

FREEDOM INDEX UNIVERSAL LIFE IISM

Index Universal Life Insurance

Offered by Stonebridge Life Insurance Company



Stonebridge^{series}

Consumer Guide

 **STONEBRIDGE LIFE**
Insurance Company

an  **AEGON**® company

Table of Contents

- Life Insurance Can Help 5
- Know What to Plan For 6
- How Index Universal Life Can Help 10
- Index Universal Life 12
- Index Account..... 14
- Index Crediting Strategy..... 16
- Features and Tax Benefits..... 18
- Rider Descriptions..... 20
- Freedom Index Universal Life II Overview 21
- Supplemental Information 22

Life Insurance Can Help

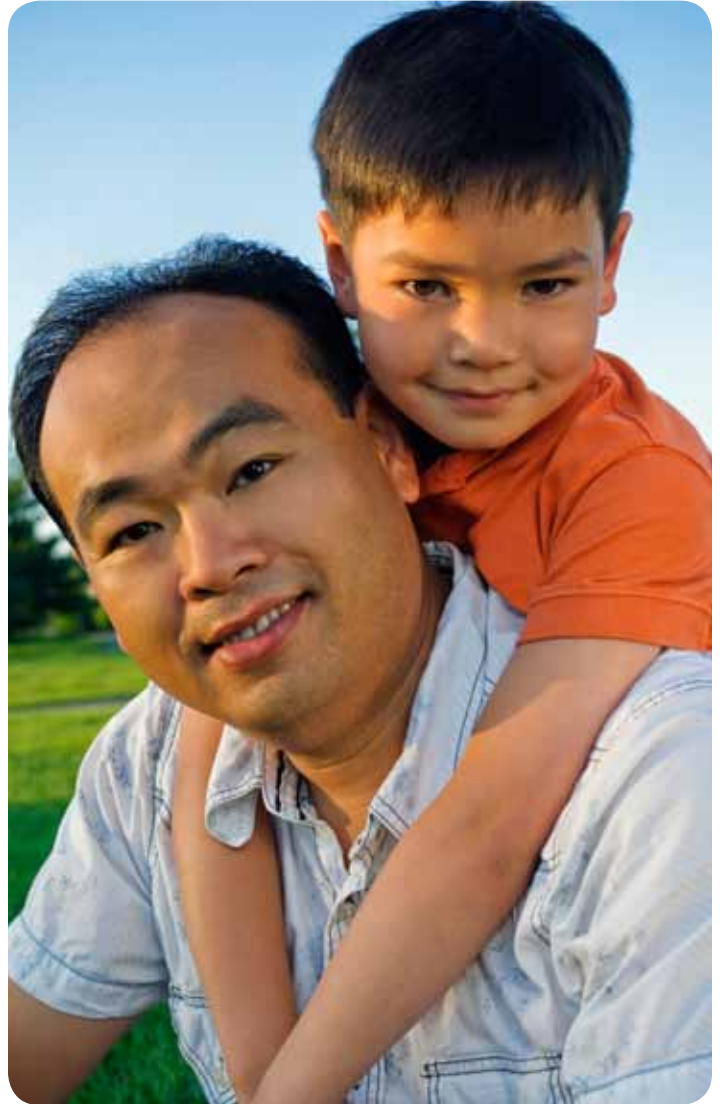
A sensible plan for the future should include an appropriate life insurance solution. It can help protect what is most important to you—your family.

After the death of a loved one, a life insurance policy can help you protect your family's lifestyle. There are a number of insurance products available to help meet your life insurance protection needs. To help you accomplish your goals, you may want to consider a policy with higher policy value accumulation potential than is offered by traditional fixed life insurance policies.

Finding the right product and life insurance carrier can be critical to your long-term financial success. With index universal life insurance, you get the potential for policy value accumulation, up to a specified Cap, together with the downside protection of a guaranteed minimum interest rate, or floor.*

An index universal life insurance policy offers many other attractive features and important tax benefits, including:

- Tax-Free Death Benefit
- Tax-Free Transfers
- Tax-Deferred Earnings
- Flexible Premium Payments
- Tax-Free Loans and Withdrawals**
- No-Lapse Guarantee



* For the purpose of this brochure the terms "guaranteed minimum interest rate" and "floor" are used interchangeably and are intended to express the same idea. Guarantees are based on the claims paying ability of the Company.

** Policy loans and withdrawals are tax-free to the extent that they do not exceed the basis (generally, premiums paid less withdrawals) and that the policy does not lapse, is not surrendered and is not and does not become a modified endowment contract (MEC).

Know What to Plan For

Balancing a financial plan between protecting loved ones and ensuring a comfortable and stable retirement is important to finding peace of mind.

A life insurance death benefit is traditionally used to protect family members against an unexpected death. However, new reports suggest that a growing concern for many Americans is the fear of outliving their funds in their retirement years. If you are not already asking yourself questions such as, “what will happen if I die?” and “what will happen after I stop working?”, consider the following:

“When I die, will my family have the financial means to maintain their standard of living?”

Every four minutes someone dies in an accident in the United States.¹

63% of households struggle financially following the loss of a loved one.²



¹ National Safety Council Injury Facts. 2008.

² LIMRA. 2010. Behind the Eight Ball: Is the Future Bright for Individual Life Insurance?

³ NHPCO Facts and Figures: Hospice Care in America. Alexandria, VA: National Hospice and Palliative Care Organization. September 2010.



The loss of a loved one is a devastating event. Those left behind not only have to deal with emotional grief, but often, financial hardship.

Consider the facts that every four minutes someone dies in an accident in the United States¹ and a key 2010 report showed that 16.3% of all Hospice patients were between the ages of 35 and 64.³ Death is not something we like to talk about, especially one that strikes early or unexpectedly. However, whether a death is caused by an accident or terminal illness, major expenses like housing, transportation and child care still need to be paid, as well as many other ongoing living expenses.

A Real World Problem

Replacing a Breadwinner's Income

Financial hardship is a common theme for Americans who have not adequately prepared for death. The average common household expenditures total \$49,087 each year⁴ and they do not go away with the loss of a loved one. Nothing can replace a spouse or a loved one, but if an unexpected death were to occur, how would your family replace the lost income?

A Real World Solution

Tax-Free Death Benefit

A life insurance death benefit passes to your beneficiaries free of federal income tax. You have the freedom to control the death benefit and determine how the proceeds will be distributed. They can then be used to replace income, pay off debt, cover final expenses or medical bills, or cover other needs that may arise.

4 U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 3. Consumer Expenditure Survey, 2007-2009.

Life insurance can be more; it can be used as a living benefit as well.

Life expectancy and the years spent in retirement are steadily increasing, making outliving retirement funds a common concern.

In fact, the average life expectancy at the time of birth from 1950 to 2000 increased by 8.2 years. Studies show that it is projected that those born in 1950 will live an average of 68.9 years. For those born in 1985 and 2010, life expectancy is 74.7 and 78.5 years respectively.^{6,7} This, along with the potential for tax increases, inflation and market volatility may mean it will become more difficult to reach your retirement goals.

“When I retire, will I outlive my savings and face financial hardship?”

According to a 2008 Gallup Poll, 53% of those in the 30-64 year old age group were worried that they will outlive their money.⁵

A person born in 2000 is expected to live 8.2 years longer than one born in 1950.⁶



⁵ Dennis Jacobe. February 27, 2008. Many Americans Fear They'll Outlive Their Money. <http://www.gallup.com/poll/104605/Many-Americans-Fear-They'll-Outlive-Their-Money.aspx>

⁶ U.S. Census Bureau. 2011. Statistical Abstract of the United States, Table 102. Expectations of Life at Birth.

⁷ Kevin Kinsella & Yvonne J. Gist. October, 1998. International Brief - Gender and Aging. U.S. Department of Commerce, Economics and Statistics Administration, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS. IB/98-2.

A Real World Problem

Personal Savings, Taxes and Inflation

Although personal saving is becoming more important than ever, as many as 63% of Americans feel they do not save enough.⁸ Even for those finding a way to save, taxes and inflation are playing a larger role in their plan.

For instance, with traditional investments, taxes are due on any dividends or interest for the year in which they are earned, on distributions of capital gains, and on any realized gains when the investment is sold. Also, if the money is transferred from one investment to another, taxes would generally be due on any gains.

Another consideration is the corrosive effect of inflation. According to The Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average Consumer Price Index* rate over the last 10 years has been 2.39%. These factors can make it difficult to feel confident that your money will be enough to maintain your pre-retirement standard of living. It is no wonder that 53% of Americans age 30 to 64 are worried they will outlive their money.⁵

A Real World Solution

Owning a permanent life insurance policy in addition to traditional retirement savings plans may help relieve some of this worry.

Tax-Deferred Earnings

In a traditional non-qualified savings or investment account, earnings are taxed on an annual basis. This means each year a portion of your account value goes to the federal government instead of remaining in your account where it could earn interest. Life insurance contracts meet special IRS requirements. This makes them eligible for tax-deferred earnings, thereby increasing the potential for policy value accumulation.

Tax-Free Transfers

With index universal life insurance, transfers among accounts inside a policy are on a tax-free basis. Tax-free transfers help protect your earnings from the effects of current taxes.

Tax-Free Loans and Cash Withdrawals

Being able to access your cash value when you need it is an important feature of life insurance. When the policy value is sufficient, premiums paid into a policy can be taken as tax-free withdrawals. Provided there is sufficient cash surrender value in the policy, you may also continue taking money out through tax-free loans.

See page 18 for further discussion of tax features, and the effect of loans and withdrawals.

⁸ Pew Research Center. January 24, 2007. We Try Hard. We Fall Short. Americans Assess Their Saving Habits. <http://pewresearch.org/pubs/325/we-try-hard-we-fall-short-americans-assess-their-savings-habits>

* Consumer Price Index - All Urban Consumers (CPI-U)

How Index Universal Life Can Help

Permanent life insurance provides a death benefit and the potential for long-term cash accumulation.

All life insurance offers a federal tax-free death benefit. However, determining the best type of permanent life insurance for your personal situation depends on many factors, including your need for:

- Guarantees versus cash value accumulation
- Permanent versus term insurance
- Premium payment flexibility

Index Universal Life

Over the years, index universal life (IUL) products have gained popularity due to the upside potential of their associated index accounts. These accounts include guaranteed minimum interest rates and no exposure to market declines, thus preserving policy value accumulation.

An IUL policy offers account options based on changes on one or more indexes. Generally, the Index Account option is based on U.S. stocks, but it may also be based on global indexes.

An index account is credited with interest, up to a specified Cap, that is potentially greater than interest credited to traditional fixed universal life insurance. However, since interest amounts credited to the Index Account Options are based, in part, on changes in an external index, there is greater potential for interest volatility. This kind of policy works best for those individuals who can tolerate fluctuations in interest crediting. The degree of fluctuation will depend on the allocation you choose.

Note that even though the interest credited to an Index Account Option may be affected by stock indexes, index universal life insurance policies are not an investment in the stock market or the indexes and do not participate directly in any stock or investments.

This policy is first and foremost a life insurance policy whose main purpose is to provide life insurance protection. The policy is not a short term savings vehicle nor is it ideal for short term insurance needs. It is designed to be long-term in nature and should be purchased only if you have the financial ability to keep it in force for a substantial period of time.

There are additional factors that will impact your life insurance decisions, but if you are looking for a product with a guaranteed minimum interest rate and access to potentially higher policy value accumulation, an index universal life insurance policy may be an option.



Index Universal Life

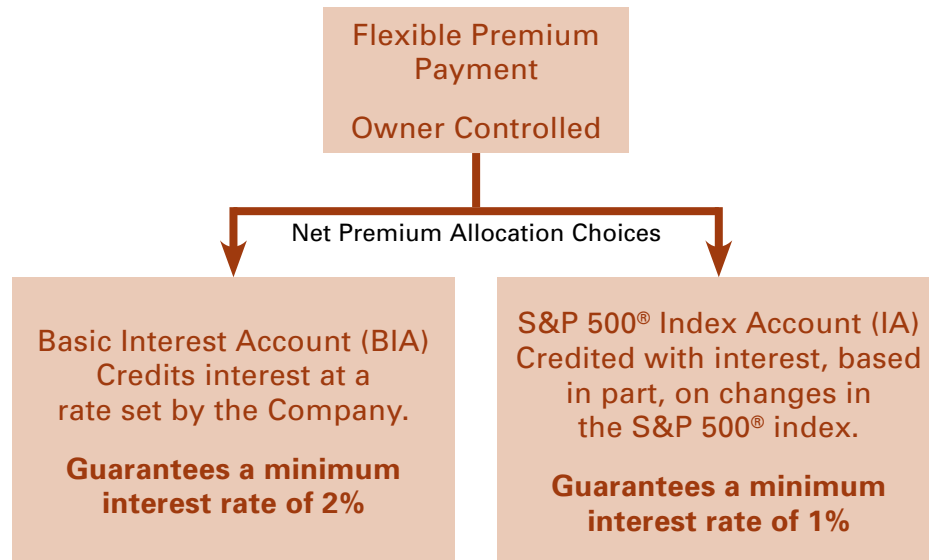
Put your money to work for you

Freedom Index Universal Life II is an index universal life insurance policy that not only offers a death benefit, but also potentially greater policy value and downside protection from market declines. The Freedom Index Universal Life II policy offers the option to allocate your net premiums to a Basic Interest Account, the S&P 500® Index Account, or a combination of the two.

Do your goals require a stable policy value or potentially higher policy value accumulation? Regardless of your choice, you have the security of a Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rate.

You control how your net premiums are allocated

When a premium payment is made, it is applied to the Basic Interest Account, the S&P 500® Index Account, or both, according to your instructions.



The Basic Interest Account

In Detail

The portion of the Policy Value allocated to the Basic Interest Account earns interest at rates declared by the Company. The interest rates on the Basic Interest Account Segments will never be less than an effective annual rate of 2.00%, but there is no guarantee that the rates will be greater than 2.00%.

The Company will credit interest to each Basic Interest Account Segment throughout each Segment Period. At the beginning of the Segment Period, the Company will declare an interest rate that will apply until the end of the Segment Period. You will be informed in writing of your current interest rates when you receive your annual statement.

The S&P 500® Index Account

In Detail

The S&P 500® Index Account is credited with Excess Index Interest based in part, on changes in the S&P 500® Index, excluding dividend income.

The net premiums that are allocated to the S&P 500® Index Account earn interest at a guaranteed minimum effective annual interest rate of 1% throughout each Segment Period.

At the end of each Index Account Segment Period, the Company determines whether any Excess Index Interest (earnings above the guaranteed minimum rate) will be credited for the Segment Period just ended. Pages 16 and 17 provide more details about how Excess Interest is credited.

Understanding Segments

How the Segment Periods affect your Account Option.

- Segments are components of the Account Options to which net premiums and/or transfers of policy values are allocated.
- There are up to 12 Segments and each Segment begins on a Monthly Policy Date.
- Each Segment lasts for 12 months (the Segment Period).
- The value of an Account Option is the sum of its Segment values and any amount pending application to that Segment.
- Net Premiums received on dates other than the Monthly Policy Date will be credited with minimum index account interest for the S&P 500® Index Account and current interest for the Basic Interest Account until they are allocated to the next Segment.

S&P 500® Index Account

Commonly used for index insurance products, the S&P 500® Index tracks 500 large cap common stocks actively traded in the United States, and is one of the most well known market benchmarks. The Freedom Index Universal Life II policy's Index Account is credited with interest based in part, on changes in the S&P 500® index.

The interest credited to the Index Account is determined using a formula based on changes in the S&P 500® Index, excluding dividend income. The Index Value is the value of the Index as of 4:00 PM Eastern time on a date on which the Index is published.



The S&P 500® Index is one of the most well known market benchmarks.

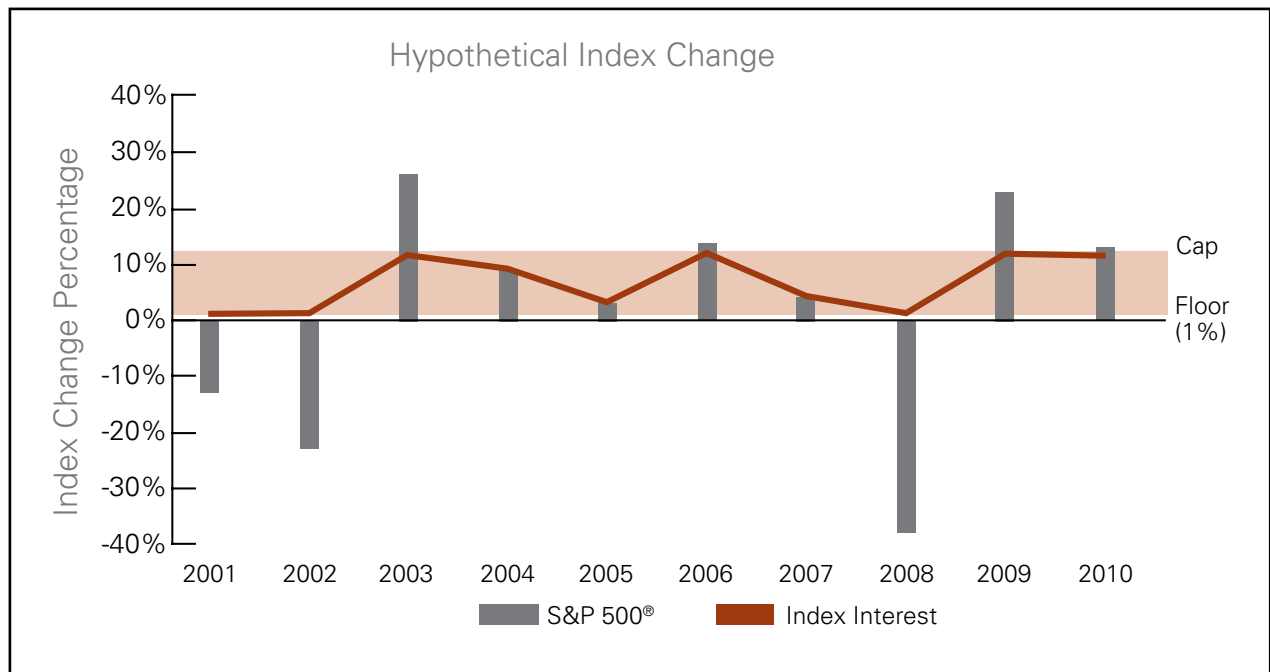
Since its first publication in 1957, the S&P 500® has been widely regarded as the best single gauge of large cap stocks in the United States.

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The S&P 500® Index Account provides a method to take advantage of S&P 500® index movement. You benefit from upward movement in the index, subject to the Cap. Meanwhile, the floor assures you a minimum interest rate of 1% even if the index change is negative. The hypothetical example below illustrates this point.

We created this hypothetical example to help explain how potential Excess Index Interest is determined. This example shows historical performance of the S&P 500® Index over the last 10 years. Note that past index performance is not indicative of future index performance. The Index Interest shown in this example depicts what the rate would have been assuming our current Cap of 12.50% and the 1% floor.

This explanation should not be interpreted as a representation of the excess index interest rates that would have been realized on the Freedom Index Universal Life II during any particular period. Since the product was not available during this period, there is no way of knowing what Cap would have been declared for the time period shown. A lower Cap would have caused lower Excess Index Interest in some years. Caps are set by the Company at its discretion and are subject to change. Additionally, this example is based on changes in the index values between specific dates. Changes measured on different dates would yield different results.



Index Crediting Strategy

1% Floor

Index changes may be positive or negative. However, you have the security of knowing you will never be credited less than the guaranteed minimum interest rate.

How Interest Is Credited (Annual Point-to-Point)

At the end of each Index Account Segment Period, the Company determines whether any Excess Index Interest (earnings above the guaranteed minimum rate) will be credited for the Segment Period just ended.

The Company uses an interest crediting method known as annual “point-to-point.” Annual point-to-point index change percentages are determined by comparing the beginning index value (when the net premium dollars are applied) to the index value at the end of the period.

The amount of Excess Index Interest credited at the end of the Segment Period depends on the value in the Index Account at the beginning of the Segment Period, activity and charges during the Segment Period, the change in the values of the index, the minimum interest credited throughout the Segment Period and the applicable Cap.

Monthly deductions and Index Account Monthly Charges along with policy owner transactions such as loans and withdrawals will reduce the amount of Excess Index Interest that is credited to a Policy. If you take withdrawals or loans during a Segment Period, no Excess Index Interest is credited on that amount. Excess Index Interest is only credited at the end of a Segment Period. Any policy values determined during the Segment Period, including the death benefit or Cash Surrender Value, will be based only on the guaranteed minimum interest credited throughout the Segment Period.

Guaranteed Minimum Interest Rates (Floors)

A floor is a general term for the minimum amount of interest guaranteed by the Company. In any one Segment Period, if the index change percentage is negative or less than the set floor, only the guaranteed minimum interest rate will be credited to that Segment. Guarantees are based on the claims paying ability of the Company.

Segments

Segments are components of the Account Options to which net premiums and/or transfers of policy values are allocated. The value of an Account Option is the sum of its Segment values. Net Premiums received on dates other than the Monthly Policy Date which are to be allocated to the S&P 500® Index Account will be credited with minimum index account interest until they are allocated to the next Segment. At the end of each Segment Period, a new Segment Period begins.

Index Account Segment Calculation

$$\frac{\text{Segment End Date Index Value} - \text{Segment Start Date Index Value}}{\text{Segment Start Date Index Value}} = \text{Index Change Percentage}$$

Hypothetical Example

S&P 500®	Beginning Index Value	Ending Index Value	Index Change Percentage	Index Interest Rate
1/30/2009 - 1/29/2010	825.88	1073.87	30.03%	12.50%
1/31/2008 - 1/30/2009	1378.55	825.88	-40.09%	1%
1/31/2007 - 1/31/2008	1438.24	1378.55	-4.15%	1%
1/31/2006 - 1/31/2007	1280.08	1438.24	12.36%	12.36%

The above example illustrates how the Index Change percentage is calculated. Additionally, the table shows real S&P 500® values, excluding dividends, depicting how fluctuations would impact the resulting Excess Index Interest credit for each of the given segment periods.

Note that additional factors like withdrawals and policy loans taken from the index account may affect the amount of Excess Index Interest that is credited to a Segment and are subject to change. Additionally, this example is based on changes in the index values between specific dates. Changes measured on different dates would yield different results.

12.50% Cap

The Cap is the maximum percentage of index change your index account can be credited.

Participation Rates

The Freedom Index Universal Life II does not use a participation rate method in calculating Excess Index Interest.

Caps

The Cap is the maximum Index Change used to determine the amount of Excess Index Interest credited to an Index Account Segment. At the end of each 12-month Segment Period, the Company compares the Cap to the Index Segment's index change percentage. The interest crediting rate equals the lesser of the Cap or the Index Segment's index change percentage. The Cap is set by the Company at its discretion at the beginning of each Segment Period and may differ between Index Account Segments.

Features and Tax Benefits

Tax-Free Death Benefit

Part of planning for your future is determining how your assets will be distributed among your beneficiaries. It is important to be aware of the tax consequences associated with certain assets so you avoid passing an unintended tax burden to your heirs.

In most cases, the Freedom Index Universal Life II's death benefit is federal income tax-free when passing to beneficiaries. *IRC SEC. 101(a)(1) and IRC Reg 1.101-1*

Tax-Free Transfers

Transfers among Account Options are tax-free. This helps protect your earnings from the erosive effect of taxes when you decide to move policy value from one account to another.

Transfers from the S&P 500® Index Account to the Basic Interest Account are only allowed at the end of the S&P 500® Account Segment Period. Transfers from the Basic Interest Account to the S&P 500® Index Account are only allowed on the first day of a policy month, which generally does not correspond to the calendar month.

Tax-Deferred Earnings

The Freedom Index Universal Life II policy value benefits from a concept called tax deferral.

Life insurance contracts meet special IRS requirements that allow amounts credited to the policy value to be tax-deferred. This favorable treatment enhances the Freedom Index Universal Life II's policy value accumulation potential.

You do not have to pay taxes on gains in the policy during years in which they are earned or while they remain in the policy. Taxes are deferred until the policy is surrendered, lapses, or when certain distributions occur. The gains left in the policy can continue to accumulate and lead to potentially higher policy values. *IRC Sec. 72*

Tax-Free Loans and Cash Withdrawals*

How can the Freedom Index Universal Life II benefit you while you are living? As your life changes, you may access your accumulated policy value through tax-free policy loans and cash withdrawals.

Here's how.

When the policy value is sufficient, premiums paid into a policy can be taken as tax-free withdrawals up to your basis in the policy. Provided there is still ample Cash Surrender Value in the policy, you could continue taking money out of the policy in excess of your basis through tax-free loans.

When you take a policy loan, an amount equal to the loan balance will be transferred to a loan reserve account. Interest is charged on the loan balance, but at the same time the money in the loan reserve account earns interest which is credited to the policy value. The credited interest helps offset the interest charged on the loan resulting in a net effective rate which is generally lower than the loan interest rate charged by banks for similar secured loans. In certain circumstances (see below) the loan interest rate charged on the loan balance is the same as the rate credited.

And as long as you stay within the IRS guidelines, the withdrawals and loans may be taken without federal income tax liability.

For additional information on the Freedom Index Universal Life II policy's withdrawal and loan features, see page 23.

* Distributions such as loans and withdrawals can only be made if the policy has been in force long enough to accumulate sufficient value. Loans and withdrawals will reduce the policy value and death benefit. Loans are subject to interest charges. If a policy lapses while a loan is outstanding, adverse tax consequences may result. Policy loans are generally not taxable when taken and cash withdrawals are not taxable until they exceed basis in the policy. However, if the policy is treated as a modified endowment contract (MEC) by IRC Sec. 7702A, withdrawals and loans are taxable when taken to the extent of gain then in the contract and may also be subject to a 10% federal income tax penalty if taken prior to age 59½. Cash distributions associated with benefit reductions, including reductions caused by withdrawals during the first 15 years, may be taxable. Policyowners should consult with their tax advisor regarding their particular situation.

LOAN RATES	CURRENT RATES			GUARANTEED RATES		
	Credit	Charge	Net Effective Rate	Credit	Charge	Net Effective Rate
Years 1 -10	2.00%	2.75%	.75%	2.00%	3.00%	1.00%
Years 11+ on Cost Basis	2.00%	2.75%	.75%	2.00%	3.00%	1.00%
Years 11+ on Gain	2.00%	2.00%	0%	2.00%	2.25%	.25%

Security of a No-Lapse Guarantee*

Payment of the Minimum Monthly No-Lapse Premium ensures that the policy will remain in force during the No-Lapse Period. However, by paying only the minimum monthly premium, you may be forgoing the opportunity to build up additional policy value.

The No-Lapse Period is as follows:

- Issue Ages 0-60: lesser of 20 years or until age 65
- Issue Ages 61-85: 5 years

If you take a cash withdrawal or a loan, if you increase your Face Amount, if you change the death benefit option, or if you add or increase the amount of a rider, you may need to pay additional premiums in order to keep the No-Lapse Guarantee in effect. If the requirements of the No-Lapse Guarantee are not met and the Cash Surrender Value is not enough to meet the Monthly Deductions and Index Account Monthly Charges, a grace period will begin and the policy will lapse at the end of the grace period unless sufficient payment is made. Allowing the policy to lapse may result in adverse tax consequences.

Flexible Premium Payments

In tough times it may not be possible to pay your policy premium. The Freedom Index Universal Life II policy offers flexible premium payments. Subject to certain limitations, premiums may be increased, decreased, skipped, or stopped altogether. However, the risk of a policy lapsing does increase if you do not regularly pay premiums equal to at least the current Minimum Monthly No-Lapse Premium.

Death Benefit Options

Freedom Index Universal Life II offers additional flexibility to select the death benefit option that meets your objectives. If your situation changes, the death benefit option can be changed, subject to certain limitations.

Level	Face Amount
Increasing	Face Amount plus policy value

These amounts may be increased to meet IRS guidelines.

* After the no-lapse period or if the cumulative Minimum Monthly No-Lapse Premium requirements are not met, then fluctuations in interest rates and/or policy charges may require the payment of additional premiums to keep the policy in force. Guarantees are based on the claims paying ability of the Company.

Freedom Index Universal Life II Rider* Descriptions

With the Freedom Index Universal Life II, you are covered. But what about the rest of your family? Or, if you became disabled and could not work, would you be able to keep the Freedom Index Universal Life II's protection in force? Do you have the financial resources to cope with a sudden illness?

The optional coverages available with the Freedom Index Universal Life II can help answer these questions.

Cost-effective Protection for You and Your Family

Base Insured Rider

Provides the insured with additional level term insurance coverage at term insurance rates. The minimum purchase amount is \$100,000, with a maximum of ten times the base coverage amount.

Additional Insured Rider

Provides level term insurance coverage for up to five of the primary insured's family members. The minimum purchase amount is \$25,000. Maximum coverage is equal to the total coverage on the insured, up to \$1,000,000.

Children's Benefit Rider

Provides the primary insured's children, between the ages of 15 days and 18 years old, with level term insurance coverage. The minimum purchase amount is \$5,000 and the maximum amount is \$25,000.

Guaranteed Insurability Benefit Rider

Issue ages: 0-37. Provides the option to purchase additional life insurance without evidence of insurability at the same underwriting class that currently applies to the base policy. Regular option dates are policy anniversaries following the Insured's 22nd, 25th, 28th, 31st, 34th, 37th, and 40th birthdays. Alternate option dates are available after the primary insured's marriage, birth or adoption of a child, or college graduation.

* Riders and rider benefits have specific limitations and costs and may not be available in all jurisdictions. For complete details including the terms and conditions of each rider and exact coverage provided, please consult your agent.

** Eligibility for the Terminal Illness Accelerated Death Benefit is determined by a condition resulting from injury or illness which, as determined by a physician, has reduced life expectancy to not more than 12 months, not more than 24 months in TX, GA, IL, MA, and WA, from the date of the physician's statement. The policy's benefits and values will be reduced proportionally in accordance with the benefits advanced under this rider. Benefits advanced under this rider may be subject to taxation.

*** It is possible that additional payments will be required to keep a policy in force while the monthly deductions are being waived. For example, loan interest accruing on an outstanding loan may require additional payments.

**** It is possible that additional payments will be required to keep a policy in force while the Waiver of Premium Benefit is being paid. For example, an increase in monthly deductions or decrease in policy value may require additional payments.

Security in the Event of Accident or Illness

Accidental Death Benefit Rider

Pays the Face Amount of the rider if the primary insured's death results directly from accidental bodily injury, independent of all other causes. The death must occur within 90 days of the accidental bodily injury and the injury must occur on or before the policy anniversary following the insured's 70th birthday.

Terminal Illness Accelerated Death Benefit Rider**

This rider allows the owner, upon terminal illness of the primary insured, to access up to 100% of the total death benefit on the insured or \$500,000, whichever is less, prior to death. This rider is included on each policy at no charge until the rider benefit is exercised.

Peace of Mind if You Become Disabled

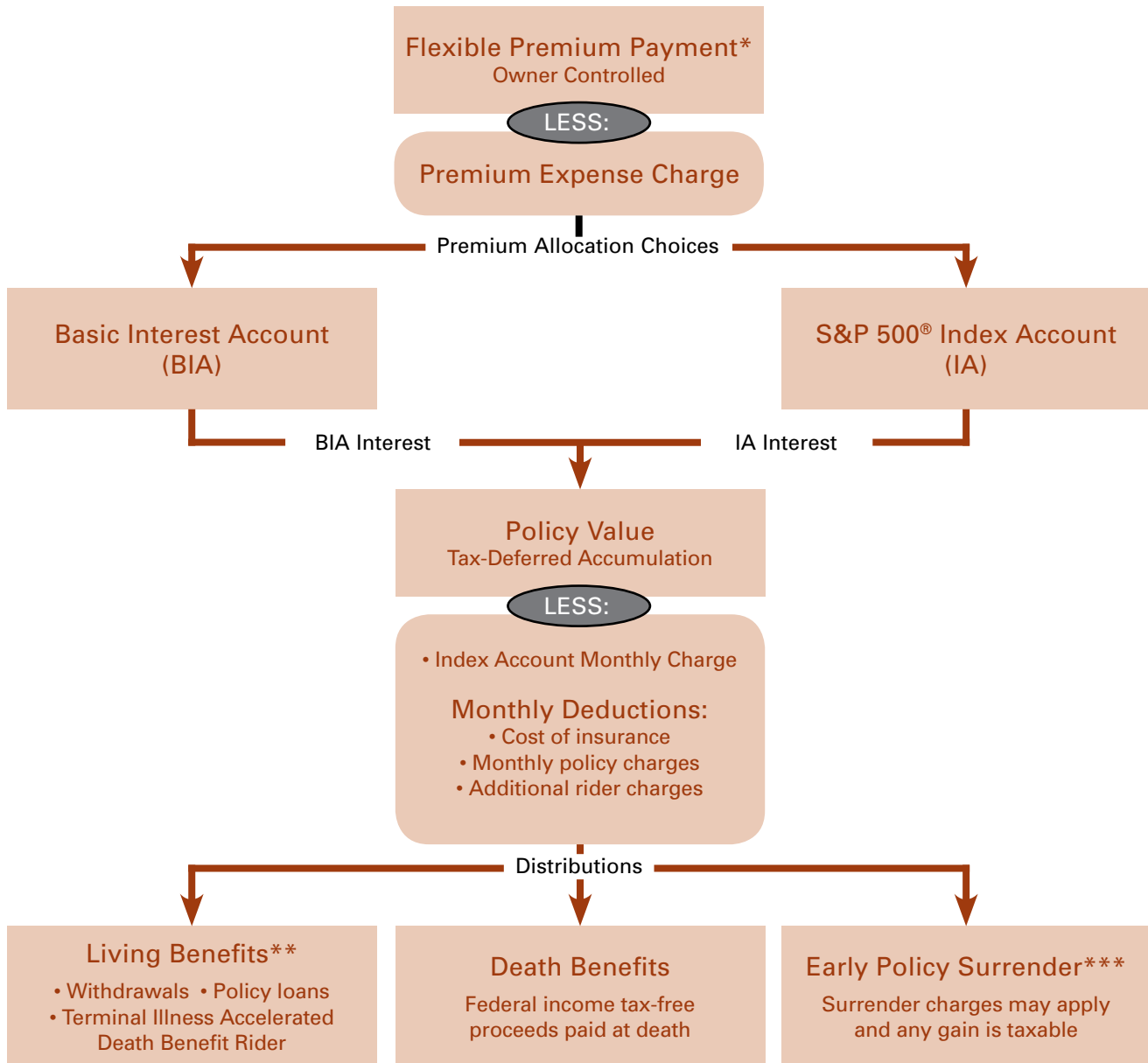
Disability Waiver of Monthly Deductions Rider***

Subject to certain conditions, this rider waives the policy's monthly deductions should the primary insured become disabled (as defined in the rider).

Disability Waiver of Premium Rider****

Subject to certain conditions, this rider applies the rider benefit shown in the policy as the policy's premium payment should the primary insured become disabled (as defined in the rider).

Freedom Index Universal Life II Overview



* Subject to certain minimums and maximums.

** Loans and withdrawals will reduce the policy value and death benefit. Loans are subject to interest charges. If a policy lapses while a loan is outstanding, adverse tax consequences may result, so please consult with and rely on your tax advisor regarding your particular situation.

*** If you surrender your policy, a surrender charge may apply. The surrender charge is a charge for each \$1,000 of the initial Face Amount and each increase in Face Amount. The surrender charge applies for the first ten policy years and for ten years from the date of any Face Amount increase. Charges are based on the Face Amount of the policy and the insured's issue age, gender and rate class. These charges may be significant and should be carefully considered before surrendering the contract.

Freedom Index Universal Life II

Supplemental Information

Issue Age	0 – 85 (0 – 80 in Florida)	Age Last Birthday
Underwriting Classifications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred Elite • Preferred Plus • Preferred • Non-Tobacco 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preferred Tobacco • Tobacco • Juvenile
Face Amount Bands	Band 1: Band 2: Band 3: Band 4:	\$25,000 – 100,000 \$100,001 – 249,999 \$250,000 – 499,999 \$500,000+
Policy Value	<p>Your policy value is the starting point for calculating important values under the policy, such as the Cash Surrender Value and the death benefit. There is no guaranteed minimum policy value. The policy may lapse if you do not have sufficient policy value to pay the Monthly Deductions, the Index Account Monthly Charge, the surrender charge and/or any outstanding loan amount and accrued loan interest. The policy value is comprised of the value of the Basic Interest Account, the S&P 500® Index Account and the policy loan reserve.</p>	
Surrender Charge	Charge Period for Charge Basis for Charge These charges may be significant and should be carefully considered before surrendering the contract.	Per \$1,000 of the initial Face Amount and of each increase in Face Amount. The surrender charge applies for the first ten policy years and for ten years from the date of any Face Amount increase. Face Amount, Insured's issue age, gender, and risk class.
Cash Surrender Value	<p>If you surrender your policy, the Cash Surrender Value of the policy is equal to the policy value less any applicable surrender charges and any loan balance. A surrender charge may result in the Cash Surrender Value of your policy being zero. As a result, this policy is not intended for short term savings or short term insurance needs. Excess Index Interest is not credited for partial years at the time of surrender on any Index Account Segment.</p>	
Premium Expense Charge (as premiums are paid)	6% current and guaranteed, except in Puerto Rico where the current charge is 10%, guaranteed not to exceed 12%.	

Certain features, terms and charges associated with this policy may vary by state.

Withdrawals	<p>Minimum - \$500 Maximum - Cash Surrender Value minus \$500 Charge - Subject to a \$25 withdrawal fee</p> <p>Excess Index Interest for a Segment Period will not be credited on amounts taken as withdrawals from an Index Account Segment prior to the end of the Segment Period.</p>				
Loans	<p>Minimum - \$500 Maximum - The policy value minus the loan balance, minus the loan interest that will accrue prior to the next anniversary, minus the greater of the surrender charge, or two Monthly Deductions.</p> <p>Availability - After the free look period ends.</p> <p>Excess Index Interest for a Segment Period will not be credited on amounts taken as loans from an Index Account Segment prior to the end of the Segment Period.</p>				
Monthly Deductions*	<p>Monthly Deductions are taken from the policy value on each Monthly Policy Date. The Monthly Policy Date is the same day of each month as the policy date. The Monthly Deduction consists of the cost of insurance, Monthly Policy Fee, Monthly Expense Charge, charges for additional benefits provided by riders and any charges for substandard class ratings. Monthly Deductions will be taken from the Basic Interest Account and S&P 500® Index Account in proportion to the values of those accounts on the Monthly Policy Date the deduction is taken. Monthly Deductions will first be taken from the highest numbered Segment and then from the next highest numbered Segment.</p>				
Cost of Insurance Charges* (Monthly)	<p>Charge varies based on the Insured's Age, Underwriting Classification and gender, and the Policy's Face Amount and duration.</p>				
Monthly Policy Fee*	<table> <tr> <td>Current</td> <td>\$10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guaranteed Maximum</td> <td>\$12</td> </tr> </table>	Current	\$10	Guaranteed Maximum	\$12
Current	\$10				
Guaranteed Maximum	\$12				
Monthly Expense Charge	<p>A charge per thousand of the Face Amount of the Base Policy and Additional Insured Rider. This charge varies by gender, tobacco use, age of the Insured and the Face Amount band.</p> <p>Base: On a current basis, the charge applies for eight years from issue and eight years from the date of any Face Amount increase.</p> <p>On a guaranteed basis, the charge applies for eight years from issue or increase date for ages 0-60 and through age 120 for issue ages 61-85 for states other than Florida. In Florida, the guaranteed charge applies through age 120 for all issue ages.</p> <p>AIR: This charge applies to any Additional Insured Rider for eight years from rider issue date and eight years from the date of any increase in rider Face Amount.</p>				
Index Account Monthly Charge	<p>0.06% of the Index Account Value Taken on the monthly policy date through age 120, from the highest numbered segment first.</p>				

* The Company has the right to change current charges and cost of insurance rates. The Company may not charge more than the guaranteed maximum charges or rates. Any changes to charges or rates will be based on our expectations as to future cost factors. Such cost factors may include, but are not limited to, mortality, interest, persistency, expenses, reinsurance costs and state and federal taxes.

Important Information

Questions

If you have any questions about the Freedom Index Universal Life II insurance policy, please ask your agent. This brochure is not intended to be a full description of the Freedom Index Universal Life II insurance policy. Refer to your policy for a complete explanation of the terms.

Right to Cancel (Free Look)

Within ten days after you receive your policy, if you are not completely satisfied with it for any reason, you may cancel it and receive a refund. For California applicants age 60 years and older, there is a 30-day free look. Some states offer a 20-day free look.

Annual Statement

It is important to remember that Excess Index Interest is only credited at the end of the Index Account Segment Period. Upon receipt of your first annual statement you may be surprised at the level of the Policy Value. The Policy Value may appear to be low. This is because only Net Premiums received on or before the policy date, and allocated to the first Index Account Segment, may have received any Excess Index Interest. All other Index Account Segments will have only been credited interest at the 1% guaranteed minimum interest rate by the end of the first policy year when you receive your first annual statement. Any Excess Index Interest that may be earned on Index Account Segments two through twelve, for their first year, will be credited during the second policy year and will be reflected on your second and ongoing annual statements.

In most states, in the event of suicide during the first two policy years, death benefits are limited only to the return of premiums paid.

Stonebridge Life Insurance Company and its agents and representatives do not give tax or legal advice. This material and the concepts presented here are for informational purposes only and should not be construed as tax or legal advice.

To comply with IRS Regulations, we are informing you of the following: Any discussion or advice regarding tax issues contained in this document was not intended or written to be used, and cannot be used, to avoid taxpayer penalties. Such discussion or advice was written to support the promotion or marketing of the transaction(s) or matter(s) contained in this document. Anyone reading this document or contemplating a transaction discussed in this material should seek advice based on the client's particular circumstances from an independent tax advisor.

Freedom Index Universal Life II is an index universal life insurance policy issued by Stonebridge Life Insurance Company. Policy form and number may vary, and this policy may not be available in all jurisdictions.

The Policy is subject to the insurance laws and regulations of each state or jurisdiction in which it is available for distribution. All state specific Policy features will be described in your Policy.

Policy Form # IUL04,
Base Insured Rider - BIR07,
Additional Insured Rider - AIR13,
Children's Benefit Rider - CR01 0305,
Disability Waiver of Monthly Deductions
Rider - WMD01 0305,
Disability Waiver of Premium Rider - WPR02 0305,
Accidental Death Benefit Rider - ADR01 0305,
Guaranteed Insurability Benefit Rider - GIR02 1006,
Terminal Illness Accelerated Death
Benefit Rider - TI01 0305.
Form numbers may vary by jurisdiction.

Not available in New York.



an  AEGON® company

Index Universal Life Insurance offered by:
Stonebridge Life Insurance Company
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Administrative Office: 4333 Edgewood Rd. NE Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52499
Customer Service: 1-866-238-4302