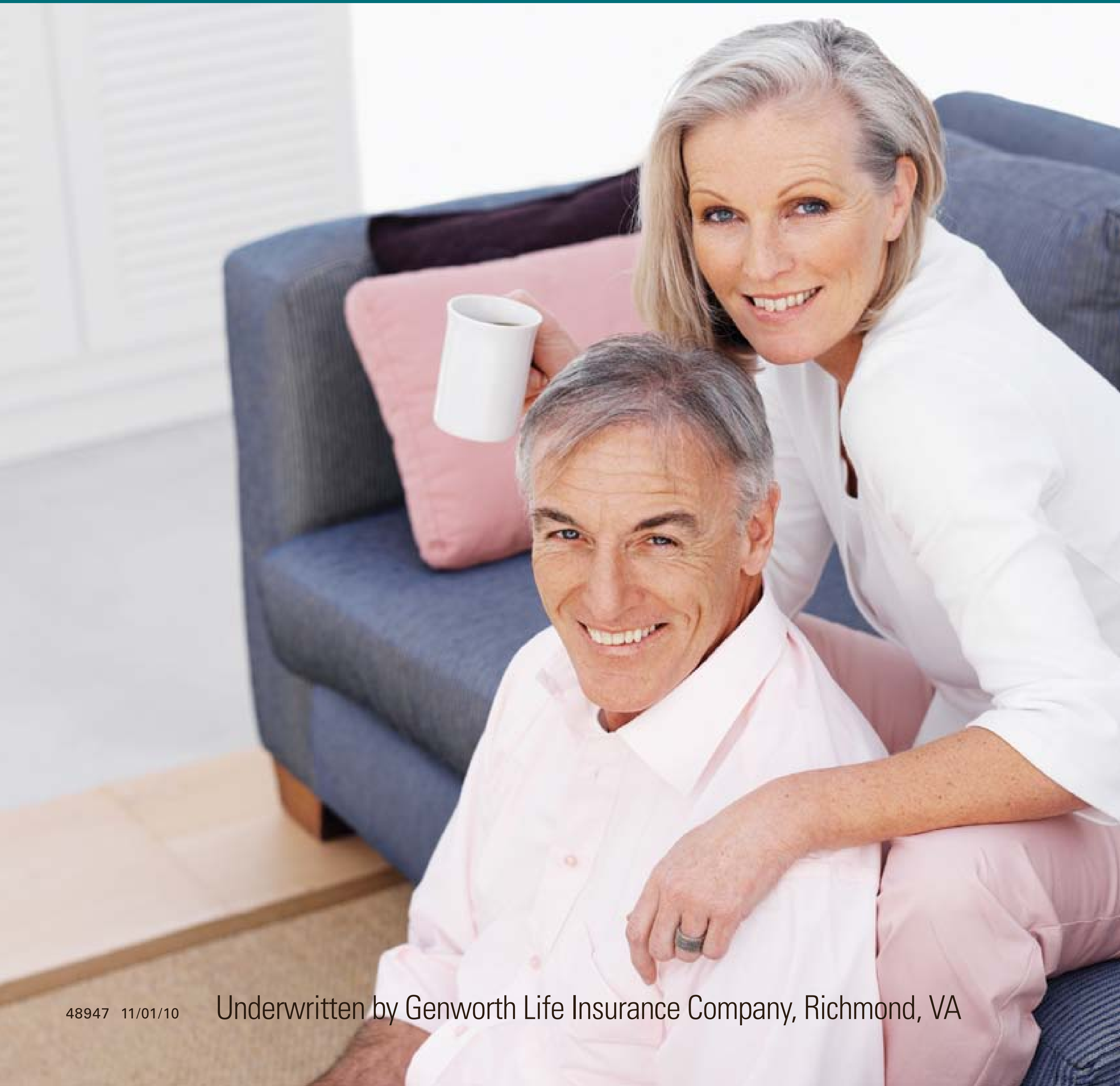
Genworth® Financial

TOTAL LIVING COVERAGE® ANNUITY

Help Protect Your Future

SINGLE PREMIUM DEFERRED ANNUITY WITH LONG TERM CARE BENEFITS



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Underwritten by Genworth Life Insurance Company, Richmond, VA

Total Living Coverage® Annuity

Leverage Your Assets with Total Living Coverage Annuity. Total Living Coverage Annuity (TLCA), a Linked Benefit product from Genworth Life Insurance Company, is a fast, simple way to pair the safety and tax-deferred growth of a single premium non-qualified deferred annuity (SPDA) with long term care (LTC) benefits. It allows you to leverage the assets you put into the annuity to create a larger pool of benefit dollars available for long term care expenses should the need arise. With TLCA, payments for long term care expenses are tax-free, ultimately allowing you to keep more of your own money instead of paying it in taxes.

Is TLCA Right For You?

TLCA can help meet the needs of many individuals seeking an effective way to help protect savings from significant long term care expenses.

Total Living Coverage Annuity is a single premium deferred annuity with a long term care rider (LTCR). After a one-year deferral period, the rider first reduces the Annuity Value to pay for covered long term care expenses and then uses company dollars up to the coverage maximum.

TLCA may be the right option for you, if you:

- Have assets to protect,
- Recognize that the probability of needing long term care is high enough and the cost great enough to make it an important part of your financial strategy,
- Are currently self-insuring for the risk of long term care.

TLCA Highlights

Total Living Coverage Annuity provides:

- Protection in the event of a covered long term care (LTC) event, with comprehensive LTC benefits.
- No-lapse guarantee long term care insurance.
- The dependability and stability of an SPDA.
- Fast and easy, simplified underwriting process.

4 Steps to Building Your TLCA

Single Premium Amount | Inflation Protection | Leverage Factor | Length of LTC Coverage

Build Your TLCA With 4 Simple Steps

Step 1

Determine Your Single Premium Amount
This is the amount that funds the annuity.

Step 2

Decide Whether You Want Inflation Protection
Inflation protection increases the total amount available for long term care coverage by either 3% or 5% compounded annually.

Step 3

Choose Your Leverage Factor
The single premium is initially leveraged to provide your long term care coverage maximum (total amount available for long term care coverage). The LTC coverage maximum can be 1.5x or 2x if inflation protection is chosen, or 2x or 3x without inflation protection.

Step 4

Determine Your Length of LTC Coverage
Your length of LTC coverage, or benefit period, can be 4 years or 6 years. The benefit period determines the maximum amount of long term care benefits you can receive each month.

Here is how it works:
LTC coverage maximum ÷
length of LTC coverage in months =
LTC monthly maximum

Note: If the long term care expenses actually incurred each month are less than the LTC monthly maximum, benefits may last for a longer period of time.

Allowed TLCA Combinations

Single Premium Range	Inflation Protection	Leverage Factor	Length of LTC Coverage
$48,000 - $480,000	Yes	1.5x	4 years/48 months
$72,000 - $720,000	Yes	1.5x	6 years/72 months
$54,000 - $540,000	Yes	2x	6 years/72 months
$36,000 - $480,000	No	2x	4 years/48 months
$54,000 - $720,000	No	2x	6 years/72 months
$36,000 - $480,000	No	3x	6 years/72 months

Hypothetical Example – Meet James & Sarah

- Both Are 65 Years Old
- Close to Retirement
- Married with Children and Grandchildren
- Have Investable Assets of More Than $500,000
- Concerned A Long Term Care Event, Taxes and Inflation Will Reduce Their Assets Significantly

James and Sarah meet with their financial professional.

While reviewing James' and Sarah's asset allocations, their financial professional asks them how they will pay for a possible long term care event. James and Sarah indicate they are confident they have enough assets to cover any long term care expenses they might have.

Their financial professional suggests looking at some different strategies to prepare for a potential long term care event. He recommends James and Sarah purchase a Total Living Coverage Annuity and leverage their assets to give them access to comprehensive long term care coverage in the future. On a tax-free basis, they are able to reallocate $200,000 from their current assets tax-free and purchase two Total Living Coverage Annuity policies at $100,000 each.

TLCA allows James and Sarah to continue growing their assets on a tax deferred basis in the annuities plus, if they need long term care, their initial premiums are leveraged to help pay for covered expenses. Payments for long term care expenses are tax-free, ultimately allowing James and Sarah to keep more of their own money instead of paying it in taxes.

James and Sarah choose inflation protection at 5% compounded annually and choose to leverage their initial premiums 2X with a 6 year LTC benefit period. After 20 years, they will each have $530,660 in long term care coverage if they need it. They are comforted in knowing that they are well protected if they have a long term care event.

By choosing TLCA, James and Sarah significantly increase the amount of money available for covered LTC expenses and have access to comprehensive long term care benefits if needed. TLCA also helps protect them from a potentially overwhelming reduction of their assets.

James' & Sarah's TLCA Summaries[1]

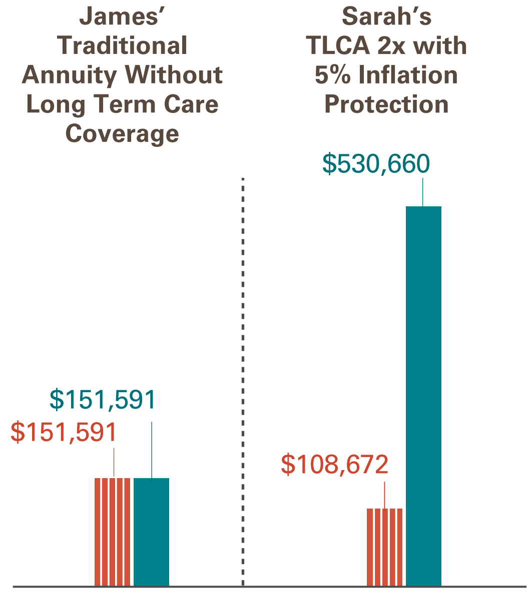
	James	Sarah
Single Premium	$100,000	$100,000
Optional Inflation Protection Benefit	5%	5%
Leverage Factor	2x	2x
Long Term Care Benefit Period	6 years	6 years
Initial LTC Coverage Maximum (Single Premium x Leverage Factor)	$200,000	$200,000
Total LTC Coverage at Year 20*	$530,660	$530,660
LTC Monthly Maximum at Year 20*	$7,370	$7,370

What if James and Sarah chose an alternate financial strategy?

Assume James chose to take $100,000 and purchase a non-qualified traditional annuity without long term care insurance. Let's also assume that Sarah chose to take $100,000 and purchase a TLCA policy.

Their financial strategies produce very different results if a long term care event occurs. If a long term care event happened, James could use the contract value of his annuity to pay for long term care expenses. However, without the leverage of TLCA, James has significantly less money available to him to pay for long term care expenses from the annuity.

The chart illustrates the differences between James' non-qualified traditional annuity and Sarah's TLCA policy.



TLCA withdrawals are NOT taxable when used for covered long term care expenses

● Amount Available for Long Term Care at Year 20*

● Account Value Available to Beneficiary at Year 20*

Illustrates $100,000 initially used to fund a traditional annuity or TLCA. All TLCA examples assume a 3.00% interest crediting rate. Sarah's annuity value reflects the effect of charges for long term care insurance.

For more information on how to leverage your dollars for protection, ask your financial professional about TLCA.

[1] James' and Sarah's TLCA summaries reflect total LTC coverage and subsequent LTC monthly maximum in 20 years. These summaries are calculated based on them being 65 years old, having a couples discount and a 3.00% interest crediting rate.

*All TLCA examples assume policies are in force over the period illustrated and no withdrawals or claims have occurred. Assumes 36% (federal + state) marginal tax bracket.

Additional TLCA Features

No-Lapse Guarantee

Monthly LTC charges begin on the policy's effective date and reduce the Annuity Value. Total Living Coverage Annuity comes with a no-lapse guarantee. The policy will not lapse even if the annuity policy value isn't sufficient to cover the long term care charges. Long term care coverage can continue until both the Annuity Value and the LTCR coverage maximum are depleted.

Waiver of Monthly Long Term Care Charges

We waive the monthly long term care charge beginning **with the first monthly charge after the first claim payment is made** for home care, facility care or bed reservation benefit. Charges resume once claims are discontinued.

Death Benefit

Your beneficiaries will receive a death benefit that is the greater of the Annuity Value or the single premium less long term care expenses paid and other withdrawals.

Next Steps

Total Living Coverage Annuity

Talk with your financial professional or insurance agent today about Total Living Coverage Annuity. Take steps to make sure your future is covered. Total Living Coverage Annuity is an effective way to help protect yourself from the high cost of a long term care event, by significantly increasing the amount you have available to pay for covered long term care expenses when needed.

Additional Information

Withdrawals and Surrenders:

For Covered Care: There are no surrender charges for withdrawals due to covered care. The annuity value and rider coverage maximum are reduced by the amount of the withdrawal. The rider monthly maximum remains unchanged.

For Other Than Covered Care: An annual free withdrawal amount up to 10% of the prior anniversary's annuity policy value (or 10% of the single premium in the first policy year) can be withdrawn without surrender charges in a policy year. Surrender charges, at the following rates, apply to withdrawals and surrender amounts in excess of any free withdrawal amount.

- $500 minimum withdrawal
- $25,000 must remain after withdrawal

Policy Year:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
Surrender Charge:	7%	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%	3%	0%

The rider coverage and monthly maximums are reduced in the same proportion as the withdrawal bears to the annuity value immediately before the withdrawal. These reductions may be significantly larger than the amount of the withdrawal. The annuity value is reduced by the withdrawal.

In South Dakota, a person must have at least $250,000 in assets, excluding their home and other qualified assets in order to purchase TLCA.

Insurance and Annuity Products:

- Are not deposits.
- Are not insured by the FDIC or any other federal government agency.
- May decrease in value.
- Are not guaranteed by a bank or its affiliates.

Total Living Coverage Annuity single premium deferred annuity with long term care benefit rider is subject to Policy Form No. SPDAPLTC 806 et al. and Rider Form No. SPDARLTC 806 et al. Product may not be available in all states. Terms and conditions may vary by state.

All applications are subject to the underwriting requirements of Genworth Life Insurance Company.

Generally, an annuity death benefit payable to your beneficiary is subject to federal income tax to the extent that the benefit exceeds the income-tax basis of the annuity policy. Policy value that accumulates within the annuity policy grows on an income-tax deferred basis and is not subject to income tax until it is withdrawn or if the annuity policy terminates. If the policyowner is under age 59 ½ when a termination or non long term care withdrawal occurs, the policyowner may be subject to an additional tax of 10% of the amount includible in gross income unless an available exception applies.

Benefit payments made under this policy for covered long term care services are income-tax free. Monthly charges to pay for long term care insurance are not included in gross income of the policyowner, but reduce the policyowner's income-tax basis (not below zero) in the annuity policy. No medical-expense income-tax deduction is available for these monthly charges.

The company has provided this information to help you understand the ideas discussed. Any examples are hypothetical and are used only to help you understand the concepts of the policy. What the company says about legal or tax matters is its understanding of current law, but the company is not offering legal or tax advice. Tax laws and IRS administrative positions may change. This material is not intended to be used by any taxpayer to avoid any IRS penalty. You should consult independent tax and legal professionals for advice based on your particular circumstances.

Details about benefits, costs, limitations, and exclusions can be found in the outline of coverage.

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