How Life *Plus* Works

Here are some examples of how the living benefits might be used in various hypothetical scenarios.

Terminal Illness

A 60-year old woman has owned a \$200,000 Indexed Explorer Plus® Universal Life policy for years. She is diagnosed with cancer and given about nine months to live.



She decides to access the living benefit of the policy and, because she had accumulated a cash value of \$40,000, she is eligible to access up to \$136,000 (\$40,000 cash surrender value plus 60% of the Net Amount at Risk of \$160,000). She chooses to advance \$80,000, leaving \$120,000 net Death Benefit.

In each of these examples, the advance will continue to accrue interest until the insured's death and will reduce the Death Benefit accordingly.

These examples are for illustrative purposes only and may not include all potential charges, **interest reductions** and fees.

Chronic Illness

A couple purchases a \$1 million Voyager Universal Life® policy to insure the husband when they are both age 50. After the insured suffers a stroke at



age 85, he is unable to perform at least two of the six ADLs. It is determined that accessing part of the policy's living benefit is necessary to help provide care and meet financial obligations.

The couple has two options: take the advance as a lump-sum payment and receive a total of \$300,000 or take the advance in periodic payments. By choosing the Payout Benefit Option, the couple can select the length of time that they would like to receive their periodic payments — from 3–10 years. With a payout length of 10 years, they would receive \$50,000 per year for the next 10 years (totaling \$500,000).

It is determined that all of the money up front is not necessary, so they decide to take the advance through the Payout Benefit Option. By choosing periodic payments, smaller individual payments will be received over the course of 10 years. This option also allows the policy owners to receive a higher total advance while reducing the payable Death Benefit on the insured less rapidly than the Lump-Sum Option.

Critical Illness

A 50-year old male purchases a \$500,000 Explorer Plus® Universal Life policy.



At age 75, the client is diagnosed with a Critical Illness. Because of his diagnosis, he can access the living benefit of his Explorer Plus policy.

The client decides to advance \$25,000 to help pay for medical bills and prescription drugs related to his condition. At the point of this advance, the net Death Benefit payable on upon his death is reduced to \$475,000.

Should you ever need to access your living benefit, your Columbus Life representative can guide you through the steps.

You can expect to provide the following:

- Written request for the advance.
- Written consent of any irrevocable beneficiary and any assignee.
- Medical evidence of the qualifying condition.
- Written designation of Columbus Life as an assignee of the policy proceeds equal to the amount of the benefit received plus accrued interest.

With a Columbus Life universal life policy and its Life Plus living benefit, you have peace of mind during your lifetime while providing a lasting legacy to your loved ones. Now you can focus on what is most important: enjoying your life and enjoying your family.

Your Residual Death Benefit

If you do need to take an advance through your Life Plus Accelerated Death Benefit Rider, you have the comfort of knowing that your beneficiary will still be able to receive a Death Benefit. With Columbus Life's Residual Death Benefit, policies with a Death Benefit of \$75,000 or greater will be eligible to have a \$10,000 Death Benefit, regardless of the lien that accrues.⁹

Your Personal Plan

Your Columbus Life representative can provide you with a personalized illustration of your living benefit and Death Benefit based on your needs and financial circumstances.

Why Columbus Life?

When you consider financial services and products, the resources and expertise of the financial services provider are paramount. Columbus Life Insurance Company is a leader in financial security, service quality and performance excellence. We are part of Western & Southern Financial Group, a family of financial services companies whose heritage dates back to 1888 and whose assets owned (\$47.2 billion) and managed (\$22.3 billion) total \$69.5 billion as of September 30, 2017. Find out more about our financial strength and distinguished history at **ColumbusLife.com**.

⁹ Policy's Death Benefit must be greater than \$75,000 at the time of the first advance of the last qualifying event. Any outstanding policy loans will reduce the Residual Death Benefit on a dollar for dollar basis. Residual Death Benefit is only available on Rider Series CLR-202.



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Living benefits are accessed through an advance of the policy's death benefit, provided the insured meets eligibility requirements under the applicable rider. An advance is treated as a lien against the policy and will reduce the Death Benefit payable if not repaid. The advance will accrue interest each year. The lien may be increased if necessary to keep your policy in effect. We may charge a fee of up to \$250.00 for an advance payment. The accelerated death benefit will terminate with the policy.

Life insurance proceeds paid in the form of an accelerated death benefit when the insured has become chronically or terminally ill, and is otherwise eligible for benefits, are intended to receive favorable tax treatment under Section 101(g) of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U.S.C. Sec. 101(g)). There may be tax consequences in some situations in accepting an accelerated benefit payment amount. Consult your tax advisor before taking an advance.

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 does not provide long-term care insurance subject to California long-term care insurance law. This policy is not a California Partnership for Long-Term Care program policy. This policy is not a Medicare Supplement policy.

Product features differ between long-term care insurance and life insurance accelerated death benefit riders. Accelerated death benefit riders pay an unrestricted advance of a portion of the life insurance death benefit when the insured experiences terminal or chronic illness as defined in the rider. You do not have to show incurred care expenses associated with an accelerated death benefit. The maximum benefit payable is based on the policy's cash value and face amount. Any advance paid will reduce the death benefit of the policy. Long-term care policies or riders, on the other hand, pay benefits based on expenses incurred by the policyholder for long-term care. The total benefits available for long-term care insurance are selected by the policyholder at issue. Long-term care insurance is a stand-alone insurance policy or a rider designed to pay for the cost of long-term care services. Long-term care insurance may include coverage for such qualifying events as institutional care, care in a nursing home or skilled nursing facility, home care coverage, hospice care, respite care, or community care.

Accelerated Death Benefit Rider series CLR-202 1409 CA.

Product and rider provisions, availability, definitions, and benefits may vary by state.

Life insurance products are not bank products, are not a deposit, are not insured by the FDIC, nor any other federal entity, have no bank guarantee, and may lose value.

Payment of the benefits of Columbus Life Insurance Company products is backed by the full financial strength of Columbus Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Columbus Life Insurance Company is licensed in the District of Columbia and all states except New York.

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