

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

~~AMENDED AND RESTATED~~ APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER PURSUANT TO SECTION 11(a)
OF THE INVESTMENT COMPANY ACT OF 1940
APPROVING THE TERMS OF AN OFFER OF EXCHANGE

MINNESOTA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
MINNESOTA LIFE VARIABLE LIFE ACCOUNT
MINNESOTA LIFE INDIVIDUAL VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE ACCOUNT

AND

SECURIAN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

400 Robert Street North
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101-2098

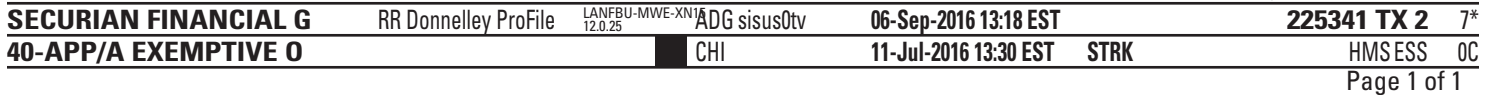
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As filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on ~~January 29, July~~, September 7, 2016



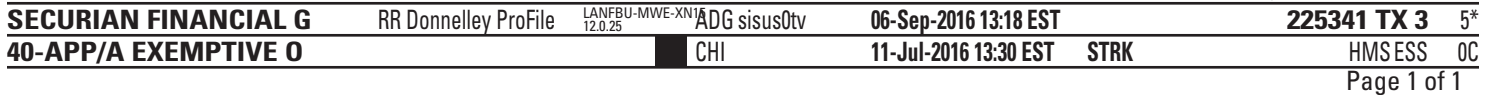
In the Matter of:

Minnesota Life Insurance Company
Minnesota Life Variable Life Account
Minnesota Life Individual Variable Universal Life Account
and
Securian Financial Services, Inc.

File No. 812-14606

**AMENDED APPLICATION FOR AN ORDER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 11(a) OF THE INVESTMENT
COMPANY ACT OF 1940
APPROVING THE TERMS OF AN OFFER OF
EXCHANGE**

Minnesota Life Insurance Company (“Minnesota Life” or the “Company”), Minnesota Life Variable Life Account (“Variable Life Account”), Minnesota Life Individual Variable Universal Life Account (“Individual VUL Account”) and Securian Financial Services, Inc. (“Securian Financial”) (collectively, the “Applicants”) hereby request an order of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”) pursuant to Section 11(a) of the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (“1940 Act”), approving the terms of a proposed offer of exchange of a certain flexible premium variable universal life insurance policy offered by Minnesota Life and made available through the Individual VUL Account (“VUL Defender” or the “New Policy”) for certain outstanding variable adjustable life insurance policies offered by Minnesota Life and made available through the Variable Life Account (referred to as “VAL ’87,” “VAL ’95,” and “VAL Horizon,” collectively, the “Old Policies,” and collectively with the New Policy, the “Policies”).



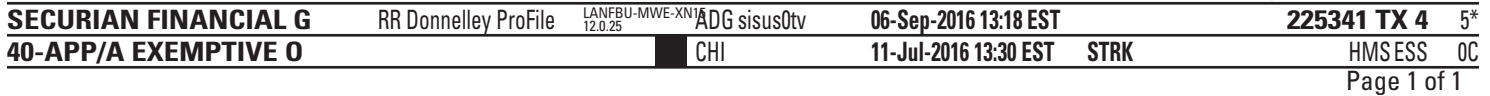
APPLICANTS

Minnesota Life Insurance Company

Minnesota Life is a life insurance company organized under the laws of Minnesota. Minnesota Life was formerly known as The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company, a mutual life insurance company organized in 1880 under the laws of Minnesota. Effective October 1, 1998, The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company reorganized by forming a mutual insurance holding company named “Minnesota Mutual Companies, Inc.” The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company continued its corporate existence following conversion to a Minnesota stock life insurance company. All of the shares of the voting stock of Minnesota Life are owned by a second tier intermediate stock holding company named “Securian Financial Group, Inc.,” which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of a first tier intermediate stock holding company named “Securian Holding Company,” which in turn is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the ultimate parent, Minnesota Mutual Companies, Inc.

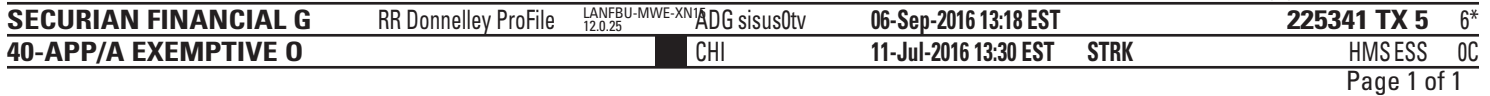
Variable Life Account

The Variable Life Account was established on October 21, 1985, by The Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company Board of Trustees in accordance with certain provisions of Minnesota insurance law. Minnesota Life is the legal owner of the assets in the Variable Life Account. The obligations to policy owners and beneficiaries arising under the Old Policies are general corporate obligations of Minnesota Life and thus Minnesota Life's general assets are available to meet the Company's obligations and the guarantees under the Old Policies. The Minnesota law under which the Variable Life Account was established provides that the assets of the Variable Life Account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business which Minnesota Life may



Individual VUL Account

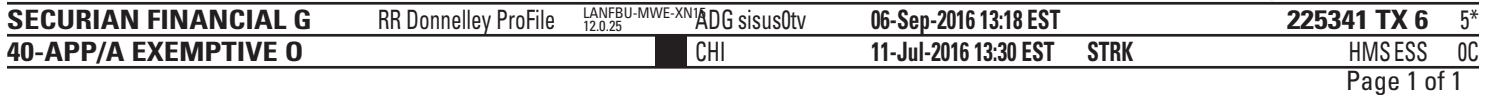
The Individual VUL Account was established on June 11, 2007, by the Minnesota Life Board of Trustees in accordance with certain provisions of Minnesota insurance law. Minnesota Life is the legal owner of the assets in the Individual VUL Account. The obligations to policy owners and beneficiaries arising under the New Policies are general corporate obligations of Minnesota Life and thus Minnesota Life's general assets are available to meet the Company's obligations and the guarantees under the New Policies. The Minnesota law under which the Individual VUL Account was established provides that the assets of the Individual VUL Account shall not be chargeable with liabilities arising out of any other business which Minnesota Life may conduct, but shall be held and applied exclusively to the benefit of the holders of those variable life insurance policies for which the Individual VUL Account was established. The investment performance of the Individual VUL Account is entirely independent of both the investment performance of Minnesota Life's general account and of any other separate account which Minnesota Life has established or may later establish. The Individual VUL Account is organized and registered under the 1940 Act as a unit investment trust (File No. 811-22093) and is a "separate account" as defined in Section 2(a)(37) of the 1940 Act.



Securian Financial is registered with the Commission as a broker-dealer and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”). Securian Financial is the principal underwriter for both the Old Policies and the New Policy. Securian Financial is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Securian Financial Group, Inc.

The New Policy is a flexible premium variable universal life insurance policy offered pursuant to a registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”) filed on August 21, 2014, and last amended on ~~November 17, 2015~~ June 17, 2016 (File No. 333-198279). The prospectus contained in the registration statement, as amended and supplemented, contains more detailed information about the New Policy, and is incorporated herein by reference.

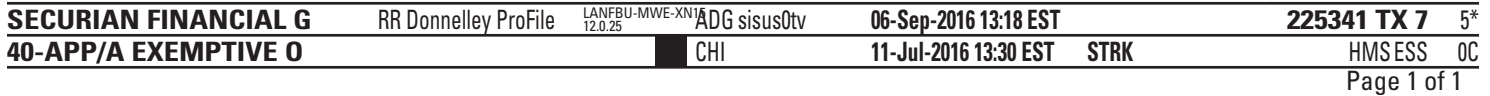
Under the New Policy, a policy owner can determine the amount of life insurance protection he or she requires and the amount of money he or she can afford to pay. With certain restrictions, a policy owner may make premium payments in an amount and based on a plan or schedule that he or she determines. Such planned premiums may be paid on an annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly schedule. A policy owner may change his or her planned premium schedule by written request to Minnesota Life. A policy owner may skip planned premium payments or make additional payments. Payments in addition to planned premiums may be subject to underwriting. No payment may be less than \$50 (\$25 for premium payments made under an automatic payment plan). Consistent payment of planned premiums will not necessarily keep a New Policy in force.



Under the New Policy, Minnesota Life may, in its sole discretion, periodically credit the unit value of certain sub-accounts of the Individual VUL Account with an amount equal to a percentage of average annual underlying portfolio assets held by the eligible sub-account. Depending upon the sub-account, the amount of the credit ranges from 0.00% to 0.45% of average annual underlying portfolio assets held by the eligible sub-account, and if provided, would increase a policy owner's accumulation value under the New Policy. When Minnesota Life determines to provide unit value credits to certain sub-accounts under the New Policy, the unit value credit will be provided on a daily basis for such period of time as the Company determines in its sole discretion.² Minnesota Life does not assess any fee or charge for the credits.

1 “Policy accumulation value” refers to the sum of the value in each sub-account *plus* the value of the “guaranteed interest account and the fixed index accounts”—and either of two “fixed indexed accounts,” *i.e.*, that portion of the general account of Minnesota Life that is attributable to the Policy, exclusive of policy loans – *plus* the “loan account” – *i.e.*, that portion of the general account of Minnesota Life to which amounts from the Individual VUL Account and the guaranteed interest account are transferred as collateral for policy loans.

2 Minnesota Life’s decision to provide unit value credits to certain sub-accounts under the New Policy depends upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the level of assets held in the Company’s general account, prevailing market interest rates, and anticipated future expenses and anticipated future revenues from variable contract operations. Minnesota Life’s anticipated revenues from variable contract operations are derived not only from variable contract fees and charges, but also from revenues the Company receives from investment advisers to the underlying funds that are investment options under the New Policy for providing administrative, recordkeeping and shareholder services. Revenues from variable contract operations also include revenues that Minnesota Life and its affiliates receive from the investment options under the New Policy, and their investment advisers or principal underwriters, as reimbursement for the cost of certain distribution or operational services performed for the benefit of the underlying funds. Minnesota Life will only provide unit value credits to a sub-account where the corresponding investment option, the investment adviser of that investment option or their affiliates compensate the Company or its affiliates for providing such services.



A policy owner may transfer policy accumulation value between the guaranteed interest account the fixed indexed accounts and the Individual VUL Account or among the sub-accounts of the Individual VUL Account. A policy owner may request a transfer or rebalancing of policy accumulation value at any time while the Policy remains in force, or the policy owner may arrange in advance for systematic rebalancing or transfer of policy accumulation value. Minnesota Life may impose restrictions and limitations on transfers, and may assess a transaction charge of no more than \$25 for each transfer. In assessing such a charge, Minnesota Life considers all telephone, facsimile and/or written requests processed on the same day to be a single transfer, regardless of the number of sub-accounts (or the guaranteed interest account) affected by the transfer(s). Minnesota Life currently waives the charge for any non-systematic transfers in excess of 12 per year. Minnesota Life does not consider systematic transfers, such as dollar cost averaging and automatic re-balancing as transfers that are subject to the transaction charge.



While a New Policy is in force, a policy owner can access policy accumulation values under the New Policy by means of policy loans and full or partial surrenders. The New Policy offers two available loan options: i) a fixed interest rate policy loan and ii) a variable interest rate policy loan.

For fixed interest rate policy loans, Minnesota Life charges interest on policy loans at an annual rate that does not exceed that permitted in the state in which the New Policy is delivered, and credits interest to amounts in loan accounts established in connection with outstanding loans (“loan amounts”) at a rate no less than the policy loan interest rate minus 1% per year. If the New Policy has been in force for ten years or more, however, Minnesota Life credits the loan amount at an annual rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.10% per year.

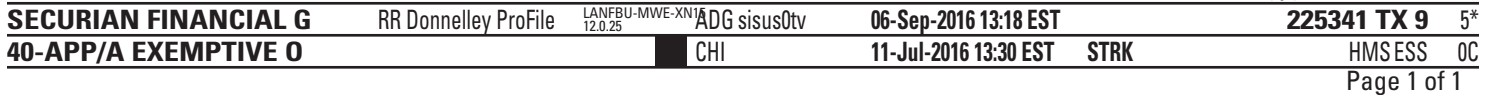
For variable interest rate policy loans, a policy owner must have sufficient accumulation value in either of the two fixed indexed accounts. The loan value will not be transferred to the fixed loan account; rather the accumulation value will remain allocated to the fixed indexed accounts. The variable loan interest rate will equal the greater of:

1.

the published monthly average (Moody’s Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates) as published by Moody’s Investors Service, Inc. or its successor for the calendar month ending two months prior to the date the rate of interest for the New Policy loan is determined, and
2.

the guaranteed interest rate for the Guaranteed Interest Account shown on the New Policy data pages, plus one (1) percent per annum.

The variable loan interest rate may be increased on a policy anniversary using the above formula on each policy anniversary only if it would be one-half percent or more higher than the rate of interest Minnesota Life currently charges for the loan. Conversely, the variable loan interest rate will be decreased on a policy anniversary using the above formula on each policy anniversary only if it



The New Policy offers a choice of two death benefit options:

- The death benefit under any of these options may be greater if necessary for a New Policy to continue to comply with the tax law definition of life insurance.

Exhibit A to this Application summarizes important information about the New Policy features.

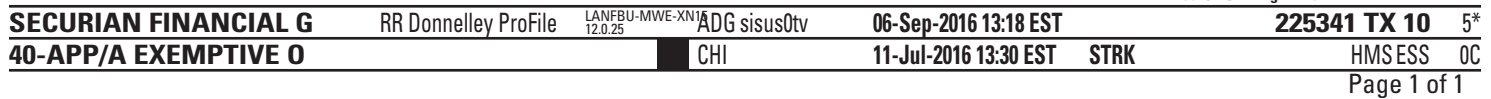
New Policy Charges

The New Policy does not provide for a first-year sales load. Instead, the New Policies provide for a premium charge that currently is 5% of all premiums deducted upon payment and is guaranteed not to exceed 10%. The premium charge is designed to cover certain costs of distribution, administrative expenses and certain taxes.

The New Policy assesses a charge for policy adjustment and change transactions that is currently \$60 per policy change deducted at the time of change in face amount, death benefit option or risk classification and is guaranteed not to exceed \$100.

The New Policy charges a partial surrender charge of the lesser of \$25 or 2% of the amount surrendered deducted upon surrender. The New Policy reserves the right to charge up to \$25 per transfer transaction, however, currently no transfer transaction charge is assessed.

The New Policy administration charge is a monthly charge, currently \$8 and guaranteed not to exceed \$12 plus \$0.0125 per thousand of face amount.



The following Agreements are available under the New Policy and the Old Policy.

1. Waiver of Premium Agreement – provides for the payment of premium in the event of the insured’s disability. There is a monthly charge for this agreement. It is not available if the Waiver of Charges Agreement is selected.
2. Children’s Term Insurance Agreement – provides a fixed amount of insurance on children of an insured up to the first anniversary of the Agreement or following the child’s 25th birthday. There is a monthly charge for this agreement.
3. Accelerated Benefits Agreement – allows policy owner to receive a significant portion of the Policy’s death benefit if the insured develops a terminal condition as a result of sickness or injury. For the New Policy, this agreement is available only at issue and after first policy anniversary, without underwriting approval.

The following Agreements are only available under the New Policy.

1. Accidental Death Benefit Agreement – provides that an additional stated death benefit will be paid in the event the insured dies as the result of an accident. Payment of the accidental death benefit is subject to the restrictions stated in the agreement. There is an additional monthly charge for this agreement.
2. Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement – provides that the policy will remain in force even if the policy accumulation value is not sufficient to cover monthly charges when due, as long as the death benefit guarantee value *minus* any outstanding policy loans is greater than zero. The death benefit guarantee agreement (“DBGA”) may only be added at policy issue.

The DBGA value is impacted by allocations of net premium and accumulation value among the guaranteed interest account, fixed indexed accounts and the sub-accounts of the Individual VUL Account. Each investment option is assigned a specified percentage, the DBGA account allocation factor, that is multiplied by the amount of any DBGA net premium or accumulation

value allocated to that option for purposes of determining the DBGA value attributable to that allocation. The current DBGA account allocation factors are as follows:

Investment Option Factor	DBGA Account Allocation
Guaranteed Interest Account	80%
Fixed Indexed Account	80%
Designated Sub-Accounts	100%
Other Sub-Accounts	80%

The DBGA value may be increased by a DBGA performance credit that takes into account increases in the accumulation value of the investment options in which the policy owner is invested, subject to certain conditions. Each anniversary a DBGA performance credit is calculated, which is equal to:

1.

the accumulation value in the designated sub-accounts multiplied by the DBGA performance credit factor for those sub-accounts; *plus*
2.

the accumulation value in sub-accounts other than the designated sub-accounts multiplied by the DBGA performance credit factor for those sub-accounts set forth on the policy data pages; *minus*
3.

the DBGA value on the prior business day.

3. Guaranteed Insurability Option – ~~This agreement~~ allows the policy owner to purchase additional insurance on the life of the insured, without underwriting, at specified times until the insured’s age 40. The agreement may be added after issue, subject to the insured providing evidence of insurability. There is a separate charge for this agreement.

4. Guaranteed Insurability Option Agreement for Business Agreement – ~~This agreement~~ allows a business policy owner to purchase additional insurance on the life of the insured, without underwriting, up to the insured’s age 55. The agreement allows the business policy owner to purchase the additional insurance for as many as five specified dates. The agreement may be added after issue, subject to the insured providing evidence of insurability. There is a separate charge for this agreement.



5. Long Term Care Agreement – allows a policy owner to accelerate death benefits by receiving monthly benefit payments to assist with the expenses associated with the insured’s nursing home care or home health care, subject to certain eligibility requirements.
6. Overloan Protection Agreement – provides that the policy will not terminate because of a policy loan even when the policy accumulation value is insufficient to cover policy charges. Once elected, the overloan protection agreement will remain in effect until the policy is surrendered or the insured’s death, and, if exercised, will reduce the policy death benefit to the minimum death benefit payable under the Internal Revenue Code at the time of exercise. The overloan protection agreement is not available to a policy owner who elected the accelerated benefit agreement or waived charges or premiums under either the waiver of charges agreement or the waiver of premium agreement.
7. Level Term Insurance Agreement – provides additional level term insurance on the insured’s life. Coverage is provided until the insured’s age 90 at which point the agreement terminates. The agreement is only available at issue, has an additional charge and is subject to underwriting.
8. Waiver of Charges – provides that policy charges will be waived in the event the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled. The agreement is available both at issue and after issue subject to underwriting approval. There is a monthly charge for the agreement.
9. Interest Accumulation Agreement – provides an additional death benefit for policy owners who have elected the sum of premiums death benefit option.



10. Premium Deposit Account – provides for the payment of a lump sum, which will be used to pay a set number of annual premiums. The lump sum will be held in Minnesota Life's general account and will be credited with interest on each policy anniversary when the premium payment is made from the premium deposit account. The agreement is available at issue and is not subject to underwriting.

11. **Inflation Agreement** – This agreement allows for increases in the policy death benefit every three years based upon changes in Consumer Price Index. Increases will occur every three years until the insured's age 60. The agreement may be added after issue, subject to the insured providing evidence of insurability. There is a separate charge for this agreement.

Exhibit A summarizes important information about the Agreements available under the New Policy and the Old Policies. Exhibit B is a comparison chart of policy fees and expenses and presents the charges assessed in connection with Agreements.

General Description of Old Policies

The Old Policies are offered pursuant to registration statements under the 1933 Act (File Nos. 33-03233 and 333-96383). The prospectus contained in Post-Effective Amendment No. ~~3639~~ 3639 to the registration statement for VAL '87 and VAL '95 (File No. 33-03233) contains more detailed information about those policies, and is incorporated herein by reference.³ The prospectus contained in Post-Effective Amendment No. ~~2225~~ 2225 to the registration statement for VAL Horizon (File No. 333-96383) contains more detailed information about those policies, and is incorporated herein by reference.

³ The prospectus in Post-Effective Amendment No. ~~3639~~ describes two versions of a variable adjustable life insurance policy. One version, referred to as VAL '87, was issued from June 1, 1987, until May 1, 1995. Another version, referred to as VAL '95, was issued from May 1, 1995, until October 31, 2008.

The Old Policies are variable adjustable life insurance policies that provide plans of insurance that vary by the period during which insurance is guaranteed and the period during which a policy owner must pay premiums. A “whole life plan of insurance” provides life insurance in an amount at least equal to the initial face amount at the death of the insured. Premiums may be payable for a specified number of years or for the life of the insured. A “protection plan of insurance” guarantees insurance coverage and a scheduled premium level for a specified number of years, always less than for whole life. For VAL ’87 and VAL ’95 policies, after the initial protection period, insurance coverage in a reduced amount is guaranteed for the life of the insured. Under each of the Old Policies, a policy owner may change the premium or face amount (or death benefit option, in the case of VAL Horizon) of the Policy after it is issued. Any such changes may, however, result in a change in the plan of insurance and, consequently, a lengthened or shortened premium payment period or guaranteed period of insurance coverage.

Under the Old Policies, the larger the premium a policy owner pays, the larger the policy values a policy owner can expect to be available for investment in the underlying fund portfolios available as investment options under the Policy. Under the VAL ’87 and VAL ’95 policies, the highest premium payment permitted at the time of issue, or the maximum plan of insurance, for a specific face amount, is one that will provide a fully paid-up⁴ policy after the payment of ten annual premium payments. Under VAL Horizon policies, the highest premium payment permitted at the time of issue, for a specific death benefit, is one that will provide a fully paid-up policy⁵ after the payment of five annual premium payments.

⁴

A VAL ’87 or VAL ’95 policy is “paid up” when no additional premiums are required to provide the face amount of insurance for the life of the insured, provided that there is no policy indebtedness.

⁵

A VAL Horizon policy is “paid up” when no additional premiums are required to provide the death benefit until the death of the insured, provided that there is no policy indebtedness.

Owners of VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies can select two of the three key components in the design of the policy – face amount, premium and plan of insurance – and Minnesota Life will then determine the third. Subject to certain minimums, maximums and Minnesota Life’s underwriting standards, a policy owner may choose any level of premium or death benefit that he or she wishes. Owners of VAL Horizon policies can choose the level of premium, the face amount, and the death benefit option under his or her Policy, and Minnesota Life will then guarantee a specific plan of insurance.

The Old Policies have a level premium for a specified number of years, for the life of the insured, or until the Policy becomes paid up. The initial premium required for a Policy will depend on: (i) the issue age, gender, risk classification, and tobacco use status of the insured; (ii) the face amount, death benefit option and plan of insurance of the Policy; and (iii) any additional benefits (referred to as Agreements) elected in connection with the Policy. Scheduled premiums may be paid on an annual, semi-annual, or quarterly schedule, or paid monthly, under an automatic payment plan. The minimum annual base premium must be at least \$300 (\$150 for insureds age 0-15 for VAL Horizon).⁶ Minnesota Life may impose restrictions on or refuse to permit payments in addition to scheduled premiums.

An owner of an Old Policy may allocate premiums and invest actual cash value⁷ in the sub-accounts of the Variable Life Account, which currently invest in seventy (70) underlying funds.

6

For VAL '87, the term “base premium” refers to the premium less any amount deducted from the premium for additional benefits. For VAL '95 and VAL Horizon, in addition to amounts deducted from the premium for additional benefits, the base premium also reflects a deduction for the sub-standard risk charge. Sub-standard premium risk charges reduce amounts that are classified as base premiums for purposes of determining how much premium is invested in the Old Policy sub-accounts. In particular, sub-standard premium charges are added to regular “base premiums” to arrive at the Old Policy scheduled premium amount and are then immediately subtracted to arrive at net premium that is invested in the subaccount. The New Policy does not use the term “base premium.”

7

“Actual cash value” refers to the total amount invested under the Old Policy – *i.e.*, the sum of the value in each sub-account *plus* the value in the guaranteed principal account.





Life will credit a policy loan at an annual rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.75% per year. In addition, if a VAL Horizon policy has been in force for 10 years or more (including the period any previous policy issued by Minnesota Life was in effect if that previous policy was exchanged for the VAL Horizon policy), then Minnesota Life will credit the loan amount at an annual rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.25% per year.

Owners of the Old Policies have a choice of two death benefit options. The death benefit under either of those options is as described below, unless the death benefit must be increased to satisfy the definition of life insurance under federal tax law.

First, the Cash Option provides a fixed death benefit equal to the current face amount at the time of the insured's death. Second, the Protection Option provides a death benefit that will vary as often as daily depending on the performance of the investment options underlying the Old Policies.

Under VAL Horizon, the death benefit equals the current face amount *plus* the actual cash value at the time of the insured's death. Under VAL '87, the death benefit equals (i) the current face amount at the time of the insured's death or, if the policy value⁸ exceeds the tabular cash value⁹ at the date of the insured's death, then (ii) the current face amount at the time of the insured's death *plus* an additional amount of insurance that could be purchased by using the difference between actual cash value and the tabular face amount as a net single premium.¹⁰ Under VAL '95 and

⁸ The “policy value” refers to the actual cash value *plus* the amount of any policy loan.

⁹ The “tabular cash value” is what the actual cash value would have been if all scheduled premiums were paid annually on the premium due date, there were no policy adjustments or policy loans, any percentage increase in the actual cash value were matched by the policy’s assumed rate of return, the net investment experience of the sub-accounts selected by the policy owner or the interest credited to the guaranteed principal account matched the policy’s assumed rate of return, the maximum cost of insurance charges were deducted once at the end of the policy year and other charges provided for in the policy were deducted.

¹⁰ “Net single premium” refers to the amount of money necessary, at the insured’s attained age, to pay for all future guaranteed cost of insurance charges for the lifetime of the insured, or for the coverage period.

Amended VAL '95 policies,¹¹ before the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70, the death benefit is the policy value *plus* the greater of: (i) the current face amount at the time of the insured's death; and (ii) the amount of insurance that could be purchased using the policy value as a net single premium.

At the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70 (only under VAL '95), Minnesota Life will automatically adjust the face amount of the Policy to equal the death benefit immediately preceding the adjustment, and will convert the death benefit option to the Cash Option. After the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70 (only under Amended VAL '95), the death benefit equals (i) the current face amount at the time of the insured's death, or (ii) if the policy value exceeds the tabular cash value at the date of the insured's death, then the current face amount at the time of the insured's death *plus* an additional amount of insurance that could be purchased by using the difference between actual cash value and the tabular cash value as a net single premium.

The minimum face amount of a VAL '87 or a VAL '95 policy is \$50,000. The minimum face amount of a VAL Horizon policy is \$25,000 (\$10,000 if the insured is age 0-15).

Exhibit A to this Application summarizes important information about the features of the Old Policies.

Old Policy Charges

The Old Policies provide for a first-year sales load. The maximum charge is 23% (for VAL '87 and VAL '95) and 44% (for VAL Horizon) of base premium payable in the first 12 months of policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase. The Old Policies provide for a premium charge that currently is 7% (for VAL '87 and VAL '95) and 6% (for VAL Horizon) of base premiums deducted upon payment. The VAL Horizon premium charge currently 3% of non-repeating

¹¹ Under VAL '95, the Protection Option is only available until the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70. Thereafter, Minnesota Life will convert the death benefit option to the Cash Option. Under Amended VAL '95, by contrast, the Protection Option is available to insureds older than age 70.





The VAL '87 sub-standard risk charge is a monthly charge deducted for the period of time necessary to compensate Minnesota Life for the heightened risk associated with the insured's medical condition, hazardous occupation or activity. The maximum charge is \$22 per \$1000 of face amount and the minimum charge is \$0.01 per \$1000 of face amount.

The Old Policies mortality and expense risk charge is a daily charge at an annual rate of 0.5% of average daily net assets of the Variable Life Account.

Exhibit B to this Application summarizes important information about the charges that are assessed under the Old Policies.

Old Policy Riders

Minnesota Life offers supplemental insurance benefits as riders (also referred to as Agreements) to the Old Policies. Most Agreements are made available, subject to underwriting approval. The Agreements may require payment of additional premium, and Minnesota Life may assess monthly charges in connection with these supplemental insurance benefits.

The following Agreements are available under the New Policy and the Old Policy. The first ~~three~~ Agreements below relates to automatic increase in face amount provisions and provide a similar benefit to the New Policy Guaranteed Insurability Option Agreement. Unless otherwise noted, the Agreements are available under all Old Policies.

1. Policy Enhancement Agreement and Cost of Living Agreement—for VAL '87 and VAL '95, provide for increases in the face amount, without evidence of insurability and helps policy owner maintain the purchasing power of the protection provided by the Policy. The Policy Enhancement Agreement requires additional premium; the Cost of Living Agreement does not. These agreements may not be used in combination. These Agreements provide a similar benefit to the New Policy's Guaranteed Insurability Option Agreement.

~~21. Inflation Agreement~~ – for VAL Horizon, provides for a face amount increase without evidence of insurability equal to twice the percentage increase in the consumer price index during the previous three years, subject to a maximum increase in face amount of \$100,000. The Inflation Agreement requires an additional premium.

~~3. Face Amount Increase Agreement~~ – provides for increases in face amount, without evidence of insurability at specified ages of the of the insured.

~~42. Waiver of Premium Agreement~~ – provides for the payment of premium in the event of the insured’s disability. There is a monthly charge for this agreement. It is not available if the Waiver of Charges Agreement is selected.

~~53. Family Term Rider~~ – provides a fixed amount of insurance on children of an insured. This rider requires an additional premium.

~~64. Accelerated Benefits Agreement~~ – allows policy owner to receive a significant portion of the Policy’s death benefit if the insured develops a terminal condition as a result of sickness or injury. For the New Policy, this agreement is available only at issue and after first policy anniversary, without underwriting approval.

~~5. Business Continuation Agreement~~ – for VAL Horizon, allows a policy owner to purchase a specified amount of additional insurance, without evidence of insurability, at the death of another person designated by the policy owner. This agreement requires an additional premium.

The following Agreements are only available under the Old Policies.

1. Survivorship Life Agreement – for VAL ’87 and VAL ’95, allows a policy owner to purchase a specified amount of additional insurance, without evidence of insurability, at the death of another person designated by the policy owner. This agreement requires an additional premium.

2. Business Continuation Agreement – for VAL Horizon, allows a policy owner to purchase a specified amount of additional insurance, without evidence of insurability, at the death of another person designated by the policy owner. This agreement requires an additional premium.

32. Exchange of Insureds Agreement – allows for the transfer of existing insurance coverage to another insured within a business setting. This agreement requires no additional premium.

43. Extended Maturity Agreement – provides for the continuation of the policy beyond the maturity age of the insured. This agreement requires no additional premium.

54. Early Values Agreement – for VAL Horizon, allows a portion of the policy charges in the first policy year. This agreement requires an additional premium payable for 10 policy years.

5. Policy Enhancement Agreement and Cost of Living Agreement – for VAL '87 and VAL '95, provide for increases in the face amount, without evidence of insurability and helps policy owner maintain the purchasing power of the protection provided by the Policy. The Policy Enhancement Agreement requires additional premium; the Cost of Living Agreement does not. These agreements may not be used in combination. These Agreements provide a similar benefit to the New Policy's Guaranteed Insurability Option Agreement.

6. Face Amount Increase Agreement – provides for increases in face amount, without evidence of insurability at specified ages of the of the insured.

Exhibit A summarizes important information about the Agreements available under the New Policy and the Old Policies. Exhibit B is a comparison chart of policy fees and expenses and presents the charges assessed in connection with Agreements.

Differences Between the New Policy and the Old Policies – Policy Features

Applicants represent that the features and benefits of the New Policies will be no less favorable than under the Old Policies, except for certain immaterial differences in the minimum guaranteed interest rates under the Fixed Account option.¹² Detailed tabular comparisons of features for the Old and New Policies are set forth in Exhibit A and summarized as follows.

¹² See infra pages 24 to 27.

Differences in Features – Generally

The most significant differences between the Old and New Policies are the following.

1. The New Policy is a flexible premium variable universal life insurance policy. A New Policy owner may elect to pay a planned premium, and may change the amount and frequency of such planned premium payments at any time. The Old Policies are variable adjustable life insurance policies that call for level scheduled premium payments for a specified time or until the policy becomes paid up.

2. ~~While the~~ New Policy has a maximum issue age of 75, ~~and therefore, New Policy Policies~~ issued in connection with this exchange offer will have a maximum policy issue age of ~~93~~75 years,¹³ as compared to the Old Policies, which have a maximum policy issue age of 85 years for VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies, and age 90 years for VAL Horizon policies.

3. The minimum initial face amount of insurance under the New Policy is \$100,000, however, that requirement will not apply to policy owners who exchange an Old Policy for the New Policy. The minimum initial face amount of insurance for a New Policy that is issued through this exchange will be reduced to \$10,000, which is less than the minimum initial face amount of insurance under each of the Old Policies. The minimum initial face amount of insurance for the Old Policies is \$50,000 for VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies, and \$25,000 (\$10,000 for insureds ages 0-15) for VAL Horizon policies.

4. Premium payments under the New Policies must be at least \$50 (\$25 under automated payment plans), there is no minimum annual premium requirement. The Old Policies generally require a minimum annual base premium of at least \$300 (or, for VAL Horizon policies only, \$150 for insureds ages 0-15).

¹³ A New Policy purchased outside of this exchange offer is available for insureds between the ages of 0 and ~~90~~75.

5. The New Policy offers two death benefits, referred to as the “Level Option” and the “Increasing Option.” There are two death benefit options available under the Old Policies, referred to as “Cash Option” and the “Protection Option.” However, these differences are in name only and do not function differently.

6. The New Policies and the VAL Horizon Old Policies are non-participating, so that a share of divisible surplus is not distributed to the policy owner. By contrast, the VAL ’87 and VAL ’95 Old Policies are participating. However, because no dividends have been declared with respect to the Old Policies and Minnesota Life does not anticipate that such dividends will be declared in the future, this difference between the VAL ’87 and VAL ’95 Old Policies and the New Policy should have no effect upon owners of VAL ’87 and VAL ’95 Old Policies that exchange to the New Policy.

7. No explicit death benefit guarantee is provided under the New Policy. Instead, by providing additional protection against policy lapse, the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement¹⁴ available under the New Policy provides assurance that all features and protections offered under the policy – including payment of a death benefit – will remain in effect. The Old Policies include a guaranteed face amount of insurance as long as there is no policy indebtedness and all scheduled premiums are paid. Within broad ranges, the policy owner has the right to change the guaranteed face amount and/or scheduled premium to alter the guarantee provided. Notably, however, there is a charge associated with the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement under the New Policy that does not exist with the guaranteed face amount of insurance under the Old Policies.

8. The New Policy offers a 1% minimum interest rate payable on single sum death proceeds and settlement options. The VAL ’95 and VAL Horizon policies offer 3% minimum interest payable on single sum death proceeds and settlement options. The VAL ’87 policies, however, offer a minimum annual interest rate of 4% on such death proceeds and settlement options.

¹⁴ Under the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement, the New Policy will remain in force even if the policy accumulation value is not sufficient to cover monthly charges when due, provided that the “Death Benefit Guarantee value” (as defined in the Agreement) less any outstanding policy loans is greater than zero.



Applicant's note that policy owners who elect to exchange their VAL '87, VAL '95 or VAL Horizon policies for a New Policy and elect a settlement option under the New Policy after the exchange will generally receive lower annuity payments during periods of low interest rates in the financial markets than would otherwise have been paid under the Old Policies. However, during periods of high interest rates in the financial markets, the annuity payment rates under the Old Policies may be no higher than the annuity payment rates under the New Policy.

9. The New Policy offers the same arrangements for the deferral of policy payments as do the VAL '95 and VAL Horizon Old Policies. That is, policy payments (other than those in connection with partial withdrawals and surrenders of amounts held in the Individual VUL Account or the Variable Life Account, as appropriate) may be deferred, including policy loans, for up to six months from the date of the request. If a payment other than a policy loan payment is deferred for more than 31 days, then the New Policy will offer a 2% annual rate of interest would be paid for as long as the payment remains postponed. In contrast, the VAL '95 and VAL Horizon Old Policies would pay a 3% annual rate of interest for as long as the payment remains postponed and the VAL '87 Old Policy, however, would pay a 4% annual rate of interest for as long as the payment remains postponed.

10. The New Policy makes available 20 underlying fund investment options to policy owners and each Old Policy makes available 70 underlying fund investment options. However, policy owners who exercise their right to exchange an Old Policy for a New Policy will be able to adequately diversify their allocations to achieve an investment strategy that matches their risk tolerance and investment profile. Certain underlying fund investment options available in each Old Policy are duplicative in terms of their investment objectives and investment strategies. For example, there are several underlying funds that are designated as “core equity” funds – such as, Ivy



Funds VIP Core Equity and SFT Pyramis Core Equity Fund, “balanced” funds – such as, Janus and Ivy Funds VIP Balanced, and “small cap growth (or equity)” and “mid cap (growth)” – such as, Franklin Small-Mid Cap Growth, Fidelity Mid Cap Portfolio, and Ivy Funds VIP Mid Cap Growth. The New Policy, by contrast, does not generally include underlying fund investment options that are duplicative in terms of their investment objectives and strategies. In designing and establishing the New Policy, Minnesota Life sought to make available to policy owners a diverse array of underlying fund investment options with lower fees and expenses. In that regard, the arithmetic average of portfolio operating expenses (including 12b-1 fees) for the New Policies is .93%, while the arithmetic average of portfolio operating expenses (including 12b-1 fees) for the Old Policies is .98%.

11. The minimum annual interest rate payable under the general account investment option in each of the Old Policies is 4%, while the rate under the New Policy is 2%. Accordingly, if Minnesota Life credits only the minimum annual interest rate payable, then policy owners who exchange their Old Policies for a New Policy will receive a lower annual interest rate on premiums allocated to, and accumulation value invested in, the general account investment option.

Differences in Supplemental Insurance Benefits

There is some overlap of Agreements available under the Old Policies and the New Policy. The New Policy counterparts to Agreements available under the Old Policies may provide the same benefit for the same or a broader purpose.¹⁵ That being said, certain types of Agreements are available under the Old Policies, but not the New Policy. As a practical matter, those Agreements

¹⁵ For example, the Old Policies offer Agreements that provide for increases in face amount that are explicitly tied to the consumer price index (e.g., the Cost of Living Agreement available under VAL '87 and VAL '95 and the Inflation Agreement available under VAL Horizon). The comparable Agreement under the New Policy, the Guaranteed Insurability Option Agreement, also gives an insured the opportunity to increase face amount on a policy without evidence of insurability, without triggering and limiting the benefit by a specific economic indicator.



Differences Between the New Policy and the Old Policies – Fees and Charges

Applicants represent that the fees and charges of the New Policies will be no less favorable than under the Old Policies, except for certain immaterial differences in the Policy Adjustment/Policy Change charge and the Administration Charge/Monthly Policy Charges.¹⁶ Detailed tabular comparisons of fees and charges of the Old and New Policies are set forth in Exhibit B and summarized as follows:

Transaction Fees

1. **Front-end Sales Charges:** A single premium charge is deducted under the New Policy to cover the expenses related to premiums. By contrast, under the Old Policies, several charges are deducted from premium payments to calculate the base premium – *i.e.*, a sales load, a first-year sales load, and a premium tax charge (for VAL '87 and VAL '95 only).

- *First-Year Sales Load/Sales Charge:*
 - Old Policies. The charge applies to base premiums payable during the first 12 months of the policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase or any policy adjustment that occurs during a period when a (first-year) sales load is being assessed. The charge will also apply to that portion of an annual base premium necessary for an original issue whole life plan of insurance. Non-repeating premiums are not subject to a first-year sales load (or sales charge).

¹⁶ See *infra* pages 28 to 34.



- VAL '87 and VAL '95. The maximum charge is 23% of base premiums payable during the first 12 months of the policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase or any policy adjustment that occurs during a period when a (first-year) sales load is being assessed.
 - VAL Horizon. The maximum charge is 44% of base premiums payable during the first 12 months of the policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase or any policy adjustment that occurs during a period when a (first-year) sales load is being assessed.
 - New Policy. None assessed.
- *Sales Load/Premium Charge:*
- Old Policies. This charge is designed to compensate Minnesota Life for some of the distribution expenses incurred in connection with the Old Policies.¹⁷
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. The maximum charge consists of a deduction from each premium of 7%.
 - VAL Horizon. The premium charge compensates Minnesota Life for distribution and administrative expenses and certain taxes associated with the issuance and maintenance of the VAL Horizon Policy, including state premium taxes. The maximum charge consists of a deduction from each base premium of 6% (*i.e.*, the charge is not applicable to premiums for Agreements); currently, the charge is 3% on non-repeating premiums.

¹⁷ Front-end sales loads/premium charges may vary depending on whether the premium is a scheduled premium or a non-repeating premium. For VAL Horizon, the premium charge is designed to cover sales commissions in early policy years and other charges related to premiums (e.g., administrative expenses and taxes) in later policy years.

- New Policy. Minnesota Life deducts a premium charge from each premium payment equal to 5% of the premium payment before allocating the remaining premium payment to the investment options available under the New Policy according to instructions from the policy owner. The premium charge compensates Minnesota Life for distribution and administrative expenses and certain taxes associated with issuance and maintenance of the New Policy, including state premium taxes. The premium charge is guaranteed not to exceed 10% of each premium.

2. Premium Tax Charge: This charge is designed to cover the aggregate premium taxes Minnesota Life pays to state and local governments for this class of Policies. This charge may be increased in the future, but only to the extent necessary to cover the premium tax expenses Minnesota Life incurs.

- Old Policies.

 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. This is a charge of 2.5% of each base premium and of each non-repeating premium.
 - VAL Horizon. None assessed.
- New Policy. None assessed.

3. Underwriting Charge/Additional Face Amount: This charge is designed to compensate Minnesota Life for the administrative costs associated with issuance or adjustment of the policies, including the cost of processing applications, conducting medical exams, classifying risks, determining insurability and risk class, and establishing policy records. The amount of this charge may vary by the age of the insured and the premium level for a given amount of insurance. Each charge is made ratably from premiums scheduled to be paid during the first policy year and during the twelve months following certain policy adjustments. Non-repeating premiums are not subject to an underwriting charge or an additional face amount charge.



- Old Policies. The maximum amount of each charge will not exceed \$5 per \$1,000 of face amount of insurance.
 - New Policy. None assessed.
4. Policy Adjustment/Policy Change: This charge compensates Minnesota Life for expenses associated with processing a policy change such as an increase or decrease in face amount or a change in death benefit option.
- Old Policies. There is a charge of up to \$25 for each policy adjustment.
 - New Policy. The current charge is \$60 for each policy change; the charge is guaranteed not to exceed \$100.
5. Partial Surrender Transaction Charge: This charge compensates Minnesota Life for the administrative costs in generating a partial surrender payment and in making all calculations which may be required because of the partial surrender. For both Old Policies and New Policies, the charge for each partial surrender is the lesser of \$25 or 2% of the amount surrendered.
6. Transfer Transaction Charge:
- Old Policies. Minnesota Life reserves the right to deduct a charge, not to exceed \$10 (\$25 for VAL Horizon policies), for each transfer of actual cash value among the guaranteed principal account and/or the sub-accounts of the Variable Life Account. Currently, there is a \$10 charge for each non-systematic transfer in excess of 12 per policy year. However, Minnesota Life currently waives this charge for each of the Old Policies.



- **New Policy.** Minnesota Life may assess a maximum transfer transaction charge of \$25 to compensate the Company for the costs of processing transfers of policy accumulation value among the sub-accounts and/or the guaranteed interest account. Currently, a policy owner can make up to 12 such transfers each policy year free of charge. Minnesota Life currently waives this charge. Minnesota Life does not consider systematic transfers, such as dollar cost averaging and automatic re-balancing as transfers that are subject to the transaction charge.

7. Face Amount Guarantee Charge: This charge is designed to compensate Minnesota Life for its guarantee that the death benefit will always at least equal the current face amount in effect at the time of the insured's death regardless of the investment performance of the sub-accounts in which net premiums have been invested. Non-repeating premiums are not subject to a face amount guarantee charge.

- Old Policies.
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. This charge of 1.5% is deducted from each base premium, and is guaranteed not to increase.
 - VAL Horizon. None assessed.
- New Policy. None assessed.

8. Sub-standard Risk Charge/Cash Extra Charge: This charge compensates Minnesota Life for providing the death benefit under a policy when the insured presents a higher level of mortality risk – *e.g.*, because of an outstanding medical condition or a hazardous occupation or activity engaged in by the insured. The charge varies, depending on the characteristics of the insured. This charge is assessed as a “Periodic Charge” for the VAL ’87 Policy and the New Policy. (See “Periodic Charges” below.) The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under the Old Contracts.

- Old Policies: Under VAL '95 and VAL Horizon, this charge is deducted from premium to calculate base premium.

- VAL '95. The maximum charge is \$260 per \$1,000 of face amount annually; the minimum charge is \$0.08 per \$1,000 of face amount annually.
- VAL Horizon. The maximum charge is \$381.80 per \$1,000 of face amount annually; the minimum charge is \$0.14 per \$1,000 of face amount annually.
- VAL '87. Assessed as a periodic charge.
- New Policy: Assessed as a periodic charge.

9. Returned Check Transaction Charge:

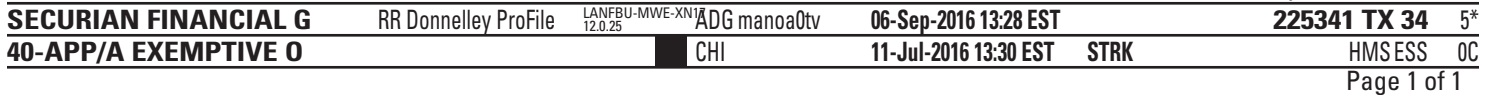
- Old Policies. Under VAL Horizon policies, Minnesota Life may assess a charge, not to exceed \$25, for each returned check. This charge is currently waived under VAL Horizon policies, and is not assessed under VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies.
- New Policy. None assessed.

10. Exchange Administrative Charge: This charge is deducted from existing policy cash value at the time of an internal exchange.

- Old Policies.
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. Not applicable because policy owners may not exchange into these Policies.
 - VAL Horizon. Not applicable because policy owners may not exchange into this Policy.
- New Policy. None assessed.

11. Surrender Charge:

- Old Policies. None assessed.
- New Policy. Minnesota Life deducts a surrender charge from policy accumulation value if, during the first fifteen (15) policy years or within 15 years after an increase in face amount, a policy owner surrenders the New Policy



Periodic Charges

- Old Policies.
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. This is a flat monthly charge of \$5.
 - VAL Horizon. This monthly policy charge is guaranteed not to exceed \$10 *plus* \$0.03 per \$1,000 of face amount. Currently, for VAL Horizon policies to which the 1980 CSO Tables apply, the monthly charge is \$8 *plus* \$0.02 per \$1,000 of face amount, and for VAL Horizon policies to which the 2001 CSO Tables apply, the monthly charge is \$10 *plus* \$0.02 per \$1,000 of face amount.

¹⁸ Both a monthly policy issue charge and a surrender charge apply during the first 15 policy years and for the first 15 years following any increase in face amount of the New Policy. The surrender charge is calculated taking into account the sum of any policy issue charges that would apply during the period from policy termination or full surrender until the end of the 15-year surrender charge period multiplied by 3.75.



- New Policy. The monthly policy charge compensates Minnesota Life for certain administrative expenses it incurs. Currently, the charge is \$8 per month; the charge per month is guaranteed not to exceed \$12 plus \$0.0125 per \$1,000 of face amount of the Policy.

- Old Policies. None assessed.
- New Policy. The policy issue charge compensates Minnesota Life for its expenses of issuing, underwriting and distributing the Policy. The policy issue charge varies based upon a number of factors, including the age, gender, and risk class of the insured. Minnesota Life assesses this charge for the first 15 years following issuance of the Policy and for the first 15 years following an increase in face amount under the Policy. The minimum charge is \$0.01 per \$1,000 of initial face amount or face amount increase, and the maximum charge is \$15.00 per \$1,000 of initial face amount or face amount increase. Applicants note that this charge will be waived on the portion of face amount of a New Policy issued pursuant to the proposed exchange that equals the face amount of the Old Policy at the time of the exchange.

3. Cost of Insurance Charge. The cost of insurance charge compensates Minnesota Life for providing the insurance protection under a Policy. The charge is assessed monthly against actual cash value and is calculated by multiplying the net amount at risk¹⁹ under the Policy by a rate that takes into account a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the insured's age, gender, risk class expenses, policy duration, and profit considerations. Some states may require Minnesota Life to base its rates on "unisex" rather than gender-specific mortality tables. (See "Comparison of Charges" chart in Exhibit B for listing of maximum and minimum cost of insurance rates under the New Policy and Old Policies.)

¹⁹ The “net amount at risk” refers to the death benefit under a policy *minus* the policy value.



- Old Policies.
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. The cost of insurance rate is guaranteed not to exceed the maximum rates set forth in the 1980 CSO Tables.
 - VAL Horizon. The same minimum cost of insurance rates apply to policies issued before October 31, 2008 (using the 1980 CSO Tables) and policies issued after October 31, 2008 (using the 2001 CSO Tables). Different maximum cost of insurance rates apply to VAL Horizon policies issued before October 31, 2008 (using the 1980 CSO Tables) and VAL Horizon policies issued on or after October 31, 2008 (using the 2001 CSO Tables).
- New Policy. The maximum guaranteed cost of insurance rates cannot exceed the maximum rates set forth in the 2001 CSO Tables.

4. Sub-standard Risk Charge/Cash Extra Charge: This charge is characterized as a “Transaction Fee” for VAL ’95 and VAL Horizon. (For a description of this charge, see “*Transaction Fees*” above.)

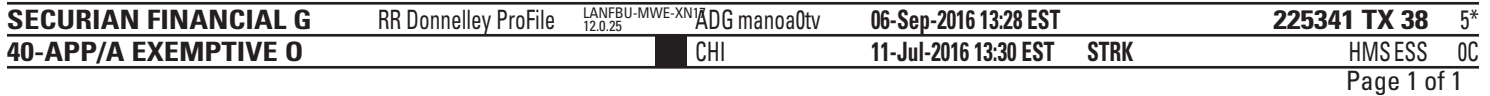
- VAL '87. This charge is assessed against policy cash value. The minimum monthly charge is \$0.01, and the maximum monthly charge is \$22.00, per \$1,000 of face amount.
- New Policy. This charge is a level charge per \$1,000 of face amount. The minimum monthly charge is \$0, and the maximum monthly charge is \$100.00, per \$1,000 of face amount. Minnesota Life assesses this charge only for the period of time necessary to compensate itself for the heightened mortality risk that it bears as a result of an insured's outstanding medical condition, hazardous occupation or activity.

5. Net Policy Loan Interest Charge: This charge represents the difference between the interest Minnesota Life credits on loan account value held as collateral on policy loans and the interest Minnesota Life charges on policy loans.²⁰

- Old Policies.
 - VAL '87 and VAL '95. The maximum rate of interest charged on a policy loans is 8% of the loan amount. The interest credited on a policy loan cannot be less than the interest rate charged on a policy loan *minus* 2%.
 - VAL Horizon. For policies in force for less than 10 years, the net loan interest charge is based on a 1% annual rate of interest. For policies in force for 10 years or more, the net loan interest charge is based on an annual rate of interest of 0.25%.
- New Policy. For policies in force for less than 10 years, the net fixed loan interest rate policy loan charge is based on a 1% rate. For policies in force for 10 years or more, the net fixed loan interest rate policy loan charge is based on an annual rate of interest of 0.1%. The variable interest rate policy loan is dependent upon having accumulation value in the fixed indexed accounts and charges a rate of interest that is tied to the published monthly average of the Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates.

The New Policy and the VAL Horizon Old Policies offer policy loan interest credit rates that are not less than the policy loan interest rate minus 1% per year. Under the New Policy, if the Policy has been in force for 10 years or more, a fixed interest rate policy loan is credited at a rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.10% per year. By contrast, the VAL '87 and VAL '95 Old Policies offer policy loan interest credit rates at not less than the policy loan interest rate minus 2% per year. If certain conditions are met, the loan is credited at a rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.75% per year under VAL '87 and VAL '95 Old Policies, and at a rate equal to the policy loan rate minus 0.25% per year under VAL Horizon.

²⁰ Under the New Policy, Minnesota Life charges a 4% annual rate of interest on fixed interest rate policy loans and uses formula for variable interest rate policy loans. Under the Old Policies, Minnesota Life charges an 8% annual rate of interest on policy loans taken under VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies, and a 5% annual rate of interest on policy loans taken under VAL Horizon policies.



6. Mortality and Expense Risk Charge: The mortality and expense risk charge compensates Minnesota Life for assuming the risks that cost of insurance charges will be insufficient to cover actual mortality experience and that the other charges will not cover Minnesota Life's expenses in connection with the Policy.

- Old Policies. On each valuation date, Minnesota Life assesses a mortality and expense risk charge at an annual rate of 0.50% of the average daily net assets of the Variable Life Account.
- New Policy. Currently, the mortality and expense risk charge is assessed at a monthly rate of 0.025% of the policy accumulation value *minus* the loan account value in the first fifteen policy years; the charge is not currently assessed after the fifteenth policy year. Minnesota Life reserves the right to increase this charge to a maximum monthly rate of 0.075% of the policy accumulation value.

7. Charges for Additional Benefits (Agreements): Minnesota Life also will assess charges for supplemental insurance benefits that may be added to the Policy – e.g., waiver of premium, face amount increase and term insurance. Under the Old Policies, charges for Agreements (and, for VAL '95 and VAL Horizon policies, the sub-standard risk charge) are deducted from premiums to determine the base premium. Under the New Policies, charges for Agreements are deducted monthly from policy accumulation value in the guaranteed interest account the fixed indexed accounts and the sub-accounts on the following basis:

1. First, the monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges are deducted from accumulation value in the guaranteed interest account.

2. If the monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges exceed the accumulation value in the guaranteed interest account, the remaining monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges will be deducted from the Individual VUL Account on a pro-rata basis from the accumulation value in each sub-account. Pro-rata basis means charges will be deducted proportionally from the accumulation value of each sub-account in relation to the total accumulation value of all sub-accounts in the Individual VUL Account.
3. If the monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges exceed the accumulation value in the guaranteed interest account and the Individual VUL Account, the remaining monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges will be deducted from the accumulation value in the interim account.
4. If the monthly policy charges exceed the accumulation value in the guaranteed interest account, the Individual VUL Account and the interim account, the remaining monthly policy charges or policy transaction charges will be deducted from the accumulation value in the fixed indexed accounts on a pro-rata basis from the accumulation value in each segment. Pro-rata basis means charges will be deducted proportionally from the accumulation value of each segment in relation to the total accumulation value of all segments in the fixed indexed accounts. ²¹ (See “Comparison of Charges” chart in Exhibit B for listing of charges for the Agreements available under the New Policy and under the Old Policies.)

²¹

Under the New Policy, policy accumulation value is the sum of the values in the sub-accounts, the guaranteed interest account, the fixed indexed accounts and the loan account.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses. There are daily charges against the underlying fund assets for investment advisory services and operating expenses. These charges are reflected in the net asset values of the underlying fund shares purchased by the sub-accounts.

- Old Policies. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, these charges ranged from 0.46% to 1.95% of average annual underlying fund net assets (before any contractual fee waivers and expense reimbursements).
- New Policy. For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2014, these charges ranged from 0.21% to 1.95% of average annual underlying fund net assets (before contractual fee waivers and expense reimbursements).

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

TERMS OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

Applicants propose to offer eligible owners of the Old Policies the opportunity to exchange the New Policy for their Old Policy by means of an offer of exchange (the “Exchange Offer”). Applicants will make the Exchange Offer available to approximately ~~48,300~~ 47,100 owners of Old Policies (i) who have held their Old Policies for at least ten years, (ii) whose Old Policy was not subject to a premium increase during the three years prior to the date of the exchange, ~~and~~ (iii) whose Old Policy has a current face amount of at least \$10,000, ~~and~~ (iv) whose insured is age 75 or younger.²²

The Exchange Offer will remain open indefinitely until terminated upon two months’ notice. Upon acceptance of the Exchange Offer, a New Policy will be issued with the same face amount as the Old Policy surrendered in the exchange, and the cash value (of the Old Policy) will be applied without the deduction of any charges, as the initial premium for the New Policy.

²² Owners of Old Policies that are close to being “paid up” - i.e., the current death benefit is guaranteed, without further payment of premium, for the life of the insured—may find it advantageous to keep the Old Policy, with its guaranteed death benefit, rather than exchange for a New Policy. Because of fluctuations in performance of investment options and the deduction of policy fees and charges, the New Policy could lapse and terminate without value and provide no death benefit. Under this scenario, the New Policy benefits of flexibility in making premium payments and the guarantee of lower maximum mortality charges (based upon the 2001 CSO Tables versus the 1980 CSO Tables) may not provide additional advantages to such Old Policy owners and, while the Company has decided to allow such exchanges, these exchange requests will be subject to additional suitability review by a policy review committee established for the purpose of reviewing unique sales transactions.



No surrender charge will be deducted on an Old Policy in connection with an exchange, and no premium loads will be deducted from the proceeds of that surrender when those proceeds are applied to the purchase of the New Policy as part of the exchange. In particular, Minnesota Life will waive the policy issue charges applicable to New Policy face amounts that are less than or equal to the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy. Minnesota Life also will waive the surrender charge under the New Policy on any face amount under the New Policy up to the amount of the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy at the time of exchange.

The risk class for a New Policy acquired by exchange will be the one most similar to the risk class for the exchanged Old Policy. New evidence of insurability will not be required as a condition of the exchange unless the policy owner requests a face increase or to add a rider that requires underwriting on the New Policy. The death benefit option under the New Policy immediately after the exchange will be the death benefit option most similar to the death benefit option chosen by the policy owner under the Old Policy.²³

Although the cash value of an Old Policy that is transferred to a New Policy in connection with the exchange is treated as a premium payment made under the New Policy, that amount will not be subject to the premium charge that is assessed under the New Policy. Indeed, no charges will be deducted from the cash value of the Old Policy that is transferred to the New Policy in connection with an exchange.

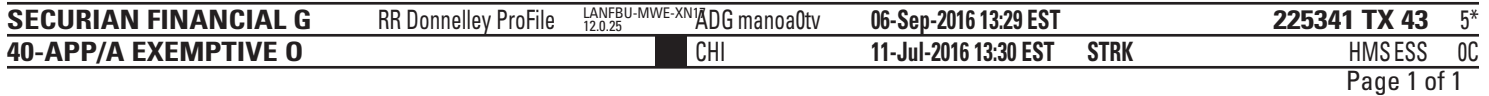
²³ After the first policy year, however, the owner of a New Policy issued pursuant to the proposed exchange can change the death benefit option (to any one of the two death benefit options available under the New Policy) once each policy year.



Supplemental insurance benefits attached to an Old Policy surrendered in an exchange will carry over to the New Policy acquired in the exchange *only if* that additional benefit (or a substantially equivalent supplemental benefit) is available under the New Policies.²⁴ No new evidence of insurability will be required and the charges associated with those supplemental insurance benefits will often be similar, but may also change to reflect differences in the benefits offered before and after the proposed exchange. Supplemental insurance benefits available under the New Policies, but not the Old Policies, may be acquired at the time of the exchange, but may occasion the need for new evidence of insurability.²⁵ Otherwise, supplemental insurance benefits available under the Old Policies, but not the New Policies, and their related charges, if any, will not be carried over to the New Policies.

Loans under an Old Policy must be repaid at or before the time of the exchange. If not repaid before the time of the exchange, then a loan must be repaid at the time of the exchange in cash or with the proceeds of a partial surrender (in the amount of the unpaid loan and interest thereon) of the Old Policy. If a loan is repaid through proceeds of a partial surrender, then the face amount of the New Policy will equal the face amount of the Old Policy immediately following the partial surrender. Any offering materials delivered to the Old Policy owners describing the exchange offer will include the fact that loans must be repaid at or before the time of the exchange and will caution that repayment of a loan by means of a partial surrender could have adverse tax consequences to the New Policy owner. Minnesota Life will waive the partial surrender transaction charge that would otherwise be applicable to a partial surrender made in connection with accepting the exchange offer and that is used solely to pay off an outstanding loan.

24 An owner who exchanges an Old Policy for a New Policy must affirmatively decline continuing (under the New Policy) any
substantially equivalent supplemental insurance benefits that are provided under both the Old Policies and the New Policy.
25 Minnesota Life will require new evidence of insurability if an owner exchanges an Old Policy for a New Policy and elects the
Long Term Care Agreement, the Interest Accumulation Agreement, and the Term Insurance Agreement.



Any remaining suicide clause time period(s) and incontestability time period(s) of an Old Policy will carry over to the New Policy at the time of the exchange. For example, if an Old Policy had a six-month incontestability period remaining (possibly as a result of an underwritten face amount increase eighteen months before the requested exchange) the New Policy will be issued with the remaining six-month incontestability period. Each New Policy issued in the exchange will provide a 30-day free look period that commences on the date of the exchange. (More detail about these time periods under the Old Policies and New Policy is provided in the chart in Exhibit A (“Comparison of the Old Policies and the New Policy – Policy Features”).

To accept the Exchange Offer, an Old Policy owner must return his or her Old Policy (or submit a lost policy statement), and must submit a supplemental application, along with an internal exchange form, that indicates how policy value should be allocated among the investment options of the New Policy. Applicants represent that policy owners who exchange their Old Policies for New Policies will incur no current taxes; the exchanges will constitute tax-free transfers or exchanges pursuant to section 1035 of the Internal Revenue Code.

The date of the exchange will be the valuation date²⁶ that Minnesota Life receives the supplemental application and internal exchange form in good order at the Company's home office. The Company prices unit values under the Old Policies and the New Policy as of the end of each valuation date (typically 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) and, therefore, the cash value of an Old Policy

²⁶ A valuation date is any date on which the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for trading, except for any date specified in the prospectuses for the Old Policies and the New Policies and any day the investment option corresponding to a sub-account does not value its shares. A valuation date ends at the close of trading for the NYSE for that date.





The offer to exchange a New Policy for Old Policies will be made by providing eligible owners of Old Policies with a prospectus for the New Policy, accompanied by a letter explaining the offer and sales literature that compares the Policies (“Offering Communication”). The May 1, 2016 prospectus for each Old Policy ~~will contain~~contains an overview of the offer and will instruct the policy owner to contact his or her agent if the policy owner is interested in the offer.

Minnesota Life will inform agents about the proposed Exchange Offer through the use of materials that are intended for use only by advisors and that will be labeled for “professional advisor use only.” The materials will present an overview of the proposed Exchange Offer and will be used primarily as training materials; the materials will not be distributed or shared with policy owners. Minnesota Life will also provide agents with materials for use with policy owners that describe the availability of the proposed Exchange Offer.

Under normal circumstances, the commission paid for soliciting sales of the New Policy is generally based on the face amount of insurance. Under the proposed Exchange Offer, however, the commission payable to an agent for soliciting the sale of a New Policy through the proposed exchange is capped at \$400. The minimum death benefit payable on a New Policy sold outside of the proposed exchange by an agent will always result in the payment of a commission in excess of \$400. Accordingly, agents will always receive a lower commission for selling a New Policy in connection with the proposed exchange than they would for selling a New Policy outside of the proposed exchange.



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Each Old Policy owner who expresses an interest in the Exchange Offer will be informed of new charges, differences in rates of charges, and differences in the calculation and assessment of charges under the New Policies. The effect on Old Policy owners of certain of these differences can only be ascertained by personalized illustrations, which will be provided to an Old Policy owner at the time the Exchange Offer is made. Consequently, along with the Offering Communication, Old Policy owners will be provided: (i) a prospectus for the New Policy; (ii) personalized illustrations for the New Policy, showing two or more hypothetical gross rates of return²⁷ (including 0% and no rate above 12% and reflecting (with equal prominence) both current and guaranteed charges assessed under the New Policy; (iii) personalized illustrations of the relevant Old Policy showing two or more hypothetical gross rates of return (including 0% and no rate above 12% and reflecting (with equal prominence) both current and guaranteed charges under the relevant Old Policy; and (iv) non-personalized materials explaining, concisely and in “Plain English,” the terms and conditions of the Exchange Offer, as well as additional information about the Exchange Offer – e.g., the material differences between the Old Policies and the New Policies, including a general discussion of charges that are higher under the New Policy.²⁸

²⁷ “Hypothetical gross rates of return” refers to a rate of return that does not take into account the average underlying fund investment operating expenses and current policy charges based on the age, gender and risk classification of the insured.

²⁸ Applicants note that most of the charges that are assessed under each Old Policy and the New Policy – including charges for Agreements offered under the Old Policies and the New Policy, are lower (or are applied at *lower* rates) under the New Policy. With respect to those charges that are higher (or in certain cases only apply) under the New Policy, Applicants represent that:

- the *policy change transaction charge* under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding policy adjustment transaction charge assessed under the Old Policies. Therefore, changes in face amount, death benefit option or risk classification will be more costly. Applicants note that the policy adjustment transaction charge is assessed for changes in premium amounts and in plan of insurance for the Old Policies, and that the policy transaction charge under the New Policy is not assessed under either of those circumstances.
- a *surrender charge* is assessed under the New Policy, but not under the Old Policies. However, the Company will waive this charge on any New Policy issued as a result of the proposed exchange up to the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy. Therefore, for policy owners who exchange an Old Policy for a New Policy, the surrender charge will only apply to face amount increases that occur after the New Policy is issued.
- Although the guaranteed maximum rate for the *monthly policy charge* for the New Policy is higher than that for any of the Old Policies, the current rate for that charge is lower under the New Policy than under the Old Policies.
- There is no counterpart under the Old Policies of the *policy issue charge* that is assessed under the New Policy. Applicants note, however, that this charge will be waived on any New Policy issued as a result of the proposed exchange up to the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy.
- ~~The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under VAL Horizon, but is lower than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under VAL ’87 and VAL ’95. Accordingly, only VAL Horizon policy owners who present a higher level of mortality risk and who exchange their Old Policy for the New Policy will be subject to a higher charge.~~
- ~~The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under VAL Horizon, but is lower than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under VAL ’87 and VAL ’95. Accordingly, only VAL Horizon policy owners who present a higher level of mortality risk and who exchange their Old Policy for the New Policy will be subject to a higher charge.~~
- The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under the Old Contracts Policies and those that who exchange their Old Policy for the New Policy will be subject to a higher charge. It is unlikely that an owner of an Old Policy that has a sub-standard risk charge will benefit from exchanging to the New Policy.
- ~~The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under the Old Contracts and those that exchange their Old Policy for the New Policy will be subject to a higher charge. It is unlikely that an Old Policy that has a sub-standard risk charge will benefit from exchanging to the New Policy.~~
- A policy owner who exchanges an Old Policy for a New Policy and elects an Agreement that is available under the New Policy but was not available under that Old Policy will add to the cost of his/her policy. That election is solely at the discretion of the policy owner and would provide an additional benefit not available under the Old Policy.



POTENTIAL BENEFITS ~~OF~~ AND RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE EXCHANGE

For the reasons set forth below, Applicants believe that the proposed Exchange Offer will benefit owners of Old Policies.

1. Premium Payments. By giving policy owners the flexibility to make premium payments as they determine, the New Policy offers greater investment flexibility than is available under the Old Policies, which call for level scheduled premium payments. Among other things, this flexibility would permit a policy owner to maintain insurance coverage by adjusting the amount of premium payment to accommodate changes in circumstances. The Old Policies, by contrast, *require* that premium payments be made on a prescribed schedule, and failure to pay a scheduled premium will result in lapse of the Old Policy.



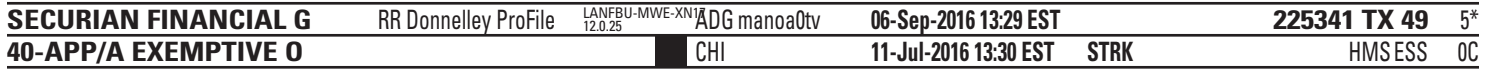
The New Policy offers greater flexibility in the amount of premiums that may be paid. Premium payments under the New Policy must be at least \$50 (\$25 under automated payment plans). By contrast, the Old Policies generally require a minimum annual base premium of at least \$300 (or, for VAL Horizon policies only, \$150 for insureds ages 0-15).

Premium payments made under the New Policy are subject to fewer and lower front-end sales charges than are premium payments under the Old Policies. Accordingly, the New Policy allows for a greater portion of the premiums paid to be allocated to the sub-accounts and the guaranteed interest account than under the Old Policies.²⁹

²⁹ This is because premium payments made under the New Policy are subject to fewer charges than are premium payments under the Old Policies, particularly if a first-year sales load applies. Accordingly, the New Policy allows for a greater portion of the premiums paid (“net premium”) to be allocated to the sub-accounts and the guaranteed interest account than under the Old Policies. It should be noted that Old Policy Cash Value exchanged into the New Policy will not be subject to premium charges, policy issue charges and surrender charges, however, additional New Policy premium payments made after an exchange will be subject to premium charges.

By way of illustration, the portion of a \$10,000 premium payment allocated to sub-accounts and/or the general interest account under the New Policy and each of the Old Policies (with and without a first-year sales load) is calculated as follows.

- Net premium under New Policy = premium paid *minus* premium charge (maximum, 7%)
 - $\$10,000 - (\$10,000 \times 0.05) = \$10,000 - \$500 = \mathbf{\$9,500}$
- Net premium under VAL Horizon = Base premium *minus* sales charge *minus* additional face amount charge *minus* premium charge
 - *Assume:*
 - Base premium = $A - B - C$, where A = premium paid, B = charge(s) for additional benefits (*i.e.*, Agreements), and C = any applicable sub-standard risk charge
 - Single scheduled premium = \$10,000
 - Face amount = \$100,000
 - Maximum first-year sales charge = $(0.44 \times 10,000) = \$4,400$
 - No additional Agreements and no sub-standard risk charge apply
 - Base premium = $\$10,000 - \$0 - \$0 = \$10,000$
 - Maximum additional face amount charge (\$5 per \$1,000 of face amount) = \$500
 - Premium charge $(0.06 \times \$10,000) = \600
 - With first-year sales charge: $\$10,000 - \$4,400 - \$500 - \$600 = \mathbf{\$4,500}$
 - Without first-year sales charge: $\$10,000 - \$0 - \$500 - \$600 = \mathbf{\$8,900}$
- New premium under VAL '87 and VAL '95 = Base premium *minus* sales load charges (including any first-year sales load) *minus* underwriting charge *minus* premium tax charge *minus* face amount guarantee charge
 - *Assume:*
 - Base premium for VAL '87 = Premium paid *minus* charges for additional benefits (*i.e.*, Agreements)
 - Base premium for VAL '95 = $A - B - C$, where A = premium paid, B = charges for additional benefits (*i.e.*, Agreements), and C = any sub-standard risk charge
 - \$10,000 of a single scheduled premium
 - \$100,000 face amount
 - No additional Agreements, and no sub-standard risk charge apply
 - Base premium = $\$10,000 - \$0 - \$0 = \$10,000$ [— \$0, for VAL '95]
 - Sales load = $\$700 (0.07 \times \$10,000)$
 - Maximum first-year sales load $(0.23 \times 10,000) = \$2,300$
 - Maximum underwriting charge $(\$5 \times 100) = \500
 - Premium tax charge $(0.025 \times \$10,000) = \250
 - Face amount guarantee charge $(0.015 \times \$10,000) = \150
 - With first-year sales load: $\$10,000 - (\$700 + \$2,300) - \$500 - \$250 - \$150 = \mathbf{\$6,100}$
 - Without first-year sales load: $\$10,000 - \$700 - \$500 - \$250 - \$150 = \mathbf{\$8,400}$



- Under the New Policy, a single premium charge is deducted—currently 5% of each premium payment (guaranteed to be no more 10% of each premium).
- By contrast, scheduled premium payments under the Old Policies are reduced by charges for supplemental insurance benefits, and for VAL '95 and VAL Horizon, a *substandard risk charge*, to arrive at base premiums. Base premiums for the Old Policies are further reduced by the following charges to determine the amount of premium (“net premium”) that is allocated to the investment options available under an Old Policy.
 - For VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies – a *sales load* of 7% and a *first-year sales load* of up to 23%, a *face amount guarantee charge* of 1.5% and an *underwriting charge* of up to \$5 per \$1000 of face amount assessed ratably from premium payments scheduled to be paid during the first policy year and during the twelve months following a face amount increase would be deducted under the policies.



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- For VAL Horizon policies – a 6% *premium charge* (and a 3% charge on non-repeating premiums) and a *first-year sales load* of up to 44% and an *additional face amount charge* of up to \$5 per \$1000 of face amount assessed ratably from premium payments scheduled to be paid during the first policy year and during the twelve months following a face amount increase would be deducted under the policies.

2. Sub-standard Risk Charge/Cash Extra Charge. The cash extra charge under the New Policy is higher than the corresponding sub-standard risk charge assessed under the Old Contracts Policies. As such, Policy owners whose Policies are subject to the sub-standard risk charge under the Old Policy and desire to exchange their Old Policy for the New Policy will be subject to the higher cash extra charge and it is unlikely that an owner of an Old Policy under these circumstances would benefit from exchanging to the New Policy. There are circumstances, however, where it may be suitable for an Old Policy owner to exchange to the New Policy. For instance, where the insured's health may have improved or the condition or avocation that lead to the cash extra charge is no longer present and the insured is willing to provide evidence of insurability regarding those factors, the cash extra charge may be reduced upon further underwriting.

3. Cost of Insurance Charges. With certain exceptions, the 2001 CSO Table rates are lower than the 1980 CSO Table rates. Moreover, the New Policy uses COI pricing that more accurately reflects the differences in mortality between non-smokers and smokers than either of the Old Policies. As a result, the following differences exist between COI charges for the Old Policies and New Policy:

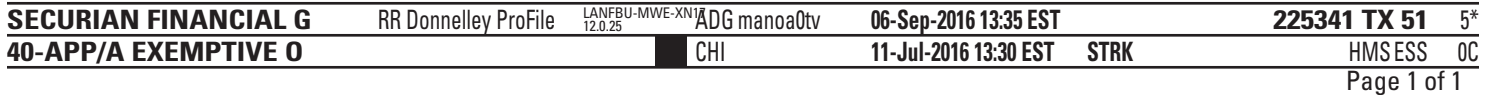
- VAL 87, VAL 95 pre 2001, VAL 95 post 2001, and VAL Horizon Non-smokers will have lower COI under the New Policy than under any of the Old Policies;
 - One exception is that for VAL 87 and VAL 95 Policies issued prior to 2001, Female Non-Smokers will have higher COI under the New Policy than they would have under the their Old Policy.
- For Old Policies where the insured was classified as a Smoker, they will have higher COI under the New Policy.

4. Surrender Charges. Both the Old and the New Policies assess a surrender charge on partial surrenders. The surrender charge applicable under the New Policy for both full and partial surrenders will be waived to the extent that the face amount of the New Policy is equal to or less than the face amount on the exchanged Old Policy. This waiver applies to all premiums paid into the New Policy after the exchange provided the Policy owner does not increase the New Policy face amount in conjunction with or after the exchange. If the Policy owner intends to increase the face amount of the New Policy to an amount in excess of the face amount of the Old Policy, it may not be in their best interest to exchange their Old Policy unless they are willing to incur a surrender charge on those amounts if surrendered within 15 years of increasing the face amount.

5. Annual Unit Value Credit (New Policy)/Asset Credit (VAL Horizon). Under the New Policy, the Company may contribute a credit to cash value in the sub-accounts available under the policy. With the exception of VAL Horizon, under which the Company may contribute a credit to cash value in the sub-accounts as well as the general account investment option available under the policy, no comparable credits are provided under the Old Policies.

Under the New Policy, Minnesota Life may, in its sole discretion, periodically credit the unit value of certain sub-accounts of the Individual VUL Account with an amount equal to a percentage of average annual underlying portfolio assets held by the eligible sub-account. Depending upon the sub-account, the amount of the unit value credit ranges from 0.0% to 0.45% of the average annual underlying fund portfolio assets held by the eligible sub-account, and if provided, would increase a policy owner's accumulation value under the New Policy. When Minnesota Life determines to provide unit value credits to certain sub-accounts under the New Policy, the unit value credit will be provided on a daily basis for such period of time as the Company determines in its sole discretion. Minnesota Life does not assess any fees or charges for unit value credits.

Similarly, under VAL Horizon policies, Minnesota Life may, in its sole discretion, contribute an amount to each policy, known as an "asset credit." For VAL Horizon policies issued using the 1980 CSO Mortality Tables, Minnesota Life may contribute 0.40% (on an annual basis) of the actual cash value in each sub-account and any guaranteed principal account in which a policy owner is



invested. For VAL Horizon policies issued using the 2001 CSO Mortality Tables, the asset credit may range from 0.05% to 0.50% (on an annual basis) of the actual cash value in each sub-account and any guaranteed principal account in which a policy owner is invested. When Minnesota Life determines to provide asset credits under the VAL Horizon policy, the asset credit will be provided once each month for such period of time as the Company determines in its sole discretion.³⁰ Minnesota Life does not assess any fees or charges for asset credits.

No such credits are available under the VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies.

36. Policy Loans. Owners of the New Policy may elect to take a fixed interest rate policy loan or a variable interest rate policy loan. For fixed interest rate policy loans, they may be assessed a net loan policy interest charge at a rate that is always lower than that applicable under the VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies, and is lower than that applicable under the VAL Horizon policies if the New Policy is in force for at least 10 years.

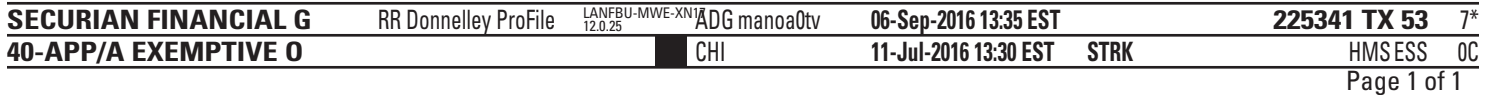
Under the New Policy, for fixed interest rate loans, the Company assesses a net loan interest charge annually, on each policy anniversary, and upon a policy loan transaction, full surrender, policy termination or death of the insured. The net loan interest charged under New Policy fixed interest rate loans depends upon how long the policy has been in force. For a New Policy in force for fewer than 10 years, the net loan interest rate charged is 1% per year. If a New Policy has been in force for ten years or more, the net loan interest rate charged is 0.10% per year.

30 Minnesota Life's decision to provide asset credits under the VAL Horizon policy depends upon a number of factors, including, but not limited to, the level of assets held in the Company's general account, prevailing market interest rates, and anticipated future expenses and anticipated future revenues from variable contract operations. Minnesota Life's anticipated revenues from variable contract operations are derived from variable contract fees and charges, as well as from revenues the Company receives from investment advisers to the underlying funds that are investment options under the VAL Horizon policy for providing administrative, recordkeeping and shareholder services. Revenues from variable contract operations also include revenues that Minnesota Life and its affiliates receive from the investment options under the VAL Horizon policy, and the investment advisers or principal underwriters of those investment options, as reimbursement for the cost of certain distribution or operational services performed for the benefit of the underlying funds.



1. the published monthly average (Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates) as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or its successor for the calendar month ending two months prior to the date the rate of interest for the Policy loan is determined, and
2. the guaranteed interest rate for the Guaranteed Interest Account shown on the Policy data pages, plus one (1) percent per annum.

- For VAL '87 and VAL '95 policies, the rate of the (net) loan interest charge generally can be as much as 2% per year. Depending on the insured's age and how long the policy has been in force, however, the rate of the (net) loan interest charge may be reduced to 0.75% per year.

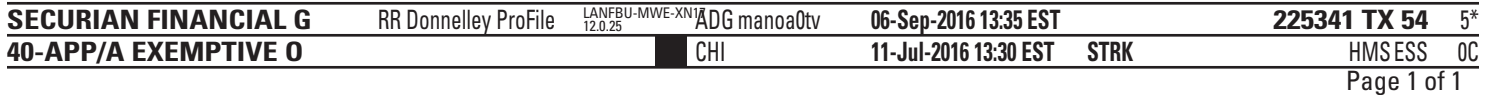


- If a Policy owner who repays a policy loan via partial surrender prior to exchange wishes to increase the face amount to the level before the partial surrender to repay the loan, it is not possible to do so via payment of a premium on the New Policy. Underwriting approval is required to increase the face amount, and if approved, the face amount increase is subject to surrender charges. Policy owners who desire to avoid this face amount reduction should repay the loan in full *prior* to the exchange. If the full amount of the loan is paid prior to the exchange, the face amount is not reduced at the time of the exchange. As a result, the full face amount is not subject to the surrender charge under the New Policy. Finally, a potential tax gain is avoided at the time of the exchange because there is no “deemed” distribution from the Old Policy (under the Internal Revenue Code Section 1035 “boot” rules) at the time of the exchange.

47. Protection Against Policy Lapse. Under the New Policy, by electing the Overloan Protection Agreement, a policy owner may elect protection against policy termination or lapse as a result of taking a policy loan. (See description of the Overloan Protection Agreement in the chart comparing policy features in Exhibit A.) No comparable policy lapse protection is provided under the Old Policies.

58. Death Benefits. Overall, the New Policy offers greater flexibility than the Old Policies for policy owners to tailor their policies through a choice of tests to determine qualification as life insurance for federal tax purposes.

Policy owners who exchange their Old Policy for a New Policy will be required to add the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement, which provides that the New Policy will remain in force even if the accumulation value is not sufficient to cover monthly charges when due, as long as the death benefit guarantee value *minus* any outstanding policy loans is greater than zero. The Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement compares favorably to the guaranteed face amount of insurance under the Old Policies in at least two respects. First, unlike the guaranteed face amount of insurance under the Old Policies, the protection of the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement remains in place even if a policy loan is taken. Second, the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement does not require the payment of scheduled premiums. In addition, a policy owner who elects to exchange an Old Policy for a New Policy will be able to add the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement at the time of the exchange without providing evidence of insurability. Notably, however, there is a charge associated with the Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement under the New Policy that does not exist with the guaranteed face amount of insurance under the Old Policies.



The Old Policies offer guaranteed plans of insurance – *i.e.*, a policy owner who pays scheduled premiums for a set number of years is guaranteed a certain death benefit. If an Old Policy owner wishes to extend the time for which that death benefit amount is guaranteed, then that policy owner must pay additional premium if the cash value of his/her Old Policy has declined. By exchanging an Old Policy for a New Policy, however, a policy owner whose cash value has declined under an Old Policy that is approaching the end of the guaranteed plan of insurance under that policy could secure the same amount of death benefit for a longer period with the cash value of the Old Policy that remains at the time of the exchange and the same premium payment that would have otherwise been paid under the Old Policy.

69. Supplemental Insurance Benefits. Under the New Policy, policy owners have available to them a larger menu of supplemental insurance benefits from which to choose to meet their particular needs than is available under the Old Policies. (The supplemental insurance benefits available under the Old Policies and the New Policy are listed and described more fully in the chart comparing features of the New Policy and Old Policies (Exhibit A) and under the heading “Differences in Supplemental Insurance Benefits.”) More specifically, 14 Agreements are available under the New Policy, including eleven agreements for which there are no counterparts available under the Old Policies:

- *Level Term Insurance Agreement;*
- *Overloan Protection Agreement;*
- *Long Term Care Agreement;*
- *Guaranteed Insurability Option;*
- *Guaranteed Insurability Option for Business;*
- *Waiver of Charges Agreement;*



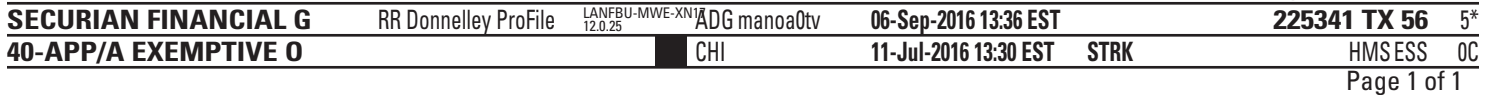
- These eleven Agreements offer supplemental insurance or other policy benefits that consumers have come to expect in the years since the Old Policies were first offered.

SECTION 11 OF THE 1940 ACT

Section 11(a) of the 1940 Act makes it unlawful for any registered open-end investment company, or any principal underwriter for such an investment company, to make an offer to the holder of a security of such investment company, or of any other open-end investment company, to exchange his or her security for a security in the same or another such company on any basis other than the relative net asset values of the respective securities, unless the terms of the offer have first been submitted to and approved by the Commission or are in accordance with Commission rules adopted under Section 11.

Section 11(c) of the 1940 Act provides, as relevant here, that *any* offer of exchange of the securities of a registered unit investment trust for the securities of any other investment company must be approved by the Commission or satisfy applicable rules adopted under Section 11, *regardless of* the basis of the exchange.

The Variable Life Account and the Individual VUL Account are each registered under the 1940 Act as a unit investment trust. Accordingly, the proposed Exchange Offer constitutes an offer of exchange of securities of a registered unit investment trust for securities of another registered unit investment trust. Thus, unless the terms of the proposed Exchange Offer are consistent with those permitted by Commission rule, Applicants may make the proposed Exchange Offer only after the Commission has approved the terms of the offer by an order pursuant to Section 11(a) of the 1940 Act.



Section 11(c) of the 1940 Act requires Commission approval (by order or by rule) of any exchange, regardless of its basis, involving securities issued by a unit investment trust, because investors in unit investment trusts were found by Congress to be particularly vulnerable to switching operations.³⁴ As noted by the Commission, “In order to earn another sales commission, a [unit investment trust] sponsor would often pressure unitholders into exchanging their units for those of another of the sponsor’s trusts.”³⁵

A promoter will organize one investment company. He will sell the securities of this company until they lose their sales appeal. He then organizes another investment company and solicits the security holders of the first company to exchange their shares for the shares of the new company . . . saying, “Well, this new company I have set up is infinitely superior to the original company. I recognized my mistakes that I made in the old company. Why don’t you switch from the first company into the new company.” And in some instances the promoter then organizes a third investment company, and switches the investor from the second company into the third company. Every time he switches the investor, he takes a 9 or 10 percent sales load. Hearings on H.R. 10065 Before a Subcommittee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., 111 (1940) (emphasis added).

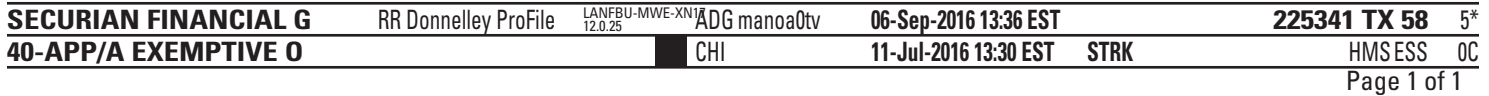
³⁵ 11a-3 Proposing Release, *supra* note 32, at text accompanying note 4 (emphasis added), citing S. Rep. 1775, 76th Cong., 3d Sess., 7-8 (1940); Investment Trust Study, “Fixed and Semifixed Investment Trusts,” 181-82, 209-30 and Appendix Q (1940).



Applicants assert that, because the proposed Exchange Offer for which approval is sought will be based on the relative net asset values or unit values of the interests being exchanged, there is no possibility of the abuse to which Section 11 was directed. Nevertheless, because the proposed Exchange Offer involves a unit investment trust, Section 11(c) makes Section 11(a) inapplicable, regardless of the basis of the exchange.

Rule 11a-2, adopted in 1983 under Section 11 of the 1940 Act, by its express terms, provides blanket Commission approval of certain offers of exchange of one variable annuity contract for another or of one variable life insurance contract for another. Rule 11a-2 permits variable annuity exchanges as long as the only variance from a relative net asset value exchange is an administrative fee disclosed in the registration statement of the offering separate account, and a sales load or sales load differential calculated according to methods prescribed in the rule. However, no exchange is permitted under Rule 11a-2 that involves a variable annuity acquired

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or exchanged that has both a front-end and a deferred sales load. The plain text of Rule 11a-2(b)(2) permits variable life insurance policy exchanges on the basis of relative net asset values of the securities exchanged, except the offering account may deduct an administrative fee at the time of exchange. Although the conditions required by Rule 11a-2 for variable life insurance policies are less extensive than those for variable annuities, there is Commission language in the release adopting Rule 11a-2 that suggests that the rule may have been intended to permit only exchanges of funding options within a single variable life insurance policy but not the exchange of one such policy for another.³⁷ Because of the uncertainty as to the relief accorded by Rule 11a-2 for variable life insurance policies, Applicants can not rely on that Rule even though the proposed exchange would satisfy the substantive provisions of that Rule.

Rule 11a-3 takes a similar approach to that of Rule 11a-2. As with Rule 11a-2, the focus of Rule 11a-3 is primarily on sales or administrative charges that would be incurred by investors for effecting exchanges. The terms of the proposed offer are consistent with the Commission's approach in Rule 11a-3, to the extent that no additional sales charges will be incurred in connection with the exchange and no administrative fee will be charged to effect the exchange. However, because the investment company involved in the proposed exchange is a registered separate account and is organized as a unit investment trust rather than a management investment company, Applicants can not rely upon Rule 11a-3 even though the proposed exchange would satisfy the substantive provisions of that Rule.

TERMS OF THE EXCHANGE OFFER

The terms of the proposed Exchange Offer do not present the abuses against which Section 11 was intended to protect. No additional sales load or other fee will be imposed at the time of exchange, other than charges related to additional new premium payment at the time of exchange.

³⁷ Investment Company Act Release No. 13407 (July 28, 1983) at “(2) Exchange Offers by Variable Life Insurance Separate Accounts.”



- the policy issue charge on any face amount under the New Policy up to the amount of the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy at the time of exchange;
- the premium charge on the net cash value of the Old Policy that is transferred to the New Policy in connection with the exchange; and
- the surrender charge under the New Policy up to the amount of the face amount of the exchanged Old Policy at the time of exchange.

Further, the policy accumulation value (net of any policy indebtedness) and death benefit of a New Policy acquired in the proposed exchange will be the same immediately after the exchange as that of the Old Policy immediately prior to the exchange (unless there is an underwritten face increase). Accordingly, the exchanges, in effect, will be relative net asset value exchanges that would be permitted under Section 11(a) if the Variable Life Account and Individual VUL Account were registered as management investment companies rather than as unit investment trusts.

For the reasons set forth above, Applicants may not rely on either Rule 11a-2 or 11a-3. Nevertheless, Applicants submit that the terms of the proposed Exchange Offer are consistent with the legislative intent of Section 11 because, among other reasons, the exchange has not been proposed solely for the purpose of exacting additional selling charges and profits from investors by switching them from one security to another. Further, although Rule 11a-2 does not apply in these circumstances, the proposed Exchange Offer would satisfy the requirements of Rule 11a-2 inasmuch as (i) the exchange would be based on the relative net asset values or unit values of the interests being exchanged, (ii) all front-end sales loads will be waived, and (iii) no contingent deferred sales loads apply. In summary:

- The cash value and face amount of a New Policy will be no lower immediately after the exchange than the cash value and face amount of the exchanged Old Policy immediately prior to the exchange (unless a loan is repaid by applying a portion of the partial surrender proceeds at the time of the exchange).
- No additional sales load or other charges will be imposed at the time of exchange.
- No evidence of insurability will be required as a condition of the exchange.



- Owners of the Old Policies will receive sufficient information to determine which policy best meets their needs. The description of the proposed Exchange Offer in the Old Policy prospectus and non-personalized materials provided to Old Policy owners will provide full disclosure of the material differences between the Old Policy and New Policy. Each Old Policy owner will be provided, at no charge, personalized hypothetical illustrations that compares his/her Old Policy to the New Policy. For most policy owners, the New Policy should be less expensive than the Old Policy.

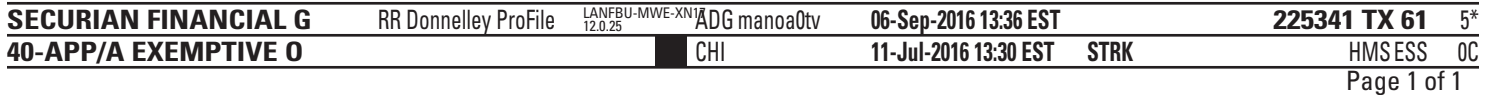
In addition, Applicants believe that permitting policy owners to evaluate the relative merits of the proposed Exchange Offer and to select the policy that best suits their circumstances and preferences fosters competition and is consistent with the public interest and the protection of investors. Accordingly, not only is the proposed Exchange Offer consistent with the protections afforded by Section 11 of the 1940 Act and the rules promulgated thereunder, but approval of the terms of the proposed Exchange Offer is necessary or appropriate in the public interest and consistent with the protection of investors and the purposes fairly intended by the policies and provisions of the 1940 Act.³⁸

PRECEDENT

Prior Section 11 applications involving the exchange of one variable life insurance policy for another have relied upon the absence of duplication of sales loads and administrative fees for effecting exchanges to have those applications granted.³⁹

³⁸ Applicants note that the public policy underlying Section 11 of the 1940 Act may be inferred from Section 1(b)(1) of the 1940 Act that provides, in relevant part, that the national public interest and the interest of investors are adversely affected when investors “purchase, . . . exchange, . . . sell or surrender securities issued by investment companies without adequate, accurate, and explicit information, fairly presented concerning the character of such securities” To this end, Minnesota Life will provide owners of Old Policies with comparative information about the variable policies involved in the exchange so that the eligible owners of the Old Policies can make an informed decision about whether to take advantage of the exchange offer being made to them.

³⁹ See, e.g., Principal Life Insurance Company, Investment Company Act Release Nos. 27471 (Aug. 29, 2006) (notice) and 27499 (Sept. 9, 2006) (order) (no sales load or other fee was imposed at time of exchange, other than charges related to new underwriting for certain optional benefit riders, an improvement of underwriting classification, or a face amount increase); New England Life Insurance Co., Investment Company Act Release Nos. 26836 (Apr. 21, 2005) (notice) and 26869 (May 13, 2005) (order) (no sales load or administrative charge was imposed at time of exchange, however, a surrender charge applied to acquired contracts to discourage owners of exchanged contracts from participating in



Applicants agree to the following conditions:

1. The Offering Communication prepared in connection with the Exchange Offer will contain concise, plain English statements: (i) that the Exchange Offer is suitable only for policy owners who expect to hold the New Policy as a long-term investment; (ii) about the circumstances under which an Old Policy owner might be worse off after accepting the exchange offer including those identified under the section entitled “Potential Benefits and Risks Associated With the Exchange”; (iii) identifying the features, charges, and investment options that may be less advantageous to a policy owner under the New Policy than under the Old Policy held by that policy owner; and (iv) Minnesota Life reserves the right to terminate the Exchange Offer at any time.

2. The Offering Communication will disclose in concise, plain English each aspect of the New Policy that could make owning it less favorable (to policy owners) than owning the Old Policies.

3. Minnesota Life, either directly or through its registered representatives, will send an Offering Communication to eligible owners of Old Policies who are interested in learning more about the proposed Exchange Offer. An owner of an Old Policy choosing to exchange his/her policy for a New Policy will then complete and sign an internal exchange form and an application

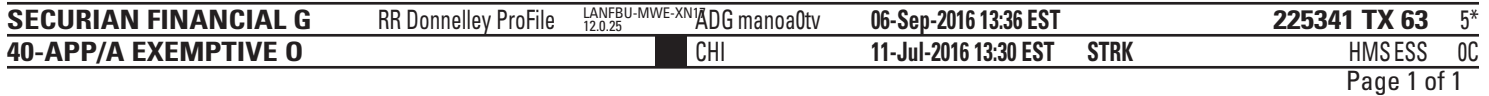
exchange offer solely to avoid or significantly reduce applicable surrender charges) ; Minnesota Life Ins. Co., Investment Company Act Release Nos. 25766 (Oct. 8, 2002) (notice) and 25793 (Nov. 4, 2002) (order) (where the exchanged contracts had a front-end sales load, no sales load was assessed in connection with the exchange); The Minnesota Mutual Life Ins. Co., Investment Company Act Release Nos. 22066 (July 11, 1996) (notice) and 22124 (Aug. 7, 1996) (order) (no charge, administrative or otherwise, assessed in connection with exchange, and no sales charge imposed on contract value transferred from exchanged contracts to acquired contracts in connection with exchange); and Manufacturers Life Ins. Co. of Am., Investment Company Act Release Nos. 17831 (Oct. 30, 1990) (notice) and 17882 (Nov. 28, 1990) (order) (no direct or deferred sales charges imposed on cash values rolled over from exchanged contracts to acquired contracts where the exchanged contracts had front-end sales load, and no deferred sales load imposed in connection with payments under acquired contracts except in connection with surrender following an increase in face amount).



for a New Policy, and return both documents to Minnesota Life. The internal exchange form will prominently state, in concise, plain English, the statements required in condition 1 above. If the internal exchange form is more than two pages long, then Minnesota Life will use a separate document to obtain policy owner acknowledgment of the statements required in condition 1 above.

4. Minnesota Life will maintain the following separately identifiable records in an easily accessible place for the time periods specified below in this condition 4 for review by the Commission upon request:

- (i) records showing the level of exchange activity and how it relates to the total number of owners of Old Policies eligible to exchange (quarterly as a percentage of the number eligible);
- (ii) copies of any form of client communication (e.g., an updated prospectus or prospectus supplement) announcing the Exchange Offer, any offering communication that describes the terms and conditions of, and other information regarding, the Exchange Offer, any notice prepared announcing the Company's decision to terminate the Exchange Offer, and other written materials or scripts for presentations by registered representatives regarding the Exchange Offer that Minnesota Life either prepares or approves, including the dates that such materials were used;
- (iii) records containing information about: each exchange transaction that occurs, including the name of the policy owner, the Old Policy and New Policy policy numbers; the name of the registered representative soliciting the exchange; commission paid; the internal exchange form (and the separate document, if any, used to obtain the acknowledgement of the owner of an Old Policy of the caveats





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resolutions remain in effect. Pursuant to Rule 0-2(c), copies of the resolutions authorizing the officers of the Applicants to sign and file the Application are attached to the Application as Exhibits C, D and E hereto. Statements of Authorization and Verification required by Rule 0-2(d) under the 1940 Act with respect to the filing of this Application by each Applicant are attached hereto.



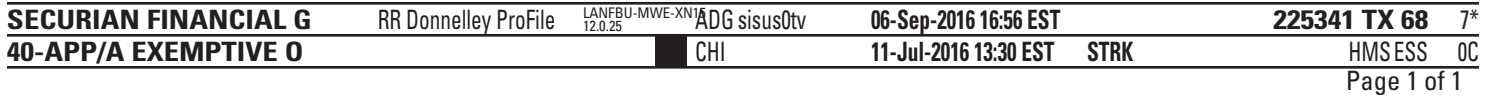
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Page 1 of 1						

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Investment Company Act of 1940, Securian Financial Services has caused this application to be signed on its behalf in the city of St. Paul in the State of Minnesota on the ~~29th~~^{7th} day of ~~January~~^{July}~~September~~, 2016.

SECURIAN FINANCIAL SERVICES, INC.

/s/ George I. Connolly
By: George I. Connolly
Title: President Securian Financial Services, Inc.



The following exhibits were previously filed with the original Application on January 29, 2016.~~August 22, 2013.~~

- Certificate of Secretary for the following resolutions:
 - ~~Variable Annuity Account (formerly Separate Account II) (September 4, 1984)~~
 - Minnesota Life Variable Life Account (October 21, 1985)
 - Minnesota Life Individual Variable Universal Life Account (June 11, 2007)

- Certificate of Resolutions Authorizing Officer of Securian Financial Services, Inc.
- Unanimous Written Action of the Board of Directors of Securian Financial Services, Inc.

- ~~Minnesota Life Variable Universal Life Account (August 8, 1994)~~
- ~~Group Variable Universal Life Account (formerly Separate Account 260) (June 11, 2013)~~
- ~~Variable Universal Life Account II (June 11, 2013)~~

- ~~Certificate of Secretary for resolutions of Securian Life Variable Universal Life Account (December 1, 2004)~~

~~• Certificate of Secretary for resolutions adopted on July 25, 2013~~



The undersigned states that he has duly executed the attached application dated ~~January 29, 2016~~ September 7, 2016, for and on behalf of Minnesota Life Insurance Company, Minnesota Life Variable Life Account and Minnesota Life Individual Variable Universal Life Account; that he is Senior Vice President and General Counsel of Minnesota Life Insurance Company; and that all action by shareholders, directors, and other bodies necessary to authorize the undersigned to execute and file this application have been taken. The undersigned further says that he is familiar with this application, and the contents thereof, and that the facts therein set forth are true to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.

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The following chart summarizes important information about the policy features (including the supplemental insurance benefits referred to as Agreements) available under the VAL '87, VAL '95, VAL Horizon, and VUL Defender policies.

Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
<i>Maximum Issue Age</i>	85		90	75 (93 for policies issued in connection with this Exchange Offer)
<i>Minimum Initial Face Amount</i>	\$50,000		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$25,000 (\$10,000 if insured is age 0-15) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$100,000 \$10,000 if the result of an internal exchange
<i>Minimum Premium</i>	Base premium must be at least \$300 annually		Base premium must be at least \$300 annually (\$150 if insured is age 0-15)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No minimum annual premium payment requirement Each premium payment must be at least \$50 (\$25 if under an automated payment plan)
<i>Policy Premiums</i>	Level base premium for specified period, for the life of the insured or until the policy becomes paid up			Flexible premiums
<i>Asset Credit (VAL Horizon)/Annual Unit Value Credit (VUL Defender)</i>	N/A	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount that Minnesota Life may contribute to each Policy For Policies issued using the 1980 CSO Tables, 0.40% of the actual cash value in each sub-account or in the guaranteed principal account For Policies issued using the 2001 CSO Tables, 0.05% to 0.50% of the actual cash value in a sub-account or in the guaranteed principal account 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An amount Minnesota Life may apply to each sub-account Depending on the sub-account, the amount credited ranges from 0.0% to 0.45% of average annual portfolio assets held by the sub-account

Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Definition of Life Insurance Method	Cash Value Accumulation test		Guideline Premium test	Cash Value Accumulation test or Guideline Premium test chosen at Policy issue
Death Benefit Options	<u>Cash Option:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Current face amount at the time of the insured's deathThe death benefit will not vary unless the policy value exceeds the net single premium for then-current face amount. At that time, the death benefit will be the greater of the face amount of the Policy or the amount of insurance that could be purchased at the date of the insured's death by using the policy value as a new single premium		<u>Cash Option:</u> <p>Current face amount at time of insured's death unless the benefit needs to be increased to satisfy the definition of insurance</p>	<u>Level Option:</u> <p>Current face amount at time of insured's death unless the benefit needs to be increased to satisfy the definition of insurance</p>
Death Benefit Options (cont'd)	<u>Protection Option:</u> <p>Current face amount or, if the policy value is greater than the tabular cash value at the date of the insured's death, then the current face amount plus an additional amount of insurance that could be purchased by using that difference between the policy value and tabular cash value as a net single premium</p>	<u>Protection Option:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Before the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70</u>, the amount of the death benefit equals the policy value plus the larger of: (a) the then current face amount at the time of the insured's death; and (b) the amount of insurance that could be purchased using the policy value as a net single premium<u>At the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70 (under VAL '95 only)</u>, ML Minnesota Life will automatically	<u>Protection Option:</u> <p>Current face amount plus the policy value unless the benefit needs to be increased to satisfy the definition of life insurance</p>	<u>Increasing Option:</u> <p>Current face amount plus the accumulation value, unless the benefit needs to be increased to satisfy the definition of life insurance</p>



Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
		<div>adjust the face amount of the policy to equal the death benefit immediately preceding the adjustment, and convert the death benefit option to the cash option</div> <div><div>•</div><div><div><div>After the policy anniversary nearest the insured's age 70 (under amended VAL '95 only) – The amount of the death benefit equals (a) the current face amount at the time of the insured's death or (b) if the policy value is greater than the tabular cash value at the date of the insured's death, then the current face amount plus an additional amount of insurance that could be purchased by using that difference between actual cash value and the tabular cash value as a net single premium</div></div></div></div>		
Guaranteed Death Benefits		<div><div>•</div><div>Every policy provides a guaranteed face amount of insurance (as shown on the policy specification page) so long as there is no policy indebtedness and all scheduled premiums have been paid</div></div> <div><div>•</div><div>Within broad ranges, the Policy owner has the right to change the guaranteed face amount and/or scheduled premium to alter the guarantee face amount<u>provided</u></div></div>		<div><div>•</div><div>No explicit death benefit guarantee provided</div></div> <div><div>•</div><div>Secondary death benefit guarantee available through an additional agreement</div></div>



Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
<i>General Account Investment Option</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum annual interest rate payable, 4% 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimum annual interest rate payable, 322% • Two indexed account options
<i>Separate Account Options</i>	Diversified offering of 70 sub-accounts managed by 18 different entities			Diversified offering of 20 sub-accounts managed by 9 different entities
<i>Free Look Period</i>	Later of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ten days after Policy owner receives policy; • 45 days after Policy owner has signed the application, or • ten days after Minnesota Life mails Policy owner a notice of Policy owners' right of withdrawal 			30 days after Policy owner receives policy
<i>Policy Loan Interest Rate</i>	8% annual rate of interest, in arrears		5% annual rate of interest, in arrears	<i>Fixed Interest Rate Policy Loan:</i> 4% annual rate of interest, in arrears for fixed rate interest loans. <i>Variable Interest Rate Policy Loan:</i> Variable interest rate loans are only available for accumulation value allocated to either of the two fixed indexed accounts. Interest is charged in arrears and the rate charged is the greater of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The published monthly average (Moody's Corporate Bond Yield Average-Monthly Average Corporates) as published by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. or its successor for the calendar month ending two months prior to the date the rate of interest for the Policy loan is determined, and

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Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Automatic Increase in Face Amount Provisions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Policy Enhancement Agreement (“PEA”) and Cost of Living Agreement (“COL”): Provide for increases in the face amount, without evidence of insurability and helps Policy owner maintain the purchasing power of the protection provided by the Policy; PEA requires an additional premium, COL does not; PEA and COL may not be used in combinationOn each policy anniversary, the PEA provides for an increase in the face amount by a specified percent, between 3% and 10%, which is chosen by the policy owner when applying for the benefitIf a policy owner does not select the PEA, then Minnesota Life will issue the policy with a COL, which provides for a face amount increase equal to the percentage increase in the consumer price index during the previous three years, provided that the policy owner has not made a face amount adjustment during that timeFace Amount Increase Agreement: Provides for increases in face amount, without evidence of insurability, at specified ages of the insured; requires an additional premium		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Inflation Agreement: Requires an additional premium and provides for a face amount increase without evidence of insurability equal to twice the percentage increase in the consumer price index during the previous three years, subject to a maximum increase in face amount of \$100,000Face Amount Increase Agreement: Provides for increases in face amount, without evidence of insurability, at specified ages of the insured; requires an additional premium	<ul style="list-style-type: none">For Variable interest rate loans the amount credited is determined by the index returnGuaranteed Insurability Option Agreement: Provides for increases in face amount at specified ages of the insured without additional evidence of insurability;⁴¹ there is a monthly charge for this Agreement

⁴¹ The specified dates occur on the policy anniversary nearest to the insured’s birthday at ages 22, 25, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 40. A policy owner can purchase additional amounts of insurance coverage under this Agreement on other specified dates, referred to as “alternative option dates” – e.g., if the insured marries, experiences the birth or the adoption of a child – as well.



Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
<i>Other Additional Agreements</i>	<p><u>Waiver of Premium Agreement:</u> Requires an additional premium and provides for the payment of policy premium in the event of the insured's disability</p>			<p><u>Waiver of Premium Agreement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides for the payment of premium in the event of the insured's disability; there is a monthly charge for this Agreement Not available if Waiver of Charges Agreement is elected <p><u>Waiver of Charges Agreement:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waives charges in the event of the insured's disability; there is a monthly charge for this Agreement Not available is Waiver of Premium Agreement is elected
	<p><u>Survivorship Life Agreement:</u> Requires an additional premium and allows Policy owner to purchase a specified amount of additional insurance, without evidence of insurability, at the death of another person designated by the policy owner</p>	<p><u>Business Continuation Agreement:</u> Requires an additional premium and allows Policy owner to purchase a specified amount of additional insurance, without evidence of insurability, at the death of another person designated by the policy owner</p>		N/A
	<p><u>Family Term Rider:</u> Requires an additional premium and provides a fixed amount of insurance on children of an insured</p>	<p><u>Childrens Term Insurance— Agreement:</u> Provides a fixed amount of insurance on children of an insured up to the first anniversary of the Agreement on or following the child's 25th birthday; there is a monthly charge for this Agreement</p>		

Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
	<u>Exchange of Insureds Agreement:</u> Requires no additional premium and allows for the transfer of existing insurance coverage to another insured within a business setting			N/A
	<u>Accelerated Benefits Agreement:</u> Allows Policy owner to receive a significant portion of the Policy's death benefit if the insured develops a terminal condition as a result of sickness or injury; for Old Policies, the Accelerated Benefits Agreement is issued on all policies to individual insureds and requires no additional premium; for New Policy, is available only at issue and after first policy anniversary, without underwriting approval			
	<u>Extended Maturity Agreement:</u> provides for the continuation of the Policy beyond the maturity age of the insured; does not require an additional premium			N/A
	N/A	N/A	<u>Early Values Agreement:</u> Waives a portion of the policy charges in the first policy year; requires an additional premium, payable for 10 policy years	N/A
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Death Benefit Guarantee Flex Agreement:</u> Provides that the Policy will remain in force even if the accumulation value is exhausted, as long as the Death Benefit Guarantee value less any policy loan is positive; there is a monthly charge for this Agreement
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Level Term Insurance Agreement:</u> Provides additional level term insurance coverage on the life of the insured; there is a monthly charge for this Agreement
	N/A	N/A	N/A	<u>Overloan Protection Agreement:</u> Provides that the Policy will not



<i>Dividends</i>	For participating Policies, a share of Minnesota Life's divisible surplus may be payable to the Policy owner			N/A	N/A
<i>Minimum Interest Payable on Single Sum Death Proceeds</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4% annual rate of interest Additional interest earnings, if any, on deposits under a settlement option are payable as determined by Minnesota Life 	3% annual rate of interest	3% annual rate of interest	1% annual rate of interest	Should this be the guaranteed settlement option rate?
<i>Minimum Interest Payable Under Settlement Options</i>	4% annual rate of interest	3% annual rate of interest	3% annual rate of interest	1% annual rate of interest	
<i>Deferral of Policy Payments</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policy payments may be deferred, including policy loans, for up to six months from date of request 	(Same as VAL '87, except a 3% annual rate of interest is paid)			

Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
	If a payment other than a policy loan payment is deferred for more than 31 days, then a 4% annual rate of interest would be paid for as long as the payment remains postponed			
Suicide Clause Time Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of original policy date, then Minnesota Life's liability will be limited to the amount of premiums paidIn the event of a face amount increase for which evidence of insurability is required, if the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of the effective date of such increase, Minnesota Life's liability with respect to the amount of the increase will be limited to the amount of premiums paid for such increase		<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of the original policy date, then Minnesota Life's liability will be limited to the amount of premiums paidIn the event of policy adjustment, reinstatement or any other policy change for which evidence of insurability is required, if the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of the effective date of such policy adjustment, reinstatement or any other policy change, then Minnesota Life's liability with respect to such policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change will be limited to the premiums paid for such policy adjustment, reinstatement or any other policy change	<ul style="list-style-type: none">If the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of the original policy date, then Minnesota Life's liability will be limited to the amount of premiums paid minus the sum of any policy loan, any unpaid loan interest and any partial surrendersIn the event of policy change or reinstatement for which evidence of insurability is required, if the insured dies by suicide within 2 years of the effective date of such policy change or reinstatement, Minnesota Life's liability with respect to such policy change or reinstatement will be limited to the portion of monthly charges associated with such policy change or reinstatement



Policy Feature	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Incontestability Time Period	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minnesota Life cannot contest the policy, except in case of fraud or nonpayment of premium, once the policy has been in force for 2 years after the original policy dateIn the event of a face amount increase that required evidence of insurability, Minnesota Life cannot contest that increase (with respect to information provided at the time of the increase) 2 years after effective date of face amount increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minnesota Life cannot contest the policy, except in case of fraud or nonpayment of premium, once the policy has been in force for 2 years after the original policy dateIn the event of a policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change that required evidence of insurability, Minnesota Life cannot contest such policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change (with respect to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Minnesota Life cannot contest the policy, except in case of fraud or nonpayment of premium, once the policy has been in force for 2 years after the original policy dateIn the event of a policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change that required evidence of insurability, Minnesota Life cannot contest such policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change (with respect to information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Where a New Policy is issued in exchange for an Old Policy, a new 2 year time period, during which Minnesota Life's liability may be limited as a result of the suicide of an insured ("Suicide Clause Time Period"), <u>will not</u> commence. However, any time remaining under a Suicide Clause Time Period from the Old Policy will carry over to the New Policy.Minnesota Life cannot contest the policy, except in case of fraud, once the policy has been in force for 2 years after the original policy dateIn the event of policy change or reinstatement that required evidence of insurability, Minnesota Life cannot contest such policy change or reinstatement with respect to information provided more than 2 years from the effective date of policy change or reinstatementWhere a New Policy is issued in exchange for an Old Policy, a



<u>Policy Feature</u>	<u>VAL '87 (Old Policy)</u>	<u>VAL '95 (Old Policy)</u>	<u>VAL Horizon (Old Policy)</u>	<u>VUL Defender (New Policy)</u>
			provided at the time of the policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change) 2 years after the effective date of such policy adjustment, reinstatement or other policy change	new 2 year time period, during which Minnesota Life may contest the policy or policy change or reinstatement (“Incontestability Time Period”), <u>will not</u> commence. However, any time remaining under an Incontestability Time Period from the Old Policy will carry over to the New Policy.



The following chart summarizes important information about the charges that are assessed under the VAL '87, VAL '95, VAL Horizon, and VUL Defender policies.

Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
	<u>Transaction Fees</u>			
<i>First-Year Sales Load/Sales Charge</i>	Maximum charge = 23% of base premium payable in first 12 months of policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase		Maximum charge = 44% of base premium payable in first 12 months of policy, and for the first 12 months after a premium increase	N/A
<i>Sales Load/Premium Charge</i>	7% of base premiums deducted upon payment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6% of base premiums deducted upon payment (<i>i.e.</i>, does not apply to premiums for additional agreements, <i>see</i> below); currently 3% of non-repeating premiums Premium charge is designed to cover certain cost of distribution and administrative expenses and certain taxes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Currently 5% of all premiums deducted upon payment; guaranteed not to exceed 10% Premium charge is designed to cover certain cost of distribution and administrative expenses and certain taxes
<i>Premium Tax Charge</i>	2.5% of each base premium and each non-repeating premium; deducted upon payment of premium		(<i>See</i> “Premium Charge” above)	(<i>See</i> “Premium Charge” above)
<i>Underwriting Charge/Additional Face Amount</i>	Maximum charge = \$5 per \$1,000 of face amount; assessed upon base premium payable in first 12 months of policy, and upon an increase in base premium for 12 months following a premium increase			N/A



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Policy Adjustment Transaction/Policy Change Transaction Charge	Up to \$25 per policy adjustment (e.g., change in premium, face amount, or plan of insurance)		Up to \$25 per policy adjustment (e.g., change in premium, face amount, death benefit option, or plan of insurance)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Currently \$60 per policy change deducted at time of change in face amount, death benefit option or risk classificationGuaranteed not to exceed \$100
Partial Surrender Transaction Charge	Lesser of \$25 or 2% of the amount surrendered; deducted upon partial surrender		Lesser of \$25 or 2% of the amount surrendered; deducted upon partial surrender	
Transfer Transaction Charge	Up to \$10 for transfer		Up to \$25 per transfer. Currently no Transfer Transaction charge is assessed	Up to \$25 per transfer. Currently no Transfer Transaction charge is assessed
Face Amount Guarantee Charge	1.5% of base premiums; deducted upon payment		N/A	
Sub-standard Risk Charge/Cash Extra Charge	(See "Periodic Charges" below)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deducted from premium paymentMaximum charge = \$260 per \$1,000 of face amountMinimum charge = \$0.08 per \$1,000 of face amount	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Deducted upon premium paymentMaximum charge = \$381.80 per \$1,000 of face amount annuallyMinimum charge = \$0.14 per \$1,000 of face amount annually	(See "Periodic Charges" below)
Returned Check Transaction Charge	N/A	N/A	\$25 for each returned check (currently waived)	N/A
Exchange Administrative Charge	N/A		\$200 at issue of internal exchange	N/A



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
<i>Surrender Charge</i>		N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed upon policy termination or upon full surrender of the policy within the first 15 policy years or within the first fifteen years following an increase in face amount Charge waived on policies issued as a result of an internal exchange for the face amount of the exchanged contracts 3.75 multiplied by the sum of any remaining Policy Issue Charges for the initial face amount or the face amount increase, as applicable, measured from the policy termination or full surrender to the end of the fifteen-year surrender charge period
<u>Periodic Charges</u>				
<i>Administration Charge/Monthly Policy Charge (deducted from policy value)</i>	\$5 per month		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly charge Guaranteed charge not to exceed \$10 + \$0.03 per \$1000 of face amount per month Current charge = \$8 + \$0.02 per \$1000 of face amount per month (for Policy based on 1980 Commissioners Standard Ordinary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monthly charge Current charge = \$8 Guaranteed not to exceed \$12 plus \$0.0125 per thousand of face amount

Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
			Mortality Tables (“1980 CSO Tables”)) and \$10 + \$0.02 per \$1000 of face amount per month (for Policy based on the 2001 Commissioners Standard Ordinary Mortality Tables (“2001 CSO Tables”))	
<i>Policy Issue Charge (deducted from policy value)</i>		N/A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessed monthly for the first 15 years after issue or following a face increase Varies by age, gender and risk class of insured Maximum charge = \$0.55 per \$1,000 of initial face amount or face amount increase Minimum charge = \$0.07 per \$1,000 of initial face amount or face amount increase Waived on policies issued as a result of an internal exchange for the face amount of the exchanged contracts



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Cost of Insurance Charge (deducted from policy value)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly chargeVaries with the insured's age and risk class of the insured, and the duration, face amount and premium level of the policyMaximum charge = \$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskMinimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskNot to exceed the maximum charges for mortality derived from the 1980 CSO Tables		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly chargeVaries with the insured's age and risk class of the insured, and the duration, face amount and premium level of the policyMaximum charge = \$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskMinimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskNot to exceed the maximum rates for mortality derived from the 1980 CSO Tables (for policies issued before October 31, 2008), and the 2001 CSO Table (for Policies issued on or after October 31, 2008); (there are 2 versions of this policy, with the only significant difference being the applicable guaranteed mortality tables)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly chargeVaries with the insured's age, gender and risk class, and the face amount of the insuredMaximum charge = \$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskMinimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at riskNot to exceed the maximum charges for mortality derived from the 2001 CSO Tables
Sub-standard Risk Charge/Cash Extra Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly chargeMaximum charge = \$22 per \$1,000 of face amountMinimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 of face amount	(See "Transaction Fees" above)	(See "Transaction Fees" above)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monthly charge (deducted for the period of time necessary to compensate Minnesota Life for the heightened risk associated with the insured's medical condition, hazardous occupation or activity)

Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none">Maximum charge = \$100 per \$1,000 of face amountMinimum charge = \$0
Net Policy Loan Interest Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual charge representing the difference between interest credited on loan account value held as collateral on policy loans and interest charged on policy loansCharge may also be assessed at time of policy adjustment, surrender, lapse or policy loan transactionMaximum rate of interest charged on a policy loan = 8% of loan amountInterest credited on a policy loan cannot be less than the interest rate charged on policy loan minus 2%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charge representing the difference between interest credited on loan account value held as collateral on policy loans and interest charged on policy loansAssessed annually and upon policy adjustment, surrender, lapse, or policy loan transactionFor policies in force less than 10 years, 1.0%For policies in force for more than 10 years, 0.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charge representing the difference between interest credited on loan account value held as collateral on policy loans and interest charged on policy loansAssessed annually and upon policy adjustment, surrender, lapse, or policy loan transactionFor policies in force less than 10 years, 1.0%For policies in force for more than 10 years, 0.25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Annual charge representing the difference between interest credited on loan account value held as collateral for policy loans and interest charged on policy loansCharge may also be assessed at time of policy adjustment, surrender, lapse or policy loan transactionFor policies in force less than 10 years, 1.0%For policies in force for more than 10 years, 0.1%Monthly chargeCurrent monthly rate = 0.025% (on an annual basis 0.30%) of policy accumulation value for policy years 1-15, and no charge thereafterGuaranteed not to exceed monthly rate of 0.075% (on an annual basis 0.9%) of policy accumulation value
Mortality and Expense Risk Charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Daily chargeAnnual rate = 0.5% of average daily net assets of Variable Life Account			



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
Charges for Additional Benefits ("Agreements")	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charges for additional agreements (and for sub-standard risks—for VAL '95 only) deducted from premiums to calculate base premiums, except for Policy Enhancement ChargeWaiver of Premium—Maximum charge = \$11.24 per \$1,000 of face amount; Minimum charge = \$0.12 per \$1,000 of face amount; assessed upon premium paymentPolicy Enhancement—Maximum charge = \$8; assessed annuallyFace Amount Increase—Maximum charge = \$2.29 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually; Minimum charge = \$0.65 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annuallySurvivorship Life—Maximum charge = \$35.04 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually; Minimum charge = \$0.20 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annuallyFamily Term—Maximum and current charge = \$5.00 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charges for additional agreements and for sub-standard risks deducted from premiums to calculate base premiumsWaiver of Premium—Maximum charge = \$11.24 per \$1,000 of face amount; Minimum charge = \$0.12 per \$1,000 of face amount; assessed upon premium paymentInflation—Maximum charge = \$8; assessed annuallyFace Amount Increase—Maximum charge = \$2.29 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually; Minimum charge = \$0.65 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annuallyBusiness Continuation—Maximum charge = \$35.04 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually; Minimum charge = \$0.10 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Charges for additional agreements are generally assessed monthly against policy accumulation valueWaiver of Premiums—Maximum charge = \$0.61 per \$1,000 of; Minimum charge = \$0.005 per \$1,000 of face amountWaiver of Charges—Maximum charge = \$0.56 per \$1,000 of face amount Minimum charge = \$0.003 per \$1,000 of face amountDeath Benefit Guarantee Flex—Maximum charge = \$34 per \$1,000 of face amount; Minimum charge = \$0.024 per \$1,000 of face amount; Minimum charge is \$0.024 per \$1,000 of face amountAccidental Death Benefit—Maximum charge = \$.14 per \$1,000 of face amount; Minimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 face amount



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL'87 (Old Policy)	VAL'95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Family Term– Maximum and current charge = \$5.00 per \$1,000 of agreement coverage annuallyEarly Values– Maximum charge = 10% of premium, payable for ten years after election.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Level Term Insurance - Monthly charge; Varies with the insured's age, gender and risk class, and the face amount of the insured; Maximum charge = \$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk; Minimum charge = \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk; Not to exceed the maximum charges for mortality derived from the 2001 CSO TablesChildren's Term– Maximum of \$0.195 per \$1,000 of coverage; Minimum of \$.063 per \$1,000 of coverageInflation Maximum charge = \$5.00 per \$1,000; Minimum charge = \$0.015 per \$1,000 (on an annual basis, \$0.18 per \$1,000); Minimum charge is \$0.5 per \$1,000Business Continuation– Maximum charge \$.328 per \$1000; Minimum charge = \$0.0083 per \$1,000



Policy Fees and Charges	VAL '87 (Old Policy)	VAL '95 (Old Policy)	VAL Horizon (Old Policy)	VUL Defender (New Policy)
				<div><div><div>•</div><div>Guaranteed Insurability Option–Maximum charge = \$0.192 per \$1,000 Minimum charge = \$0.032 per \$1,000</div></div><div><div>•</div><div>Guaranteed Insurability Option for Business–Maximum charge = \$0.602 per \$1,000 ; Minimum charge = \$0.065 per \$1,000</div></div><div><div>•</div><div>Long-Term Care Agreement–Maximum Charge = \$4.212 per \$1,000 Minimum charge = \$0.0048 per \$1,000;</div></div><div><div>•</div><div>Overloan Protection–Guaranteed not to exceed 7% of accumulation value upon exercise of Overloan Protection Agreement; currently 5% of accumulation value upon exercise of Overloan Protection Agreement</div></div></div>
Fund Operating Expenses		<div><div>•</div><div>Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses</div></div>	Varies by underlying fund	