

POLICY PROSPECTUS

Platinum Investor[®] Survivor II

Variable Universal Life Insurance

Policies issued by
American General Life Insurance Company
May 1, 2009

Platinum Investor Survivor II variable universal life insurance policies are not insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board or any similar agency. They are not a deposit or other obligation of, nor are they guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or depository institution. An investment in a variable universal life insurance policy is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal invested.



Easy & Convenient

With e-Service from American General Life Insurance Company,¹ you have access to the most up-to-date policy information, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. And with e-Delivery, you can choose to be notified via e-mail that certain regulatory documents are available online for you to view, eliminating the clutter of large, bulky mailings.

Need more information? Call our e-Service Customer Service Center at 800-340-2765 between 7:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m. Central Time, Monday through Friday.

Visit www.americangeneral.com and click on the link to sign up for e-Service and e-Delivery!

e-service
www.americangeneral.com

¹ Not available for all products.

American General Life Insurance Company

VUL Administration
P.O. Box 4880
Houston, Texas, 77210-4880

www.americangeneral.com

Variable universal life insurance policies issued by American General Life Insurance Company and distributed by American General Equity Services Corporation, member FINRA. American General Life Insurance Company does not solicit business in the state of New York. Policies and riders not available in all states.

© 2009. All rights reserved.

AGLC103614

THIS DOCUMENT IS NOT PART OF ANY PROSPECTUS

PLATINUM INVESTOR[®] SURVIVOR II

LAST SURVIVOR FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES (the “Policies”) issued by **American General Life Insurance Company** (“AGL”) through its Separate Account VL-R

**This Prospectus is dated
May 1, 2009**

This prospectus describes Platinum Investor Survivor II last survivor flexible premium variable universal life insurance Policies issued by AGL. Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies provide life insurance coverage with flexibility in death benefits, **premium payments** and **investment options**. During the lifetimes of the **contingent insureds** you may designate or change the **beneficiary** to whom Platinum Investor Survivor II pays the **death benefit** upon the last surviving **contingent insured**'s death. You choose one of two death benefit options. We guarantee a death benefit if the **monthly guarantee premium** is paid and your Policy has not lapsed. AGL no longer sells Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies.

For information on how to contact AGL, please see “**Contact Information**” page 5.

The Index of Special Words and Phrases on page 62 will refer you to pages that contain more about many of the words and phrases that we use. All of the words and phrases listed in the Index will be underlined and written in **bold** the first time they appear in this prospectus.

This prospectus generally describes only the variable universal portions of the Policy, except where the fixed account is specifically mentioned. Please read this prospectus carefully and keep it for future reference.

The AGL declared fixed interest account (“**Fixed Account**”) is the fixed investment option for these Policies. You can also use AGL's **Separate Account VL-R** (“Separate Account”) to invest in the Platinum Investor Survivor II **variable investment options**. Currently, the Platinum Investor Survivor II variable investment options each purchase shares of a corresponding **Fund** of:

- AIM Variable Insurance Funds (“AIM V.I.”)
- The Alger American Fund (“Alger American”)
- American Century Variable Portfolios, Inc. (“American Century VP”)
- Credit Suisse Trust (“Credit Suisse Trust”)
- Fidelity[®] Variable Insurance Products (“Fidelity[®] VIP”)
- Franklin Templeton Variable Insurance Products Trust (“Franklin Templeton VIP”)
- Janus Aspen Series (“Janus Aspen”)
- JPMorgan Series Trust (“JPMorgan”)
- MFS[®] Variable Insurance TrustSM (“MFS[®] VIT”)

- Neuberger Berman Advisers Management Trust (“Neuberger Berman AMT”)
- Oppenheimer Variable Account Funds (“Oppenheimer”)
- PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust (“PIMCO VIT”)
- Pioneer Variable Contracts Trust (“Pioneer”)
- Putnam Variable Trust (“Putnam VT”)
- SunAmerica Series Trust (“SunAmerica ST”)
- VALIC Company I (“VALIC Co. I”)
- Van Kampen Life Investment Trust (“Van Kampen LIT”)
- Vanguard[®] Variable Insurance Fund (“Vanguard VIF”)

See “Variable Investment Options” on page 20 for a complete list of the variable investment options and the respective advisers and sub-advisers of the corresponding Funds. You should also read the prospectuses of the Funds underlying the variable investment options that may interest you. You can request free copies from your AGL representative or from our **Administrative Center** shown under “Contact Information” on page 5.

There is no guaranteed cash surrender value for amounts allocated to the variable investment options.

If the cash surrender value (the cash value reduced by any loan balance) is insufficient to cover the charges due under the Policy, the Policy may terminate without value.

Buying this Policy might not be a good way of replacing your existing insurance or adding more insurance if you already own a flexible premium variable universal life insurance Policy. You may wish to consult with your insurance representative or financial adviser.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The Policies are not insured by the FDIC, the Federal Reserve Board or any similar agency. They are not a deposit or other obligation of, nor are they guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank or depository institution. An investment in a variable universal life insurance policy is subject to investment risks, including possible loss of principal invested.

The Policies are not available in all states. This prospectus does not offer the Policies in any jurisdiction where they cannot be lawfully sold. You should rely only on the information contained in this prospectus, or on sales materials we have approved or that we have referred you to. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

POLICY BENEFITS/RISKS SUMMARY 6

POLICY BENEFITS 6

Your Specified Amount of Insurance 6

Death Benefit 6

Death Benefit Proceeds 6

Death Benefit Option 1 and Option 2 7

Death Benefit Option 1 7

Death Benefit Option 2 7

Full Surrenders, Partial Surrenders, Transfers, and Policy Loans 7

Full Surrenders 7

Partial Surrenders 7

Transfers 7

Policy Loans 7

Premiums 7

Flexibility of Premiums 7

Free Look 8

The Policy 8

Ownership Rights 8

Separate Account 8

Fixed Account 8

Accumulation Value 8

Payment Options 8

Tax Benefits 8

Supplemental Benefits and Riders 8

POLICY RISKS 9

Investment Risk 9

Risk of Lapse 9

Tax Risks 9

Partial Surrender and Full Surrender Risks 10

Policy Loan Risks 10

PORTFOLIO RISKS 10

TABLES OF CHARGES 11

GENERAL INFORMATION 17

American General Life Insurance Company 17

Separate Account VL-R 17

Guarantee of Insurance Obligations 18

Additional Information 18

Communication with AGL 18

Administrative Center 18

E-Delivery, E-Service, telephone transactions and written transactions 19

E-Delivery 19

E-Service 19

Telephone transactions and written transactions 19

Telephone transactions 20

Variable Investment Options 20

Voting Privileges 24

Fixed Account 25

Our general account 25

How we declare interest 25

Illustrations 25

POLICY FEATURES 26

Age 26

Death Benefits 26

Your specified amount of insurance 26

Your death benefit 26

Required minimum death benefit 27

Base Coverage and Supplemental Coverage 28

Increases after age 90	29
Premium Payments	29
Premium payments	29
Premium payments and transaction requests in good order	30
Limits on premium payments	30
Checks	30
Planned periodic premiums	30
Monthly guarantee premiums	31
Free look period	31
Changing Your Investment Option Allocations	32
Future premium payments	32
Transfers of existing accumulation value	32
Charges	32
Restrictions on transfers from variable investment options	32
Restrictions on transfers from the Fixed Account	32
Dollar cost averaging	32
Automatic rebalancing	33
Market timing	33
Restrictions initiated by the Funds and information sharing obligations	34
Changing the Specified Amount of Insurance	35
Increase in coverage	35
Decrease in coverage	35
Changing Death Benefit Options	36
Change of death benefit option	36
Tax consequences of changes in insurance coverage	36
Effect of changes in insurance coverage on guarantee period benefit	36
Effective Date of Policy and Related Transactions	37
Valuation dates, times, and periods	37
Fund pricing	37
Date of receipt	37
Commencement of insurance coverage	37
Date of issue; Policy months and years	37
Monthly deduction days	37
Commencement of investment performance	38
Effective date of other premium payments and requests that you make	38
Reports to Policy Owners	38
ADDITIONAL BENEFIT RIDERS AND OPTIONS	39
Riders	39
Maturity Extension Rider	39
Return of Premium Death Benefit Rider	40
Single Life Annually Renewable Term Insurance Rider	40
Overloan Protection Rider	41
Tax Consequences of Additional Rider Benefits	42
Policy Exchange Option	42
POLICY TRANSACTIONS	43
E-Delivery, E-Service, Telephone Transactions and Written Transactions	43
Withdrawing Policy Investments	43
Full surrender	43
Partial surrender	43
Exchange of Policy in certain states	44
Policy loans	44
Preferred loan interest rate	45
Maturity of your Policy	45
Tax considerations	45
POLICY PAYMENTS	46
Payment Options	46
Change of payment option	46
Tax impact	46
The Beneficiary	47
Assignment of a Policy	47

Payment of Proceeds	47
General	47
Delay of Fixed Account proceeds	47
Delay for check clearance	47
Delay of Separate Account VL-R proceeds	47
Delay to challenge coverage	48
Delay required under applicable law	48
ADDITIONAL RIGHTS THAT WE HAVE	48
VARIATIONS IN POLICY OR INVESTMENT OPTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS	49
Underwriting and premium classes	49
Policies purchased through “internal rollovers”	49
State law requirements	49
Expenses or risks	49
Underlying investments	50
CHARGES UNDER THE POLICY	50
Statutory premium tax charge	50
Tax charge back	50
Premium expense charge	50
Daily charge (mortality and expense risk fee)	50
Flat monthly charge	50
Monthly expense charge (per \$1,000 of base coverage)	50
Monthly insurance charge	51
Monthly charges for additional benefit riders	51
Surrender charge	51
Partial surrender processing fee	52
Transfer fee	52
Illustrations	52
Policy loans	53
Charge for taxes	53
Allocation of charges	53
More About Policy Charges	53
Purpose of our charges	53
General	53
ACCUMULATION VALUE	54
Your accumulation value	54
Your investment options	54
POLICY LAPSE AND REINSTATEMENT	54
FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS	55
Tax Effects	55
General	55
Testing for modified endowment contract status	56
Other effects of Policy changes	56
Rider benefits	56
Taxation of pre-death distributions if your Policy <u>is not</u> a modified endowment contract	56
Taxation of pre-death distributions if your Policy <u>is</u> a modified endowment contract	57
Policy lapses and reinstatements	58
Taxation of Exchange Option	58
Diversification and investor control	58
Estate and generation skipping taxes	58
Life insurance in split dollar arrangements	59
Pension and profit-sharing plans	59
Other employee benefit programs	60
ERISA	60
Our taxes	60
When we withhold income taxes	60
Tax changes	61
LEGAL PROCEEDINGS	61
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	61
INDEX OF SPECIAL WORDS AND PHRASES	62

CONTACT INFORMATION

Addresses and telephone numbers: Here is how you can contact us about the Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies.

ADMINISTRATIVE CENTER:		HOME OFFICE:	PREMIUM PAYMENTS:
(Express Delivery) VUL Administration 2727-A Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019-2191 1-713-831-3443, 1-800-340-2765 (Hearing Impaired) 1-888-436-5256 Fax: 1-713-620-6653 (Except premium payments)	(U.S. Mail) VUL Administration P. O. Box 4880 Houston, Texas 77210-4880	2727-A Allen Parkway Houston, Texas 77019-2191 1-713-831-3443 1-800-340-2765	(Express Delivery) Payment Processing Center 8430 W. Bryn Mawr Avenue 3 rd Floor Lockbox 0842 Chicago, IL 60631 (U.S. Mail) Payment Processing Center P.O. Box 0842 Carol Stream, IL 60132-0842

POLICY BENEFITS/RISKS SUMMARY

This summary describes the Policy's important benefits and risks. The sections in this prospectus following this summary discuss the Policy's benefits and other provisions in more detail.

AGL no longer sells Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies.

POLICY BENEFITS

The Policy insures the lives of two individuals, each of whom is called a "contingent insured." During the contingent insureds' lifetimes, you may, within limits, (1) change the amount of insurance, (2) borrow or withdraw amounts you have invested, (3) choose when and how much you invest, (4) choose whether your **accumulation value** under your Policy, upon the last surviving contingent insured's death, will be added to the insurance proceeds we otherwise will pay to the beneficiary, and (5) add or delete certain other optional benefits that we make available by rider to your Policy. At the time of purchase, you can decide whether your Policy will be subject to certain tax rules that maximize the cash value or rules that maximize the insurance coverage.

You may currently allocate your accumulation value among up to 58 variable investment options available under the Policy, each of which invests in an underlying fund (each available portfolio is referred to in this prospectus as a "Fund," and collectively, the "Funds"), and the Fixed Account, which credits a specified rate of interest.

Any Policy owner whose Policy was issued before May 1, 2006 may invest in 10 investment options that are not available to any other Policy owners. There are restrictions on the use of four additional investment options. See "Variable Investment Options" on page 20.

Your accumulation value will vary based on the investment performance of the variable investment options you choose and interest credited to the Fixed Account.

Your Specified Amount of Insurance

In your application to buy a Platinum Investor Survivor II Policy, you tell us how much life insurance coverage you want. We call this the "**specified amount**" of insurance. We will increase the death benefit by any additional specified amount under a benefit rider. Platinum Investor Survivor II is available for specified amounts of \$500,000 or more. The specified amount consists of what we refer to as "**base coverage**" plus any "**supplemental coverage**" you select. You decide how much base coverage and how much supplemental coverage you want. Base coverage must be at least 10% of the specified amount. We pay compensation to your insurance agent's broker-dealer for the sale of both base and supplemental coverages. We pay a different level of compensation based on the amounts of base and supplemental coverages you select. See "Base Coverage and Supplemental Coverage" on page 28.

Death Benefit

- **Death Benefit Proceeds:** We pay the death benefit proceeds (reduced by any outstanding **Policy loans** and increased by any unearned **loan interest** we may have already charged) to the beneficiary upon the death of the last surviving contingent insured. We also provide a guarantee of a death benefit, contingent upon payment of the required premiums, equal to the specified amount (less any indebtedness) and any applicable benefit riders during the first 5 **Policy years**. This guarantee is not applicable if your Policy has lapsed.

- **Death Benefit Option 1 and Option 2:** You may choose between two death benefit options under the Policy. You can choose either death benefit **Option 1** or **Option 2** at the time of your application or at any later time before the death of the last surviving contingent insured. You must choose one of the two Options at the time we issue your Policy.
 - **Death Benefit Option 1** is the specified amount on the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death; or
 - **Death Benefit Option 2** is the sum of (a) the specified amount on the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death and (b) the Policy's accumulation value as of the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death.

Federal tax law may require us to increase the death benefit under either of the above death benefit Options. See "Required minimum death benefit" on page 27.

Full Surrenders, Partial Surrenders, Transfers, and Policy Loans

- **Full Surrenders:** At any time while the Policy is in force, you may surrender your Policy in full. If you do, we will pay you the accumulation value, less any Policy loans, plus any unearned loan interest, and less any surrender charge that then applies. We call this amount your "cash surrender value." You cannot **reinstate** a surrendered Policy. A **full surrender** may have adverse tax consequences.
- **Partial Surrenders:** You may, at any time after the first Policy year, make a **partial surrender** of your Policy's cash surrender value. A partial surrender must be at least \$500. We do not allow partial surrenders that would reduce the death benefit below \$500,000. A partial surrender is also subject to any surrender charge that then applies. A *partial surrender may have adverse tax consequences.*
- **Transfers:** Within certain limits, you may make **transfers** among the variable investment options and the Fixed Account. You may make up to twelve transfers of accumulation value among the variable investment options in each Policy year without charge. We will assess a \$25 charge for each transfer after the 12th transfer in a Policy year. There are special limits on transfers involving the Fixed Account.
- **Policy Loans:** You may take a loan from your Policy at any time. The maximum loan amount you may take is equal to your Policy's cash surrender value less the loan interest that will be payable on your loan to your next Policy anniversary. The minimum loan you may take is \$500 or, if less, an amount equal to your Policy's cash surrender value less the loan interest payable to your next Policy anniversary. We charge you interest on your loan at an annual effective rate of 4.75%, which is equal to 4.54% payable in advance. We credit interest monthly on loaned amounts; we guarantee an annual effective interest rate of 4%. After the tenth Policy year, you may take a **preferred loan** from your Policy. You may increase your risk of **lapse** if you take a loan. *Loans may have adverse tax consequences.*

Premiums

- **Flexibility of Premiums:** After you pay the initial premium, you can pay premiums at any time (prior to the Policy's **maturity**) and in any amount less than the maximum amount allowed under tax laws. You can select a premium payment plan to pay "**planned periodic premiums**" monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually. You are not required to pay premiums according to the plan. After payment of your initial premium, you need only invest enough to ensure your Policy's cash surrender value stays above zero or that the first 5 Policy year benefit (described under "Monthly guarantee premiums" on page 31) remains in effect. You may also choose to have premiums automatically

deducted from your bank account or other source under our automatic payment plan. Under certain circumstances, we may limit the amount of a premium payment or reject a premium payment.

- **Free Look:** When you receive your Policy, the **free look** period begins. You may return your Policy during this period and receive a refund. We will refund the greater of (i) any premium payments received by us or (ii) your accumulation value plus any charges that have been deducted prior to allocation to your specified investment options. The free look period generally expires 10 days after you receive the Policy.

The Policy

- **Ownership Rights:** While the contingent insured are living, you, as the owner of the Policy, may exercise all of the rights and options described in the Policy. These rights include selecting and changing the beneficiary, changing the owner, and assigning the Policy.
- **Separate Account:** You may direct the money in your Policy to any of the available variable investment options of the Separate Account. Each variable investment option invests exclusively in one of the Funds listed in this prospectus. The value of your investment in a variable investment option depends on the investment results of the related Fund. We do not guarantee any minimum cash value for amounts allocated to the variable investment options. If the Fund investments go down, the value of a Policy can decline.
- **Fixed Account:** You may place amounts in the Fixed Account where it earns interest at the rate of 4% annually. We may declare higher rates of interest, but are not obligated to do so.
- **Accumulation Value:** Your accumulation value is the sum of your amounts in the variable investment options and the Fixed Account. Accumulation value varies from day to day, depending on the investment performance of the variable investment options you choose, interest we credit to the Fixed Account, charges we deduct, and any other transactions (e.g., transfers, partial surrenders and loans).
- **Payment Options:** There are several ways of receiving proceeds under the death benefit, surrender, and maturity provisions of the Policy, other than in a lump sum. More detailed information concerning these **payment options** is available on request from our Administrative Center shown under “Contact Information” on page 5. Also see “Payment Options” on page 46.
- **Tax Benefits:** The Policy is designed to afford the tax treatment normally accorded life insurance contracts under federal tax law. Generally, under federal tax law, the death benefit under a qualifying life insurance policy is excludable from the gross income of the beneficiary. In addition, this means that under a qualifying life insurance policy, cash value builds up on a tax deferred basis and transfers of cash value among the available investment options under the policy may be made tax free. Under a qualifying life insurance policy that is not a **modified endowment contract** (“MEC”), the proceeds from Policy loans would not be taxed. If the Policy is not a MEC, distributions after the 15th Policy year generally will be treated first as a return of **basis** or investment in the Policy and then as taxable income. Moreover, loans will generally not be treated as distributions. Finally, neither distributions nor loans from a Policy that is not a MEC are subject to the 10% penalty tax.

Supplemental Benefits and Riders

You may be eligible to add an additional rider benefit to your Policy. We offer several riders that provide supplemental benefits under the Policy, such as the Return of Premium Death Benefit Rider, which provides additional term life insurance coverage on the life of the last surviving contingent insured. If you select the Maturity Extension Rider or the Single Life Annually Renewable Term Insurance Rider, a charge,

which is shown on page 3 of your Policy, will be deducted from your accumulation value on each monthly deduction day. There is no charge if you select the Return of Premium Death Benefit Rider. Eligibility for and changes in these benefits are subject to our rules and procedures as in effect from time to time as well as Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) guidance and rules that pertain to the Code’s definition of life insurance. Not all riders are available in all states.

POLICY RISKS

Investment Risk

The Policy is not suitable as a short-term investment. We designed the Policy to meet long-term financial goals. In the Policy’s early years, if the total charges exceed total premiums paid or if your investment choices perform poorly, your Policy may not have any cash surrender value. The surrender charge is large enough in the Policy’s early years so that if you fully surrender your Policy you may receive no cash surrender value. If you take multiple partial surrenders, your accumulation value may not cover required charges and your Policy would lapse.

If you invest your accumulation value in one or more variable investment options, then you will be subject to the risk that investment performance will be unfavorable. You will also be subject to the risk that the accumulation value will decrease because of the unfavorable performance and the resulting higher insurance charges. You could lose everything you invest. You will also be subject to the risk that the investment performance of the variable investment options you choose may be less favorable than that of other variable investment options, and in order to keep the Policy in force may be required to pay more premiums than originally planned. **We do not guarantee a minimum accumulation value.**

If you allocate net premiums to the Fixed Account, then we credit your accumulation value (in the Fixed Account) with a declared rate of interest, but you assume the risk that the rate may decrease, although it will never be lower than a guaranteed minimum annual effective rate of 4%.

Risk of Lapse

During the first 5 Policy year benefit period discussed on page 31, your Policy will not enter a **grace period** or terminate if the Monthly Guarantee Premium has been met. After expiration of this benefit, if your cash surrender value is not enough to pay the charges deducted against your accumulation value each month, your Policy will enter a 61-day grace period. We will notify you that the Policy will lapse (terminate without value) at the end of the grace period unless you make a sufficient payment. Your Policy may also lapse if outstanding Policy loans plus any accrued interest payable exceeds the cash surrender value. If the first 5 Policy year benefit is applicable to your Policy and you pay the monthly guarantee premium, your Policy will not lapse and we will provide at least an Option 1 death benefit.

Tax Risks

We anticipate that the Policy should generally qualify as a life insurance contract under federal tax law. However, due to limited guidance under the federal tax law, there is some uncertainty about the application of the federal tax law to the Policy, particularly if you pay the full amount of premiums permitted under the Policy. Although AGL believes that the Policies are in compliance with Section 7702 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), the manner in which Section 7702 should be applied to certain features of a last survivor life insurance policy is not directly addressed by Section 7702. In the absence of final regulations or other guidance issued under Section 7702 there is necessarily some uncertainty whether survivor life insurance policies, like the Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies will meet the Section 7702 definitions of a life insurance contract. Please consult a tax adviser about these consequences.

Depending on the total amount of premiums you pay, the Policy may be treated as a MEC under federal tax laws. If a Policy is treated as a MEC, then surrenders, partial surrenders, and loans under the Policy will be taxable as ordinary income to the extent there are earnings in the Policy. In addition, a 10% penalty tax may be imposed on surrenders, partial surrenders, and loans taken before you reach age 59½.

See “Federal Tax Considerations” on page 55. *You should consult a qualified tax adviser for assistance in all Policy-related tax matters.*

Partial Surrender and Full Surrender Risks

The surrender charge under the Policy applies for the first 14 Policy years (and for a maximum of the first 14 Policy years after any requested increase in the Policy’s base coverage) in the event you surrender the Policy or decrease the base coverage. The surrender charge may be considerable. We will apply the surrender charge only to the base coverage portion of the specified amount. Any outstanding loan balance reduces the amount available to you upon a partial or full surrender. The surrender charge period depends on the age of the younger of the contingent insured. It is possible that you will receive no cash surrender value if you surrender your Policy in the first few Policy years. You should purchase the Policy only if you have the financial ability to keep it in force for a substantial period of time. You should not purchase the Policy if you intend to surrender all or part of the accumulation value in the near future. We designed the Policy to help meet long-term financial goals.

A partial surrender or full surrender may have adverse tax consequences.

Policy Loan Risks

A Policy loan, whether or not repaid, will affect accumulation value over time because we subtract the amount of the loan and any accrued interest from the variable investment options and/or Fixed Account as collateral, and this loan collateral does not participate in the investment performance of the variable investment options or receive any excess interest credited to the Fixed Account.

We reduce the amount we pay on the last surviving contingent insured’s death by the amount of any Policy loan and any accrued interest. Your Policy may lapse (terminate without value) if outstanding Policy loans plus any accrued interest payable reduces the cash surrender value to zero.

If you surrender the Policy or allow it to lapse while a Policy loan remains outstanding, the amount of the loan, to the extent it has not been previously taxed, is treated as a distribution from the Policy and may be subject to federal income taxation.

PORTFOLIO RISKS

A discussion of the risks of each Fund may be found in its prospectus. Please refer to the Funds’ prospectuses for more information. You may request a copy of any or all of the Fund prospectuses by contacting your AGL representative or the Administrative Center shown under “Contact Information” on page 5.

There is no assurance that any of the Funds will achieve its stated investment objective.

TABLES OF CHARGES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that are payable, when buying, owning and surrendering a Policy. No Policy owner will be charged more than the amount we show under the “Maximum Guaranteed Charge” columns.

AGL may also make available to Policy owners other universal life insurance policies with different features and charges. Please ask your AGL representative about our other policies.

The first tables describe the fees and expenses that are payable at the time that you (1) buy a Policy, (2) surrender a Policy during the first 14 Policy years and the first 14 Policy years following an increase in the Policy’s base coverage, (3) change a Policy’s specified amount, or (4) transfer accumulation value between investment options.

Transaction Fees			
Charge	When Charge is Deducted	Maximum Guaranteed Charge	Current Charge
Statutory Premium Tax Charge	Upon receipt of each premium payment	3.5% ¹ of each premium payment ²	3.5% ¹ of each premium payment ²
Premium Expense Charge	Upon receipt of each premium payment	5% of the premium payment remaining after deduction of the premium tax charge	5% of the premium payment remaining after deduction of the premium tax charge

¹ Statutory premium tax rates vary by state. For example, the highest premium tax rate, 3.5%, is in the state of Nevada, while the lowest premium tax rate, 0.5%, is in the state of Illinois. Certain local jurisdictions may assess additional premium taxes.

² Instead of a premium tax charge, we assess a tax charge back of 1.78% of each premium payment for Policy owners residing in the state of Oregon. See “Tax charge back” on page 50.

Transaction Fees			
Charge	When Charge is Deducted	Maximum Guaranteed Charge	Current Charge
Surrender Charge			
Maximum Charge ¹	Upon a partial surrender or a full surrender of your Policy ²	\$32.44 per \$1,000 of base coverage	\$32.44 per \$1,000 of base coverage
Minimum Charge ³	Upon a partial surrender or a full surrender of your Policy ²	\$0.18 per \$1,000 of base coverage	\$0.18 per \$1,000 of base coverage
Example Charge - for a 60 year old male, preferred non-tobacco and a 60 year old female, preferred non-tobacco with a specified amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage ²	Upon a partial surrender or a full surrender of your Policy ²	\$19.88 per \$1,000 of base coverage	\$19.88 per \$1,000 of base coverage
Partial Surrender Processing Fee	Upon a partial surrender of your Policy	The lesser of \$25 or 2% of the partial surrender	\$10
Transfer Fee	Upon a transfer of accumulation value	\$25 for each transfer ⁴	\$25 for each transfer ⁴
Policy Owner Additional Illustration Charge	Upon each request for a Policy illustration after the first in a Policy year	\$25	\$0
Overloan Protection Rider One-Time Charge	At time rider is exercised	5.0% of Policy's accumulation value at time rider is exercised	3.5% of Policy's accumulation value at time rider is exercised

¹ The maximum charge for both the maximum guaranteed charge and the current charge occurs during the contingent insureds' first Policy year. The maximum charge is for a male, preferred tobacco, age 65 at the Policy's date of issue and a female, preferred tobacco, age 65 at the Policy's date of issue with a specified amount of \$500,000, all of which is base coverage.

² The Policies have a surrender charge that applies for a maximum of the first 14 years and for a maximum of the first 14 Policy years following an increase in the Policy's base coverage. The surrender charge will vary based on the contingent insureds' sex, ages, **premium classes**, Policy year and base coverage. The surrender charge attributable to an increase in the Policy's base coverage applies only to the increase in base coverage. See "Base coverage and supplemental coverage" on page 28. The surrender charges shown in the table may not be typical of the charges you will pay. Page 4B of your Policy will indicate the maximum guaranteed surrender charges applicable to your Policy. More detailed information concerning your surrender charge is available free of charge on request from our Administrative Center shown under "Contact Information" on page 5 of this prospectus.

³ The minimum charge for both the maximum guaranteed charge and the current charge occurs during the contingent insureds' fourteenth Policy year. The minimum charge is for a male, standard tobacco, age 90 at the Policy's date of issue, and a female, preferred non-tobacco, age 20 at the Policy's date of issue, with a specified amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage.

⁴ The first 12 transfers in a Policy year are free of charge.

The next tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay during the time that you own the Policy, not including Fund fees and expenses.

Periodic Charges (other than Fund fees and expenses)			
Charge	When Charge is Deducted	Maximum Guaranteed Charge	Current Charge
Flat Monthly Charge	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$10	\$10
Cost of Insurance Charge¹ Maximum Charge ²	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk ³ attributable to base coverage; and \$83.33 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage	\$60.11 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to base coverage; and \$60.11 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage
Minimum Charge ⁴	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to base coverage; and \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage	\$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to base coverage; and \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage
Example Charge for the first Policy year - for a 60 year old male, preferred non-tobacco, and a 60 year old female, preferred non-tobacco with a Specified Amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to base coverage; and \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage	\$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to base coverage; and \$0.01 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to supplemental coverage

¹ The cost of insurance charge will vary based on the contingent insureds' sex, ages, premium classes, Policy year and base and supplemental coverage amounts. See "Base coverage and supplemental coverage" on page 28. The cost of insurance charges shown in the table may not be typical of the charges you will pay. Page 4B of your Policy will indicate the maximum guaranteed cost of insurance charge applicable to your Policy. More detailed information concerning your cost of insurance charge is available on request from our Administrative Center shown under "Contact Information" on page 5 of this prospectus. Also see "Illustrations" on page 25 of this prospectus.

² The maximum charge for both the maximum guaranteed charge and the current charge occurs during the 12 months following the Policy anniversary nearest the younger contingent insured's 99th birthday. The Policy anniversary nearest the younger contingent insured's 100th birthday is the Policy's maximum maturity date. The maximum charge is for a male, special tobacco, age 90 and a male, special tobacco, age 90 with a specified amount of \$500,000, all of which is base coverage.

³ The **net amount at risk** is the difference between the current death benefit under your Policy and your accumulation value under the Policy.

⁴ The minimum charge for both the maximum guaranteed charge and the current charge occurs in Policy year 1. The minimum charge is for a female, preferred plus non-tobacco, age 20 and a female, preferred plus non-tobacco, age 20 at the Policy's date of issue, with a Specified Amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage.

Periodic Charges (other than Fund fees and expenses)			
Charge	When Charge is Deducted	Maximum Guaranteed Charge	Current Charge
Monthly Expense Charge (per \$1,000 of base coverage)¹ Maximum Charge – for a 90 year old male, special tobacco and a 90 year old male, special tobacco with a specified amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month. This charge is imposed during the first 4 Policy years and the first 4 Policy years following an increase in base coverage ²	\$3.02 for each \$1,000 of base coverage	\$3.02 for each \$1,000 of base coverage
Minimum Charge – for a 20 year old female, preferred non-tobacco and a 20 year old female, preferred non-tobacco with a specified amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month. This charge is imposed during the first 4 Policy years and the first 4 Policy years following an increase in base coverage ²	\$0.09 for each \$1,000 of base coverage	\$0.09 for each \$1,000 of base coverage
Example Charge – for a 60 year old male, preferred non-tobacco and a 60 year old female, preferred non-tobacco with a specified amount of \$500,000, of which \$400,000 is base coverage and \$100,000 is supplemental coverage	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month. This charge is imposed during the first 4 Policy years and the first 4 Policy years following an increase in base coverage ²	\$0.58 for each \$1,000 of base coverage	\$0.58 for each \$1,000 of base coverage
Daily Charge (mortality and expense risk fee) Policy years 1-15 ³	Daily	annual effective rate of 0.75% of accumulation value invested in the variable investment options ³	annual effective rate of 0.75% of accumulation value invested in the variable investment options ³
Policy Loan Interest Charge	Annually (in advance, on your Policy anniversary)	4.75% of the loan balance ⁴	4.75% of the loan balance ⁴

¹ The monthly expense charge is applied only against each \$1,000 of base coverage, and not against the Policy's supplemental coverage. The monthly expense charge per \$1,000 of base coverage will vary based on the amount of base coverage and each of the contingent insured's sex, age and premium class. See "Base Coverage and Supplemental Coverage" on page 28. The monthly expense charge per \$1,000 of base coverage shown in the table may not be typical of the charges you will pay. Page 4 of your Policy will indicate the initial monthly expense charge per \$1,000 of base coverage applicable to your Policy. More detailed information concerning your Monthly Charge per \$1,000 of base coverage is available on request from our Administrative Center, shown under "Contact Information" on page 5 of this prospectus, or your insurance representative. There is no additional charge for any illustrations which may show various amounts of base and supplemental coverage.

² The charge assessed during the first 4 Policy years following an increase in base coverage is only upon the amount of the increase in base coverage.

³ After the 15th Policy year, the **daily charge** will be as follows:
 Policy years 16-30.....annual effective rate of 0.50%
 Policy years 31+.....annual effective rate of 0.15%
 These reductions in the amount of the daily charge are guaranteed.

⁴ We assess loan interest at the beginning of each Policy year at a rate of 4.54%. The 4.54% rate is equivalent to interest assessed at the end of the Policy year at an annual effective rate of 4.75%. See "Policy loans" on page 44.

The next table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay if you choose an optional benefit rider during the time that you own the Policy.

Periodic Charges (optional benefit riders only)			
Optional Benefit Rider Charges	When Charge is Deducted	Maximum Guaranteed Charge	Current Charge
Single Life Annually Renewable Term Insurance Maximum Charge - for a 75 year old male, standard tobacco	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$7.31 for each \$1,000 of coverage	\$4.61 for each \$1,000 of coverage
Minimum Charge - for a 20 year old female, preferred non-tobacco	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$0.08 for each \$1,000 of coverage	\$0.07 for each \$1,000 of coverage
Example Charge - for a 60 year old female, preferred non-tobacco	Monthly, at the beginning of each Policy month	\$0.71 for each \$1,000 of coverage	\$0.50 for each \$1,000 of coverage
Maturity Extension Accumulation Value Version	Monthly, at the beginning of the Policy month which follows your original maturity date	\$10	\$0
Maturity Extension Death Benefit Version¹ Initial Charge	Monthly beginning 9 years before your original maturity date	\$1 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to the Policy (without any riders)	\$0.03 per \$1,000 of net amount at risk attributable to the Policy (without any riders)
Administrative Charge	Monthly, at the beginning of the Policy month which follows your original maturity date	\$10	\$0

¹ Please ask your insurance representative if this version of the Maturity Extension Rider is available at the time you apply for a Policy.

The next table describes the Fund fees and expenses that you will pay periodically during the time that you own the Policy. The table shows the maximum and minimum Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses before contractual waiver or reimbursement for any of the Funds for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Current and future expenses for the Funds may be higher or lower than those shown.

Annual Fund Fees and Expenses (expenses that are deducted from the Fund assets)		
Charge	Maximum	Minimum
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for all of the Funds (expenses that are deducted from portfolio assets include management fees, distribution (12b-1) fees, and other expenses)¹	1.26%	0.24%

Details concerning each Fund's specific fees and expenses are contained in the Funds' prospectuses.

¹ Currently 12 of the Funds have contractual reimbursements or fee waivers. These reimbursements or waivers expire on April 30, 2010. These contractual reimbursements or fee waivers do not change the maximum or minimum annual Fund fees and expenses reflected in the table.

Charge	Maximum	Minimum
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses for all of the Funds After Contractual Reimbursement or Fee Waiver	1.26%	0.24%

GENERAL INFORMATION

American General Life Insurance Company

We are American General Life Insurance Company (“AGL”). AGL is a stock life insurance company organized under the laws of Texas. AGL’s home office is 2727-A Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas 77019-2282. AGL is a successor in interest to a company originally organized under the laws of Delaware on January 10, 1917. AGL is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. American International Group, Inc., a Delaware corporation, is a holding company which through its subsidiaries is engaged in a broad range of insurance and insurance-related activities, financial services and asset management in the United States and internationally. American General Life Companies is the marketing name for the insurance companies and affiliates comprising the domestic life operations of American International Group, Inc., including AGL. The commitments under the Policies are AGL’s, and American International Group, Inc. has no legal obligation to back those commitments.

On March 4, 2009, American International Group, Inc. issued and sold to the AIG Credit Facility Trust, a trust established for the sole benefit of the United States Treasury (the “Trust”), 100,000 shares of American International Group, Inc.’s Series C Perpetual, Convertible, Participating Preferred Stock (the “Stock”) for an aggregate purchase price of \$500,000, with an understanding that additional and independently sufficient consideration was also furnished to American International Group, Inc. by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York (the “FRBNY”) in the form of its lending commitment (the “Credit Facility”) under the Credit Agreement, dated as of September 22, 2008, between American International Group, Inc. and the FRBNY. The Stock has preferential liquidation rights over American International Group, Inc. common stock, and, to the extent permitted by law, votes with American International Group, Inc.’s common stock on all matters submitted to American International Group, Inc.’s shareholders. The Trust has approximately 79.9 percent of the aggregate voting power of American International Group, Inc.’s common stock and is entitled to approximately 79.9 percent of all dividends paid on American International Group, Inc.’s common stock, in each case treating the Stock as if converted. The Stock will remain outstanding even if the Credit Facility is repaid in full or otherwise terminates.

As a result of the issuance of the Stock, a change in control of American International Group, Inc. has occurred. The change of control does not in any way alter AGL’s obligations to its Policy owners.

AGL is a member of the Insurance Marketplace Standards Association (“IMSA”). IMSA is a voluntary membership organization created by the life insurance industry to promote ethical market conduct for life insurance and annuity products. AGL’s membership in IMSA applies only to AGL and not its products.

Separate Account VL-R

We hold the Fund shares in which any of your accumulation value is invested in the Separate Account. The Separate Account is registered as a unit investment trust with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940. We created the Separate Account on May 6, 1997 under Texas law.

For record keeping and financial reporting purposes, the Separate Account is divided into 74 separate “divisions,” 58 of which correspond to the 58 variable “investment options” available under the Policy. The remaining 16 divisions, and all of these 58 divisions, represent investment options available under other variable universal life policies we offer. Fourteen of these 58 divisions are not available to all Policy owners. We hold the Fund shares in which we invest your accumulation value for an investment option in the division that corresponds to that investment option. One or more of the Funds may sell its

shares to other funds. Income, gains and losses credited to, or charged against, the Separate Account reflect the Separate Account's own investment experience and not the investment experience of the Separate Account's other assets.

The assets in the Separate Account are our property. The assets in the Separate Account may not be used to pay any liabilities of AGL other than those arising from the Policies. AGL is obligated to pay all amounts under the Policies due the Policy owners.

Guarantee of Insurance Obligations

Certain insurance obligations under the Policies are guaranteed (the "Guarantee") by American Home Assurance Company ("American Home"), an affiliate of AGL. Insurance obligations include, without limitation, Policy values invested in the Fixed Account, death benefits and Policy features that provide return of premium or protection against Policy lapse. The Guarantee does not guarantee Policy value or the investment performance of the variable investment options available under the Policies. The Guarantee provides that Policy owners can enforce the Guarantee directly.

As of December 29, 2006 at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time (the "Point of Termination"), the Guarantee was terminated for prospectively issued Policies. The Guarantee will not cover any Policies with a date of issue later than the Point of Termination. The Guarantee will continue to cover Policies with a date of issue earlier than the Point of Termination until all insurance obligations under such Policies are satisfied in full.

American Home is a stock property-casualty insurance company incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on February 7, 1899. American Home's principal executive office is located at 70 Pine Street, New York, New York 10270. American Home is licensed in all 50 states of the United States and the District of Columbia, as well as certain foreign jurisdictions, and engages in a broad range of insurance and reinsurance activities. American Home is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of American International Group, Inc. and an affiliate of AGL.

Additional Information

We have filed a Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI") with the SEC which includes more information about your Policy. The back cover page to this prospectus describes how you can obtain a copy of the SAI.

Communication with AGL

When we refer to "you," we mean the person who is authorized to take any action with respect to a Policy. Generally, this is the owner named in the Policy. Where a Policy has more than one owner, each owner generally must join in any requested action, except for transfers and changes in the allocation of future premiums or changes among the investment options.

Administrative Center. The Administrative Center provides service to all Policy owners. See "Contact Information" on page 5 of this prospectus. For applicants, your AGL representative will tell you if you should use an address other than the Administrative Center address. All premium payments, requests, directions and other communications should be directed to the appropriate location. You should mail or express premium payments and loan repayments directly to the appropriate address shown on your billing statement. If you do not receive a billing statement, send your premium directly to the address for premium payments shown under "Contact Information" on page 5. You should communicate

notice of the last surviving contingent insured's death, including any related documentation, to our Administrative Center address.

E-Delivery, E-Service, telephone transactions and written transactions. There are several different ways to request and receive Policy services.

E-Delivery. Instead of receiving paper copies by mail of certain documents we are required to provide to you, including annual Policy and Fund prospectuses, you may select E-Delivery. E-Delivery allows you to receive notification by E-mail when new or updated documents are available that pertain to your Policy. You may then follow the link contained within the E-mail to view these documents on-line. Alternatively, you may choose to receive these documents via CD ROM. You may find electronically received documents easier to review and retain than paper documents. To enroll for E-Delivery, you can complete certain information at the time of your Policy application (with one required extra signature). If you prefer, you can go to www.americangeneral.com and at the same time you enroll for E-Service, enroll for E-Delivery. You do not have to enroll for E-Service to enroll for E-Delivery unless you enroll on-line. You may select or cancel E-Delivery at any time. There is no charge for E-Delivery.

E-Service. You may enroll for E-Service to have access to on-line services for your Policy. These services include transferring values among investment options and changing allocations for future premiums. You can also view Policy statements. If you have elected E-Service, you may choose to handle certain Policy requests by E-Service, in writing or by telephone. We expect to expand the list of available E-Service transactions in the future. To enroll for E-Service, go to www.americangeneral.com, click the "Create Account" link beneath the E-Service login box, and complete the on-line enrollment pages. You may select or cancel the use of E-Service at any time. There is no charge for E-Service.

Telephone transactions and written transactions. Certain transaction requests currently must be made in writing. You must make the following requests in writing (unless you are permitted to make the requests by E-Service or by telephone. See "Telephone transactions" on page 20).

- transfer of accumulation value;*
- change of allocation percentages for premium payments; *
- change of allocation percentages for Policy deductions; *
- telephone transaction privileges; *
- loan;*
- full surrender;
- partial surrender;*
- change of beneficiary or contingent beneficiary;
- loan repayments or loan interest payments;
- change of death benefit option or manner of death benefit payment;
- change in specified amount;
- addition or cancellation of, or other action with respect to any benefit riders;
- election of a payment option for Policy proceeds; and
- tax withholding elections.

* These transactions are permitted by E-Service, by telephone or in writing.

We have special forms which should be used for loans, assignments, partial and full surrenders, changes of owner or beneficiary, and all other contractual changes. You will be asked to return your Policy when you request a full surrender. You may obtain these forms from our Administrative Center,

shown under “Contact Information” on page 5, or from your AGL representative. Each communication must include your name, Policy number and the contingent insured’s names. We cannot process any requested action that does not include all required information.

Telephone transactions. If you have a completed telephone authorization form on file with us, you may make transfers, or change the allocation of future premium payments or deduction of charges, by telephone, subject to the terms of the form. We will honor telephone instructions from any person who provides the correct information, so there is a risk of possible loss to you if unauthorized persons use this service in your name. Our current procedure is that only the owner or your AGL representative may make a transfer request by phone. We are not liable for any acts or omissions based upon instructions that we reasonably believe to be genuine. Our procedures include verification of the Policy number, the identity of the caller, both the contingent insured’s and owner’s names, and a form of personal identification from the caller. We will promptly mail a written confirmation of the transaction. If (a) many people seek to make telephone requests at or about the same time, or (b) our recording equipment malfunctions, it may be impossible for you to make a telephone request at the time you wish. You should submit a written request if you cannot make a telephone request. Also, if due to malfunction or other circumstances your telephone request is incomplete or not fully comprehensible, we will not process the transaction. The phone number for telephone requests is 1-800-340-2765.

Variable Investment Options

We divided the Separate Account into variable investment options, each of which invests in shares of a corresponding Fund. We have listed the investment options in the following two tables. The name of each Fund or a footnote for the Fund describes its type (for example, money market fund, growth fund, equity fund, etc.). The text of the footnotes follows the table. Fund sub-advisers are shown in parentheses.

All Policy owners may invest premium payments in variable investment options investing in the Funds listed in the first table. The second table lists investment options that are available to some Policy owners with a Policy issue date prior to May 1, 2006.

The investment options listed in the following table are available to all Policy owners:

Variable Investment Options	Investment Adviser (sub-adviser, if applicable)
AIM V.I. International Growth Fund – Series I Shares	Invesco Aim Advisors, Inc. (Invesco Asset Management Deutschland, GmbH) (Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited) (Invesco Asset Management Limited) (Invesco Australia Limited) (Invesco Global Asset Management (N.A.), Inc.) (Invesco Hong Kong Limited) (Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc.) (Invesco Trimark Ltd.)
Alger American Capital Appreciation Portfolio – Class O Shares	Fred Alger Management, Inc.
Alger American MidCap Growth Portfolio – Class O Shares	Fred Alger Management, Inc.
American Century [®] VP Value Fund	American Century [®] Investment Management, Inc.
Credit Suisse Trust U.S. Equity Flex I Portfolio ¹	Credit Suisse Asset Management, LLC

Variable Investment Options	Investment Adviser (sub-adviser, if applicable)
Fidelity® VIP Asset Manager SM Portfolio - Service Class 2 ²	Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR Co., Inc.) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited) (Fidelity Investments Japan Limited) (Fidelity Investments Money Management, Inc.) (Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.) (Fidelity Research & Analysis Company)
Fidelity® VIP Contrafund® Portfolio - Service Class 2 ³	Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR Co., Inc.) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited) (Fidelity Investments Japan Limited) (Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.) (Fidelity Research & Analysis Company)
Fidelity® VIP Equity-Income Portfolio - Service Class 2	Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR Co., Inc.)
Fidelity® VIP Freedom 2020 Portfolio - Service Class 2 ⁴	Strategic Advisers®, Inc.
Fidelity® VIP Freedom 2025 Portfolio - Service Class 2 ⁵	Strategic Advisers®, Inc.
Fidelity® VIP Freedom 2030 Portfolio - Service Class 2 ⁶	Strategic Advisers®, Inc.
Fidelity® VIP Growth Portfolio - Service Class 2	Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR Co., Inc.) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited) (Fidelity Investments Japan Limited) (Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.) (Fidelity Research & Analysis Company)
Fidelity® VIP Mid Cap Portfolio – Service Class 2	Fidelity Management & Research Company (FMR Co., Inc.) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors) (Fidelity International Investment Advisors (U.K.) Limited) (Fidelity Investments Japan Limited) (Fidelity Management & Research (U.K.) Inc.) (Fidelity Research & Analysis Company)
Franklin Templeton VIP Franklin Small Cap Value Securities Fund – Class 2	Franklin Advisory Services, LLC
Franklin Templeton VIP Franklin U.S. Government Fund – Class 2	Franklin Advisers, Inc.
Franklin Templeton VIP Mutual Shares Securities Fund – Class 2 ⁷	Franklin Mutual Advisers, LLC
Franklin Templeton VIP Templeton Foreign Securities Fund – Class 2	Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC
Janus Aspen Enterprise Portfolio - Service Shares ⁸	Janus Capital Management LLC
Janus Aspen Overseas Portfolio - Service Shares	Janus Capital Management LLC
JPMorgan Small Cap Core Portfolio – Class 1 Shares	JPMorgan Investment Advisors Inc.
MFS® VIT New Discovery Series – Initial Class ⁹	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS® VIT Research Series - Initial Class ¹⁰	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Neuberger Berman AMT Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio – Class I	Neuberger Berman Management LLC (Neuberger Berman, LLC)
Oppenheimer Balanced Fund/VA - Non-Service Shares ¹¹	OppenheimerFunds, Inc.
Oppenheimer Global Securities Fund/VA - Non-Service Shares	OppenheimerFunds, Inc.
PIMCO VIT CommodityRealReturn Strategy Portfolio - Administrative Class ¹²	Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
PIMCO VIT Real Return Portfolio - Administrative Class ¹³	Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
PIMCO VIT Short-Term Portfolio - Administrative Class	Pacific Investment Management Company LLC
PIMCO VIT Total Return Portfolio - Administrative Class	Pacific Investment Management Company LLC

Variable Investment Options	Investment Adviser (sub-adviser, if applicable)
Pioneer Mid Cap Value VCT Portfolio – Class I Shares	Pioneer Investment Management, Inc.
Putnam VT Diversified Income Fund – Class IB	Putnam Investment Management, LLC (Putnam Investments Limited)
Putnam VT International Growth and Income Fund – Class IB	Putnam Investment Management, LLC (Putnam Advisory Company, LLC) (Putnam Investment Limited)
SunAmerica ST Aggressive Growth Portfolio – Class 1 Shares	SunAmerica Asset Management Corp.
SunAmerica ST Balanced Portfolio – Class 1 Shares ¹⁴	SunAmerica Asset Management Corp. (J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.)
VALIC Co. I International Equities Fund	VALIC* (AIG Global Investment Corp.)
VALIC Co. I Mid Cap Index Fund	VALIC* (AIG Global Investment Corp.)
VALIC Co. I Money Market I Fund	VALIC* (SunAmerica Asset Management Corp.)
VALIC Co. I Nasdaq-100 [®] Index Fund	VALIC* (AIG Global Investment Corp.)
VALIC Co. I Science & Technology Fund ¹⁵	VALIC* (RCM Capital Management, LLC) (T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.) (Wellington Management Company, LLP)
VALIC Co. I Small Cap Index Fund	VALIC* (AIG Global Investment Corp.)
VALIC Co. I Stock Index Fund	VALIC* (AIG Global Investment Corp.)
Van Kampen LIT Growth and Income Portfolio – Class I Shares	Van Kampen Asset Management
Vanguard** VIF High Yield Bond Portfolio	Wellington Management Company, LLP
Vanguard** VIF REIT Index Portfolio	The Vanguard Group, Inc.

¹ The Fund type for Credit Suisse Trust U.S. Equity Flex I Portfolio is capital growth.

² The Fund type for Fidelity[®] VIP Asset ManagerSM Portfolio - Service Class 2 is high return.

³ The Fund type for Fidelity[®] VIP Contrafund[®] Portfolio - Service Class 2 is long-term capital appreciation.

⁴ The Fund type for Fidelity[®] VIP Freedom 2020 Portfolio - Service Class 2 is high total return.

⁵ The Fund type for Fidelity[®] VIP Freedom 2025 Portfolio - Service Class 2 is high total return.

⁶ The Fund type for Fidelity[®] VIP Freedom 2030 Portfolio - Service Class 2 is high total return.

⁷ The Fund type for Franklin Templeton VIP Mutual Shares Securities Fund - Class 2 is capital appreciation with income as a secondary goal.

⁸ The Fund type for Janus Aspen Enterprise Portfolio – Service Shares is long-term growth of capital.

⁹ The Fund type for MFS[®] VIT New Discovery Series - Initial Class is capital appreciation.

¹⁰ The Fund type for MFS[®] VIT Research Series - Initial Class is capital appreciation.

¹¹ The Fund type for Oppenheimer Balanced Fund/VA - Non-Service Shares is total return.

¹² The Fund type for PIMCO VIT CommodityRealReturn Strategy Portfolio - Administrative Class is maximum real return.

¹³ The Fund type for PIMCO VIT Real Return Portfolio - Administrative Class is maximum real return.

¹⁴ The Fund type for SunAmerica ST Balanced Portfolio - Class 1 Shares is conservation of principal and capital appreciation.

¹⁵ The Fund type for VALIC Co. I Science & Technology Fund is long-term capital appreciation. This Fund is a sector fund.

* “VALIC” means The Variable Annuity Life Insurance Company.

** “Vanguard” is a trademark of The Vanguard Group, Inc.

The investment options listed in the following table are available only to certain Policy owners. The notes that follow the table explain the restrictions on availability.

Variable Investment Options	Investment Adviser (sub-adviser, if applicable)
AIM V.I. Core Equity Fund - Series I Shares*	Invesco Aim Advisors, Inc. (Invesco Asset Management Deutschland, GmbH) (Invesco Asset Management (Japan) Limited) (Invesco Asset Management Limited) (Invesco Australia Limited) (Invesco Global Asset Management (N.A.), Inc.) (Invesco Hong Kong Limited) (Invesco Institutional (N.A.), Inc.) (Invesco Senior Secured Management, Inc.) (Invesco Trimark Ltd.)
Dreyfus IP MidCap Stock Portfolio – Initial Shares*	The Dreyfus Corporation
Dreyfus VIF Developing Leaders Portfolio - Initial Shares ^{1, *}	The Dreyfus Corporation
Dreyfus VIF Quality Bond Portfolio - Initial Shares*	The Dreyfus Corporation
Goldman Sachs VIT Capital Growth Fund ^{1**}	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
Janus Aspen Worldwide Portfolio - Service Shares ^{2, *}	Janus Capital Management LLC
JPMorgan Mid Cap Value Portfolio – Class 1 Shares ^{**}	JPMorgan Investment Management Inc.
MFS [®] VIT Core Equity Series - Initial Class ^{3, *}	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
MFS [®] VIT Growth Series - Initial Class*	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Pioneer Fund VCT Portfolio - Class I Shares ^{4, ***}	Pioneer Investment Management, Inc.
Pioneer Growth Opportunities VCT Portfolio - Class I Shares ^{****}	Pioneer Investment Management, Inc.
Putnam VT Growth and Income Fund – Class IB*	Putnam Investment Management, LLC
UIF Capital Growth Portfolio - Class I Shares*	Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., which does business in certain instances as Van Kampen
UIF High Yield Portfolio – Class I Shares*	Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., which does business in certain instances as Van Kampen

¹ The Fund type for Dreyfus VIF Developing Leaders Portfolio - Initial Shares is small cap.

² The Fund type for Janus Aspen Worldwide Portfolio - Service Shares is long-term growth of capital in a manner consistent with the preservation of capital.

³ The Fund type for MFS[®] VIT Core Equity Series - Initial Class is capital appreciation.

⁴ The Fund type for Pioneer Fund VCT Portfolio - Class I Shares is reasonable income and capital growth.

* This investment option is available only to Policy owners whose Policies were effective before May 1, 2006. If a Policy's **date of issue** is before May 1, 2006 only because we assigned an earlier date than otherwise would apply to preserve a younger age at issue for the insured person, the Policy owner will not be able to invest in this investment option. See "Date of issue; Policy months and years" on page 37.

** Policy owners with accumulation value in this investment option may transfer any or all of the value from the investment option. This investment option is not available for any other purpose. This investment option is not offered for new Policies.

*** Any Policy owner whose accumulation value as of December 10, 2004 was invested in whole or in part in the investment option funded by this Portfolio (formerly Safeco RST Core Equity Portfolio) may continue to use the investment option for any purpose allowed under the Policy.

**** Any Policy owner whose accumulation value as of December 10, 2004 was invested in whole or in part in the investment option funded by this Portfolio (formerly Safeco RST Growth Opportunities Portfolio) may continue to use the investment option for any purpose allowed under the Policy.

From time to time, certain Fund names are changed. When we are notified of a name change, we will make changes so that the new name is properly shown. However, until we complete the changes, we may provide you with various forms, reports and confirmations that reflect a Fund's prior name.

You can learn more about the Funds, their investment policies, risks, expenses and all other aspects of their operations by reading their prospectuses. You should carefully read the Funds' prospectuses before you select any variable investment option. We do not guarantee that any Fund will

achieve its objective. In addition, no single Fund or investment option, by itself, constitutes a balanced investment plan.

We have entered into various services agreements with most of the advisers or administrators for the Funds. We receive payments for the administrative services we perform such as proxy mailing and tabulation, mailing of Fund related information and responding to Policy owners' inquiries about the Funds. Currently, these payments range from 0.15% to 0.35% of the daily market value of the assets invested in the underlying Fund as of a certain date, usually paid at the end of each calendar quarter.

We have entered into a services agreement with PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust ("PIMCO VIT") under which we receive fees of up to 0.15% of the daily market value of the assets invested in the underlying Fund, paid directly by PIMCO VIT for services we perform.

We also receive what are referred to as "12b-1 fees" from some of the Funds themselves. These fees are designed to help pay for our direct and indirect distribution costs for the Policies. These fees are generally equal to 0.25% of the daily market value of the assets invested in the underlying Fund.

From time to time some of these arrangements, except for 12b-1 arrangements, may be renegotiated so that we receive a greater payment than previously paid depending on our determination that the expenses we incur are greater than we anticipated. If the expenses we incur are less than we anticipated, we may make a profit from some of these arrangements. These payments do not result in any additional charges under the Policies that are not described under "Charges Under the Policy" on page 50.

Voting Privileges

We are the legal owner of the Funds' shares held in the Separate Account. However, you may be asked to instruct us how to vote the Fund shares held in the various Funds that are attributable to your Policy at meetings of shareholders of the Funds. The number of votes for which you may give directions will be determined as of the record date for the meeting. The number of votes that you may direct related to a particular Fund is equal to (a) your accumulation value invested in that Fund divided by (b) the net asset value of one share of that Fund. Fractional votes will be recognized.

We will vote all shares of each Fund that we hold of record, including any shares we own on our own behalf, in the same proportions as those shares for which we have received instructions from owners participating in that Fund through the Separate Account. Even if Policy owners participating in that Fund choose not to provide voting instructions, we will vote the Fund's shares in the same proportions as the voting instructions which we actually receive. As a result, the instructions of a small number of Policy owners could determine the outcome of matters subject to shareholder vote.

If you are asked to give us voting instructions, we will send you the proxy material and a form for providing such instructions. Should we determine that we are no longer required to send the owner such materials, we will vote the shares as we determine in our sole discretion.

In certain cases, we may disregard instructions relating to changes in a Fund's investment manager or its investment policies. We will advise you if we do and explain the reasons in our next report to Policy owners. AGI reserves the right to modify these procedures in any manner that the laws in effect from time to time allow.

Fixed Account

We invest any accumulation value you have allocated to the Fixed Account as part of our general assets. We credit interest on that accumulation value at a rate which we declare from time to time. We guarantee that the interest will be credited at an annual effective rate of at least 4%. Although this interest increases the amount of any accumulation value that you have in the Fixed Account, such accumulation value will also be reduced by any charges that are allocated to this option under the procedures described under “Allocation of charges” on page 53. The “daily charge” described on page 50 and the fees and expenses of the Funds discussed on page 15 do not apply to the Fixed Account.

You may transfer accumulation value into the Fixed Account at any time. However, there are restrictions on the amount you may transfer out of the Fixed Account in a Policy year. Please see “Transfers of existing accumulation value” on page 32.

Our general account. Our general account assets are all of our assets that we do not hold in legally segregated separate accounts. Our general account supports our obligations to you under your Policy’s Fixed Account. Unlike the Separate Account, the assets in the general account may be used to pay any liabilities of AGL in addition to those arising from the Policies. Because of applicable exemptions, no interest in this option has been registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. Neither our general account nor our Fixed Account is an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. We have been advised that the staff of the SEC has not reviewed the disclosures that are included in this prospectus for your information about our general account or our Fixed Account. Those disclosures, however, may be subject to certain generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy and completeness of statements made in prospectuses.

How we declare interest. Except for amounts held as collateral for loans, we can at any time change the rate of interest we are paying on any accumulation value allocated to our Fixed Account, but it will always be at an annual effective rate of at least 4%.

Under these procedures, it is likely that at any time different interest rates will apply to different portions of your accumulation value, depending on when each portion was allocated to our Fixed Account. Any charges, partial surrenders, or loans that we take from any accumulation value that you have in our Fixed Account will be taken from each portion in reverse chronological order based on the date that accumulation value was allocated to this option.

Illustrations

We may provide you with illustrations for your Policy’s death benefit, accumulation value, and cash surrender value based on hypothetical rates of return. Hypothetical illustrations also assume costs of insurance for a hypothetical person. These illustrations are illustrative only and should not be considered a representation of past or future performance. Your actual rates of return and actual charges may be higher or lower than these illustrations. The actual return on your accumulation value will depend on factors such as the amounts you allocate to particular investment options, the amounts deducted for the Policy’s fees and charges, the variable investment options’ fees and charges, and your Policy loan and partial surrender history.

Before you purchase the Policy, we will provide you with what we refer to as a personalized illustration. A personalized illustration shows future benefits under the Policy based upon (1) each contingent insured’s age and premium class and (2) your selection of a death benefit option, specified amount, planned periodic premiums, riders, and proposed investment options.

After you purchase the Policy and upon your request, we will provide a similar personalized illustration that takes into account your Policy's actual values and features as of the date the illustration is prepared. We reserve the right to charge a maximum fee of \$25 for personalized illustrations prepared after the Policy is issued if you request us to do so more than once each year. We do not currently charge for additional personalized illustrations.

POLICY FEATURES

Keep in mind as you review the following Policy features that we no longer sell Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies.

Age

Generally, our use of age in your Policy and this prospectus refers to a person who is between six months younger and six months older than the stated age. Sometimes we refer to this as the "attained" age.

Death Benefits

Your specified amount of insurance. In your application to buy a Platinum Investor Survivor II Policy, you tell us how much life insurance coverage you want. We call this the "specified amount" of insurance. The specified amount consists of what we refer to as "base coverage" plus any "supplemental coverage" you select. Base coverage must be at least 10% of the specified amount. We pay a different level of compensation based on the amounts of base and supplemental coverages you select. See "Base Coverage and Supplemental Coverage" on page 28.

We guarantee a death benefit for a specified period provided you have paid the required monthly guarantee premiums. The guaranteed death benefit is equal to the specified amount (less any indebtedness) and any benefit riders. We refer to this guarantee in both your Policy and this prospectus as the "**guarantee period benefit**." We provide more information about the specified amount and the guarantee period benefit under "Monthly guarantee premiums," beginning on page 31. You should read these other discussions carefully because they contain important information about how the choices you make can affect your benefits and the amount of premiums and charges you may have to pay.

Your death benefit. You must choose between death benefit Option 1 and Option 2 under the Policy at the time it is issued. You may change your option choice at any later time before the death of the last surviving contingent insured. The death benefit we will pay is reduced by any outstanding Policy loans and increased by any unearned loan interest we may have already charged. Depending on the Option you choose, the death benefit we will pay is

- Option 1—The specified amount on the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death.
- Option 2—The sum of (a) the specified amount on the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death and (b) the Policy's accumulation value as of the date of the last surviving contingent insured's death.

See "Partial surrender" on page 43 for more information about the effect of partial surrenders on the amount of the death benefit.

Under Option 2, your death benefit will be higher than under Option 1. However, the **monthly insurance charge** we deduct will also be higher to compensate us for our additional risk. Because of this, your accumulation value for the same amount of premium will be higher under Option 1 than under Option 2.

Any premiums we receive after the last surviving contingent insured's death will be returned and not included in your accumulation value.

Required minimum death benefit. We may be required under federal tax law to pay a larger death benefit than what would be paid under your chosen death benefit Option. We refer to this larger benefit as the "**required minimum death benefit**" as explained below.

Federal tax law requires a minimum death benefit (the required minimum death benefit) in relation to the accumulation value for a Policy to qualify as life insurance. We will automatically increase the death benefit of a Policy if necessary to ensure that the Policy will continue to qualify as life insurance. One of two tests under current federal tax law can be used: the "**guideline premium test**" or the "**cash value accumulation test**." You must elect one of these tests when you apply for a Policy. After we issue your Policy, the choice may not be changed.

If you choose the guideline premium test, total premium payments paid in a Policy year may not exceed the guideline premium payment limitations for life insurance set forth under federal tax law. If you choose the cash value accumulation test, there are no limits on the amount of premium you can pay in a Policy year, as long as the death benefit is large enough compared to the accumulation value to meet the test requirements.

The other major difference between the two tax tests involves the Policy's required minimum death benefit. The required minimum death benefit is calculated as shown in the tables that follow.

If you selected death benefit Option 1 or Option 2 at any time when the required minimum death benefit is more than the death benefit payable under the option you selected, the death benefit payable would be the required minimum death benefit.

Under federal tax law rules, if you selected death benefit Option 1 and elected the cash value accumulation test, rather than the guideline premium test, the payment of additional premiums may cause your accumulation value to increase to the required minimum death benefit. Therefore, choosing the cash value accumulation test may make it more likely that the required minimum death benefit will apply if you select death benefit Option 1.

If you anticipate that your Policy may have a substantial accumulation value in relation to its death benefit, you should be aware that the cash value accumulation test may cause your Policy's death benefit to be higher than if you had chosen the guideline premium test. To the extent that the cash value accumulation test does result in a higher death benefit, the cost of insurance charges deducted from your Policy will also be higher. This compensates us for the additional risk that we might have to pay the higher required minimum death benefit.

If you have selected the cash value accumulation test, we calculate the required minimum death benefit by multiplying your Policy's accumulation value by a **required minimum death benefit percentage** that will be set forth on page 4A of your Policy. The required minimum death benefit percentage varies based on the age, sex and premium classes of the contingent insureds. Below is an

example of applicable required minimum death benefit percentages for the cash value accumulation test. The percentages shown are for a 60 year old male contingent insured, preferred non-tobacco premium class Policy years 1 to 40, and a 60 year old female contingent insured, preferred non-tobacco premium class, Policy years 1 to 40. These individuals are the same two contingent insureds whose characteristics we use to illustrate the “Example Charge” in each of the Tables of Charges beginning on page 11 of this prospectus.

<u>APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES UNDER CASH VALUE ACCUMULATION TEST</u>								
Policy Year	1	2	3	5	10	20	30	40
%	263%	253%	244%	226%	188%	140%	118%	104%

If you have selected the guideline premium test, we calculate the required minimum death benefit by multiplying your Policy’s accumulation value by an applicable required minimum death benefit percentage. The applicable required minimum death benefit percentage is 250% when the younger contingent insured’s age is 40 or less, and decreases each year thereafter to 100% when the younger contingent insured’s age is 95 or older. The applicable required minimum death benefit percentages under the guideline premium test for certain ages between 40 and 95 are set forth in the following table.

<u>APPLICABLE PERCENTAGES UNDER GUIDELINE PREMIUM TEST</u>									
Younger Contingent Insured’s Attained Age*	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	95+
%	250%	215%	185%	150%	130%	120%	115%	105%	100%
*We use the younger contingent insured’s age for this purpose even if the younger contingent insured is the first to die.									

Your Policy calls the multipliers used for each test the “Death Benefit Corridor Rate.”

Base Coverage and Supplemental Coverage

When you apply for a Policy, the amount of insurance you select is called the “specified amount.” The specified amount may be made up of two types of coverage: base coverage (which will always be present); and supplemental coverage, which may also be included. The total of the two coverages cannot be less than the minimum of \$500,000 and at least 10% of the total must be base coverage when you purchase the Policy.

Generally, if we assess less than the maximum guaranteed charges under your Policy and if you choose supplemental coverage instead of base coverage, then in the early Policy years, you will reduce your total charges and increase your accumulation value and cash surrender value. The more supplemental coverage you elect, the greater will be the amount of the reduction in charges and increase in accumulation value.

You should have an understanding of the significant differences between base coverage and supplemental coverage before you complete your application. Here are the features about supplemental coverage that differ from base coverage:

- We pay a higher level of compensation for the sale of base coverage than for supplemental coverage either when you purchase your Policy or when you pay additional premiums at

any time through the tenth Policy year (we do not provide compensation for premiums we receive after the tenth Policy year);

- Supplemental coverage has no surrender charges;
- The cost of insurance rate for supplemental coverage is always equal to or less than the cost of insurance rate for an equivalent amount of base coverage; and
- The monthly expense charge does not apply to supplemental coverage.

You can change the percentage of base coverage when you increase the specified amount, but at least 10% of the total specified amount after the increase must be base coverage. There is no charge when you change the percentages of base and supplemental coverages. However, if you increase your Policy's base coverage, we will impose a new surrender charge only upon the amount of the increase in base coverage. The new surrender charge applies for the first 14 Policy years following the increase. The percentage that your base and supplemental coverages represent of your specified amount will not change whenever you decrease the specified amount. A partial surrender will reduce the specified amount. In this case, we will deduct from your accumulation value any surrender charge that applies to the decrease in your base coverage. Supplemental coverage has no surrender charge.

You should use the mix of base and supplemental coverage to emphasize your own objectives. Before deciding how much, if any, supplemental coverage you should have, you should discuss with your AGL representative what you believe to be your own objectives. Your representative can provide you with further information and Policy illustrations showing how your selection of base and supplemental coverage can affect your Policy values under different assumptions.

Increases after age 90. We allow you to increase your supplemental coverage after the older contingent insured reaches age 90 and until the younger contingent insured reaches age 99 (or would have reached age 99, if deceased), but only under certain very limited conditions:

- Increases are allowed only if a third party loans you the funds that you use to pay the Policy's premiums;
- the specified amount we approve through underwriting at the time the Policy is issued is the maximum specified amount permitted after the increase; and
- you must purchase the return of premium death benefit rider when the Policy is issued and keep the rider in force at all times.

You may be required to purchase additional base coverage because you must still maintain at least 10% of your specified amount as base coverage. You should also keep in mind that the charges for supplemental coverage are higher the longer you own the Policy.

Premium Payments

Premium payments. We call the payments you make "premiums" or "premium payments." The amount we require as your initial premium varies depending on the specifics of your Policy and the contingent insureds. If mandated under applicable law, we may be required to reject a premium payment. Otherwise, with a few exceptions mentioned below, you can make premium payments at any time and in

any amount. Premium payments we receive after your free look period, as discussed on page 8, will be allocated upon receipt to the available investment options you have chosen.

Premium payments and transaction requests in good order. We will accept the Policy owner's instructions to allocate premium payments to investment options, to make redemptions (including loans) or to transfer values among the Policy owner's investment options, contingent upon the Policy owner's providing us with instructions in good order. This means that the Policy owner's request must be accompanied by sufficient detail to enable us to allocate, redeem or transfer assets properly.

When we receive a premium payment or transaction request in good order, it will be treated as described under "Effective date of other premium payments and requests that you make" on page 38 of this prospectus. If we receive an instruction that is not in good order, the requested action will not be completed, and any premium payments that cannot be allocated will be held in a non-interest bearing account until we receive all necessary information.

We will attempt to obtain Policy owner guidance on requests not received in good order for up to five business days following receipt. For instance, one of our representatives may telephone the Policy owner to determine the intent of a request. If a Policy owner's request is still not in good order after five business days, we will cancel the request, and return any unallocated premiums to the Policy owner along with the date the request was canceled.

Limits on premium payments. Federal tax law may limit the amount of premium payments you can make (relative to the amount of your Policy's insurance coverage) and may impose penalties on amounts you take out of your Policy if you do not observe certain additional requirements. These tax law requirements and a discussion of modified endowment contracts are summarized further under "Federal Tax Considerations" beginning on page 55. We will monitor your premium payments, however, to be sure that you do not exceed permitted amounts or inadvertently incur any tax penalties. The tax law limits can vary as a result of changes you make to your Policy. For example, a reduction in the specified amount of your Policy can reduce the amount of premiums you can pay.

Also, in certain limited circumstances, additional premiums may cause the death benefit to increase by more than they increase your accumulation value. In such case, we may refuse to accept an additional premium if the contingent insureds do not provide us with satisfactory evidence that our requirements for issuing insurance are still met. This increase in death benefit is on the same terms (including additional charges) as any other specified amount increase you request (as described under "Increase in coverage" on page 35).

Checks. You may pay premium by checks drawn on a U.S. bank in U.S. dollars and made payable to "American General Life Insurance Company," or "AGL." Premiums after the initial premium should be sent directly to the appropriate address shown on your billing statement. If you do not receive a billing statement, send your premium directly to the address for premium payments shown on page 5 of this prospectus. We also accept premium payments by bank draft, wire or by exchange from another insurance company. Premium payments from salary deduction plans may be made only if we agree. You may obtain further information about how to make premium payments by any of these methods from your AGL representative or from our Administrative Center shown under "Contact Information" on page 5.

Planned periodic premiums. Page 3 of your Policy will specify a "Planned Periodic Premium." This is the amount that you (within limits) choose to pay. Our current practice is to bill quarterly, semi-annually or annually. However, payment of these or any other specific amounts of premiums is not

mandatory. After payment of your initial premium, you need only invest enough to ensure that your Policy's cash surrender value stays above zero or that the first 5 Policy year benefit (described under "Monthly guarantee premiums" on page 31) remains in effect ("Cash surrender value" is explained under "Full surrenders" on page 7.) The less you invest, the more likely it is that your Policy's cash surrender value could fall to zero, or that the first 5 Policy year benefit is not in effect, as a result of the deductions we periodically make from your accumulation value.

Monthly guarantee premiums. Page 3 of your Policy will specify a "Monthly Guarantee Premium." If you pay these guarantee premiums, we will provide at least an Option 1 death benefit, even if your policy's cash surrender value has declined to zero.

We provide this benefit for the first 5 Policy years for all Policies. We call this our "guarantee period benefit" and here are its terms and conditions:

- On the first day of each **Policy month** that you are covered by the guarantee period benefit, we determine if the cash surrender value is sufficient to pay the monthly deduction. (Policy months are measured from the "Date of Issue" that will also be shown on page 3 of your Policy.)
- If the cash surrender value is insufficient, we determine if the cumulative amount of premiums paid under the Policy, less any partial surrenders and Policy loans, is at least equal to the sum of the monthly guarantee premiums starting with the date of issue, including the current Policy month.
- If the monthly guarantee premium requirement is met, the Policy will not lapse. See "Policy Lapse and Reinstatement" on page 54.
- We continue to measure your cash surrender value and the sum of monthly guarantee premiums for the length of time you are covered by the guarantee benefit period.

During the first 5 Policy years, whenever you increase or decrease your specified amount, change death benefit options or add or delete a benefit rider, we calculate a new monthly guarantee premium. The amount you must pay to keep the guarantee period benefit in force will increase or decrease. We can calculate your new monthly guarantee premium as a result of a Policy change before you make the change. Please contact either your agent or the Administrative Center under "Contact Information" on page 5 for this purpose.

The period of coverage for this benefit is unaffected by the contingent insured's ages at the Policy's date of issue or your choice of base coverage and supplemental coverage. The period for this benefit will not be extended or otherwise changed by changes in the specified amount, the addition, deletion or change in benefit riders, or by **reinstatement** of the Policy.

Free look period. If for any reason you are not satisfied with your Policy, you may return it to us and we will refund the greater of (i) any premium payments received by us or (ii) your accumulation value plus any charges that have been deducted. To exercise your right to return your Policy, you must mail it directly to the Administrative Center address shown under "Contact Information" on page 5 or return it to the AGL representative through whom you purchased the Policy within 10 days after you receive it. In a few states, this period may be longer. Because you have this right, we will invest your initial net premium payment in the money market investment option from the date your investment performance begins until the first business day that is at least 15 days later. Then we will automatically

allocate your investment among the available investment options in the ratios you have chosen. This reallocation will not count against the 12 free transfers that you are permitted to make each year. Any additional premium we receive during the 15-day period will also be invested in the money market investment option and allocated to the investment options at the same time as your initial net premium.

Changing Your Investment Option Allocations

Future premium payments. You may at any time change the investment options in which future premiums you pay will be invested. Your allocation must, however, be in whole percentages that total 100%.

Transfers of existing accumulation value. *Transfers of existing accumulation value.* You may transfer your existing accumulation value from one investment option to another, subject to the restrictions below and other restrictions described in this prospectus (see “Market timing” on page 33, “Restrictions initiated by the Funds and information sharing obligations” on page 34 and “Additional Rights That We Have” on page 48).

- **Charges.** The first 12 transfers in a Policy year are free of charge. We consider your instruction to transfer from or to more than one investment option at a time to be one transfer. We will charge \$25 for each additional transfer.
- **Restrictions on transfers from variable investment options.** You may make transfers from the variable investment options at any time. There is no maximum limit on the amount you may transfer. The minimum amount you may transfer from a variable investment option is \$500, unless you are transferring the entire amount you have in the option.
- **Restrictions on transfers from the Fixed Account.** You may make transfers from the Fixed Account only during the 60-day period following each Policy anniversary (including the 60-day period following the date we apply your initial premium to your Policy).

The maximum total amount you may transfer from the Fixed Account each year is limited to the greater of “a” or “b” below:

- a. 25% of the unloaned accumulation value you have in the Fixed Account as of the Policy anniversary (for the first Policy year, the amount of your initial premium you allocated to the Fixed Account); or
- b. the total amount you transferred or surrendered from the Fixed Account during the previous Policy year.

The minimum amount you may transfer from the Fixed Account is \$500, unless you are transferring the entire amount you have in the Fixed Account.

Dollar cost averaging. Dollar cost averaging is an investment strategy designed to reduce the risks that result from market fluctuations. The strategy spreads the allocation of your accumulation value among your chosen variable investment options over a period of time. This allows you to reduce the risk of investing most of your funds at a time when prices are high. The success of this strategy depends on market trends and is not guaranteed. You should carefully consider your financial ability to continue the program over a long enough period of time to allocate accumulation value to the variable investment options when their value is low as well as when it is high.

Under dollar cost averaging, we automatically make transfers of your accumulation value from the variable investment option of your choice to one or more of the other variable investment options that you choose. You tell us what day of the month you want these transfers to be made (other than the 29th, 30th or 31st of a month) and whether the transfers on that day should occur monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. We make the transfers at the end of the **valuation period** containing the day of the month you select. (The term “valuation period” is described on page 37.) You must have at least \$5,000 of accumulation value to start dollar cost averaging and each transfer under the program must be at least \$100. Dollar cost averaging ceases upon your request, or if your accumulation value in the investment option from which you are making transfers becomes exhausted. You may maintain only one dollar cost averaging instruction with us at a time. You cannot use dollar cost averaging at the same time you are using **automatic rebalancing**. Dollar cost averaging transfers do not count against the 12 free transfers that you are permitted to make each year. We do not charge you for using this service.

Automatic rebalancing. This feature automatically rebalances the proportion of your accumulation value in each variable investment option under your Policy to correspond to your then current premium allocation designation. Automatic rebalancing does not guarantee gains, nor does it assure that you will not have losses. You tell us whether you want us to do the rebalancing quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Automatic rebalancing will occur as of the end of the valuation period that contains the date of the month your Policy was issued. For example, if your Policy is dated January 17, and you have requested automatic rebalancing on a quarterly basis, automatic rebalancing will start on April 17, and will occur quarterly thereafter. You must have a total accumulation value of at least \$5,000 to begin automatic rebalancing. Rebalancing ends upon your request. You may maintain only one automatic rebalancing instruction with us at a time. You cannot use automatic rebalancing at the same time you are using dollar cost averaging. Automatic rebalancing transfers do not count against the 12 free transfers that you are permitted to make each year. We do not charge you for using this service.

Market timing. The Policies are not designed for professional market timing organizations or other entities or individuals using programmed and frequent transfers involving large amounts. Market timing carries risks with it, including:

- dilution in the value of Fund shares underlying investment options of other Policy owners;
- interference with the efficient management of the Fund’s portfolio; and
- increased administrative costs.

We have policies and procedures affecting your ability to make exchanges within your Policy. We use the term “exchange” to mean two things in this discussion about market timing. An exchange can be your allocation of all or a portion of a new premium payment to an investment option. An exchange can also be a transfer of your accumulation value in one investment option (all or a portion of the value) to another investment option. We are not referring to the exchange of one life insurance policy for another policy or contract.

We are required to monitor the Policies to determine if a Policy owner requests:

- an exchange out of a variable investment option within two calendar weeks of an earlier exchange into that same variable investment option; or

- an exchange into a variable investment option within two calendar weeks of an earlier exchange out of that same variable investment option; or
- an exchange out of a variable investment option followed by an exchange into that same variable investment option, more than twice in any one calendar quarter; or
- an exchange into a variable investment option followed by an exchange out of that same variable investment option, more than twice in any one calendar quarter.

If any of the above transactions occur, we will suspend such Policy owner's same day or overnight delivery transfer privileges (including website, e-mail and facsimile communications) with notice to prevent market timing efforts that could be harmful to other Policy owners or beneficiaries. Such notice of suspension will take the form of either a letter mailed to your last known address, or a telephone call from our Administrative Center to inform you that effective immediately, your same day or overnight delivery transfer privileges have been suspended. A Policy owner's first violation of this policy will result in the suspension of Policy transfer privileges for ninety days. A Policy owner's subsequent violation of this policy will result in the suspension of Policy transfer privileges for six months.

In most cases, exchanges into and out of the money market investment option are not considered market timing; however, we examine all of the above transactions without regard to any exchange into or out of the money market investment option. We treat such transactions as if they are exchanges directly into and out of the same variable investment option. For instance:

- (1) if a Policy owner requests an exchange out of any variable investment option into the money market investment option, and
- (2) the same Policy owner, within two calendar weeks requests an exchange out of the money market investment option back into that same variable investment option, then
- (3) the second transaction above is considered market timing.

Transfers under dollar cost averaging, automatic rebalancing or any other automatic transfer arrangements to which we have agreed are not affected by these procedures.

The procedures above will be followed in all circumstances, and we will treat all Policy owners the same.

In addition, Policy owners incur a \$25 charge for each transfer in excess of 12 each Policy year.

Restrictions initiated by the Funds and information sharing obligations. The Funds have policies and procedures restricting transfers into the Fund. For this reason or for any other reason the Fund deems necessary, a Fund may instruct us to reject a Policy owner's transfer request. Additionally, a Fund may instruct us to restrict all purchases or transfers into the Fund by a particular Policy owner. We will follow the Fund's instructions. The availability of transfers from any investment option offered under the Policy is unaffected by the Fund's policies and procedures.

Please read the Funds' prospectuses and supplements for information about restrictions that may be initiated by the Funds.

In order to prevent market timing, the Funds have the right to request information regarding Policy owner transaction activity. If a Fund requests, we will provide mutually agreed upon information regarding Policy owner transactions in the Fund.

Changing the Specified Amount of Insurance

Increase in coverage. At any time while both contingent insureds are living, you may request an increase in the specified amount of coverage under your Policy. You must, however, provide us with satisfactory evidence that both contingent insureds continue to meet our requirements for issuing insurance coverage.

We treat an increase in specified amount in many respects as if it were the issuance of a new Policy. For example, the monthly insurance charge for the increase will be based on the ages, gender and premium classes of the contingent insureds at the time of the increase. Also, a new amount of surrender charge:

- applies to any amount of the increase that you request as base (rather than supplemental) coverage; and
- applies to the amount of the increase for up to 14 Policy years following the increase.

Whenever you decide to increase your specified amount, you will be subject to a new monthly charge per \$1,000 of base coverage. The additional charge will be assessed for the first 4 Policy years following the increase, and will be applied only to the increase in your base coverage.

You are not required to increase your specified amount in any specific percentage or ratio that your base and supplemental coverage bear to your specified amount before the increase with one exception. Base coverage must be at least 10% of the total specified amount after the increase. Increasing the specified amount may increase the amount of premium you would need to pay to avoid a lapse of your Policy.

Decrease in coverage. After the first Policy year, you may request a reduction in the specified amount of coverage, but not below certain minimums. After any decrease, the specified amount cannot be less than the greater of:

- \$500,000, and
- any minimum amount which, in view of the amount of premiums you have paid, is necessary for the Policy to continue to meet the federal tax law definition of life insurance.

We will apply a reduction in specified amount in the following order, as long as your base coverage is at least 10% of the specified amount:

- against the specified amount provided by the most recent increase, with the decrease applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such increase, if any, followed by the base coverage portion;
- against the next most recent increases successively, with the decrease of each prior increase applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such increase, if any, followed by the base coverage portion; and

- against the specified amount provided under the original application, with the decrease applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such amount, if any, followed by the base coverage portion.

We will deduct from your accumulation value any surrender charge that is due on account of the decrease. We will also reduce any remaining surrender charge amount associated with the portion of your Policy's base coverage that has been reduced. If there is not sufficient accumulation value to pay the surrender charge at the time you request a reduction, the decrease will not be allowed.

A reduction in base coverage will not reduce either the monthly charge per \$1,000 of base coverage or the length of time we assess the charge. For instance, if you increase your base coverage and follow it by a decrease in base coverage within 4 years of the increase, we will assess the monthly charge per \$1,000 of base coverage against the increase in base coverage for the full 4 years even though you have reduced the amount of base coverage.

Changing Death Benefit Options

Change of death benefit option. You may at any time before the death of the last surviving contingent insured request us to change your coverage from death benefit Option 1 to Option 2 or vice-versa.

- If you change from Option 1 to Option 2, we automatically reduce your Policy's specified amount of insurance by the amount of your Policy's accumulation value (but not below zero) at the time of the change. The change will go into effect on the **monthly deduction day** (see "Monthly deduction days" on page 37) following the date we receive your request for change. Any such reduction in specified amount will be subject to the same guidelines and restrictions described in "Changing the Specified Amount of Insurance - Decrease in Coverage" on page 35. We will not charge a surrender charge for this reduction in specified amount. The monthly expense charge per \$1,000 of base coverage and the **cost of insurance rates** will not change. At the time of the change of death benefit option, your Policy's monthly insurance charge and surrender value will not change.
- If you change from Option 2 to Option 1, then as of the date of the change we automatically increase your Policy's specified amount by the amount of your Policy's accumulation value. We will apply the entire increase in your specified amount to the last coverage added (either base or supplemental) and which has not been removed by a decrease in your Policy's specified amount. For the purpose of this calculation, if the base and supplemental coverages were issued on the same date, we will consider the supplemental coverage to have been issued later.

Tax consequences of changes in insurance coverage. Please read "Tax Effects" starting on page 55 of this prospectus to learn about possible tax consequences of changing your insurance coverage under your Policy.

Effect of changes in insurance coverage on guarantee period benefit. A change in coverage does not result in termination of the guarantee period benefit, so that if you pay certain prescribed amounts of premiums, we will pay a death benefit even if your Policy's cash surrender value declines to zero. The details of this guarantee are discussed under "Monthly guarantee premiums," beginning on page 31.

Effective Date of Policy and Related Transactions

Valuation dates, times, and periods. We compute values under a Policy on each day that the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) is open for business. We call each such day a “**valuation date**” or a “business day.”

We compute policy values as of the time the NYSE closes on each valuation date, which usually is 3:00 p.m., Central time. We call this our “**close of business**.” We call the time from the close of business on one valuation date to the close of business of the next valuation date a “valuation period.” We are closed only on those holidays the NYSE is closed.

Fund pricing. Each Fund produces a price per Fund share following each close of the NYSE and provides that price to us. We then determine the Fund value at which you may invest in the particular investment option, which reflects the change in value of each Fund reduced by the daily charge and any other charges that are applicable to your Policy.

Date of receipt. Generally we consider that we have received a premium payment or another communication from you on the day we actually receive it in good order at any of the addresses shown on page 5 of this prospectus. If we receive it after the close of business on any valuation date, however, we consider that we have received it on the following valuation date. Any premium payments we receive after our close of business are held in our general account until the next business day.

If we receive your premiums through payroll allotment, such as salary deduction or salary reduction programs, we consider that we receive your premium on the day we actually receive it, rather than the day the deduction from your payroll occurs. This is important for you to know because your premium receives no interest or earnings for the time between the deduction from your payroll and our receipt of the payment. We do not accept military allotment programs.

Commencement of insurance coverage. After you apply for a Policy, it can sometimes take up to several weeks for us to gather and evaluate all the information we need to determine whether to issue a Policy to you and, if so, what the contingent insured’s premium classes should be. We will not pay a death benefit under a Policy unless (a) it has been delivered to and accepted by the owner and at least the initial premium has been paid, and (b) at the time of such delivery and payment, there have been no adverse developments in either of the contingent insured’s health or risk of death. However, if you pay at least the minimum first premium payment with your application for a Policy, we will provide temporary coverage of up to \$500,000 provided the contingent insureds meet certain medical and risk requirements. The terms and conditions of this coverage are described in our “Limited Temporary Life Insurance Agreement,” available to you when you apply for a Policy.

Date of issue; Policy months and years. We prepare the Policy only after we approve an application for a Policy and assign the appropriate premium classes. The day we begin to deduct charges will appear on page 3 of your Policy and is called the “Date of Issue.” Policy months and years are measured from the date of issue. To preserve a younger age at issue for the contingent insureds, we may assign a date of issue to a Policy that is up to 6 months earlier than otherwise would apply.

Monthly deduction days. Each charge that we deduct monthly is assessed against your accumulation value at the close of business on the date of issue and at the end of each subsequent valuation period that includes the first day of a Policy month. We call these “monthly deduction days.”

Commencement of investment performance. We begin to credit an investment return to the accumulation value resulting from your initial premium payment on the later of (a) the date of issue, or (b) the date all requirements needed to place the Policy in force have been reviewed and found to be satisfactory, including underwriting approval and receipt of the necessary premium. In the case of a back-dated Policy, we do not credit an investment return to the accumulation value resulting from your initial premium payment until the date stated in (b) above.

Effective date of other premium payments and requests that you make. Premium payments (after the first) and transactions made in response to your requests and elections are generally effected at the end of the valuation period in which we receive the payment, request or election and based on prices and values computed as of that same time. Exceptions to this general rule are as follows:

- Increases or decreases you request in the specified amount of insurance, reinstatements of a Policy that has lapsed, and changes in death benefit option take effect on the Policy's monthly deduction day if your request is approved on that day or on the next monthly deduction day following our approval if we approve your request on any other day of the month;
- In most states, we may return premium payments, make a partial surrender or reduce the death benefit if we determine that such premiums would cause your Policy to become a modified endowment contract or to cease to qualify as life insurance under federal income tax law or exceed the maximum net amount at risk;
- If you exercise your right to return your Policy described under "Free look period" on page 8 of this prospectus, your coverage will end when you deliver it to your AGL representative, or if you mail it to us, the date it is postmarked; and
- If you pay a premium at the same time that you make a Policy request which requires our approval, your payment will be applied when received rather than following the effective date of the requested change, but only if your Policy is in force and the amount paid will not cause you to exceed premium limitations under the Code. If we do not approve your Policy request, your premium payment will still be accepted in full or in part (we will return to you the portion of your premium payment that would be in violation of the maximum premium limitations under the Code). We will not apply this procedure to premiums you pay in connection with reinstatement requests.

Reports to Policy Owners

Shortly after the end of each Policy year, we will mail you a report that includes information about your Policy's current death benefit, accumulation value, cash surrender value and Policy loans. We will send you notices to confirm premium payments, transfers and certain other Policy transactions. We will mail to you at your last known address of record, these and any other reports and communications required by law. You should give us prompt written notice of any address change.

ADDITIONAL BENEFIT RIDERS AND OPTIONS

Riders

You may be eligible to add an additional rider benefit to your policy. You can request that your Policy include the additional rider benefits described below. For most of the riders that you choose, a charge, which will be shown on page 3 of your Policy, will be deducted from your accumulation value on each monthly deduction day. Eligibility for and changes in these benefits are subject to our rules and procedures as well as Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) guidance and rules that pertain to the Code’s definition of life insurance as in effect from time to time. Not all riders are available in all states. More details are included in the form of each rider, which we suggest that you review if you choose any of these benefits. Some of the riders provide guaranteed benefits that are obligations of our general account and not of the Separate Account. See “Our general account” on page 25.

Maturity Extension Rider. This rider gives you the option to extend the Policy’s maturity date beyond what it otherwise would be, at any time before the original maturity date. Once you select this rider, if you have not already elected to extend the maturity date, we will notify you of this right 60 days before maturity. If you do not then elect to extend the maturity date before the original maturity date, the rider will terminate and the maturity date will not be extended. You have two versions of this rider from which to choose, the Accumulation Value version and the Death Benefit version. Either or both versions may not be available in your state.

The Accumulation Value version provides for a death benefit after your original maturity date that is equal to the accumulation value on the date of the last surviving contingent insured’s death. The death benefit will be reduced by any outstanding Policy loan amount. There is no charge for this version until you reach your original maturity date. After your original maturity date, we will charge a monthly fee of no more than \$10.

The Death Benefit version provides for a death benefit (after the death of the last surviving contingent insured) after your original maturity date equal to the death benefit in effect on the day prior to your original maturity date. If the death benefit is based fully, or in part, on the accumulation value, we will adjust the death benefit to reflect future changes in your accumulation value. The death benefit will never be less than the accumulation value. The death benefit will be reduced by any outstanding Policy loan amount.

We will charge you the following amounts under the death benefit version:

- A monthly fee of no more than \$30 for each \$1000 of the net amount at risk. This fee begins 9 years before your original maturity date and terminates on your original maturity date; and
- A monthly fee of no more than \$10. This fee begins on your original maturity date if you exercise your right under the rider to extend your original maturity date.

Nine years and 60 days before your original maturity date, we will notify you that you will incur these charges if you keep the rider. You will then have until your original maturity date to terminate the rider and with it, your right to extend your original maturity date. If you terminate the rider at any time within this nine year and 60 day period, there will be no further charges and you will have no remaining right to receive a benefit under the rider.

Both versions of the rider may be added at any time to an existing Policy up until the same nine year and 60 day period before your original maturity date. In Illinois you may select either version of the rider only after we issue your Policy.

There are features common to both riders in addition to the \$10 maximum monthly fee. Only the insurance coverage associated with the Policy will be extended beyond your original maturity date. We do not allow additional premium payments, or changes in specified amount after your original maturity date. The only charge we continue to automatically deduct after the original maturity date is the daily charge described on page 50. Once you have exercised your right to extend your original maturity date, you cannot revoke it. The monthly fee will continue. You can, however, surrender your Policy at any time.

Extension of the maturity date beyond the younger contingent insured's age 100 may result in current taxation of increases in your Policy's accumulation value as a result of interest or investment experience after that time. You should consult a qualified tax adviser before making such an extension.

Return of Premium Death Benefit Rider.

- This rider provides additional term life insurance coverage on the life of the last surviving contingent insured. The amount of additional insurance varies so that it always equals the cumulative amount of premiums paid under the Policy (subject to certain adjustments).
- You may elect this rider only as of the date of issue and only if you have selected death benefit Option 1.
- The use of this rider increases the specified amount, which results in a change in the net amount at risk. As a result, the rider increases the monthly insurance charge.
- This rider terminates if you change from death benefit Option 1 to death benefit Option 2. However, the monthly insurance charge is not reduced when the rider terminates.
- There is no other separate fee for this rider.

Single Life Annually Renewable Term Insurance Rider.

- This rider allows you to provide term single life insurance on the life of either or both of the contingent insureds. We will pay a death benefit upon the death of the contingent insured on whose life you purchased the rider. The death benefit is in addition to any death benefit we pay under the Policy.
- You can purchase this rider on the life of a contingent insured who is younger than age 75.
- You cannot purchase this rider on the life of a contingent insured if the premium class for that contingent insured is **uninsurable**.
- This rider terminates at age 75 of the covered contingent insured.
- The maximum cost of this rider is \$7.31 per thousand of the rider's specified amount.
- You may purchase this rider only at the time we issue your Policy.

Overloan Protection Rider. This rider guarantees that your Policy will not lapse due to interest charges on outstanding Policy loans. This rider allows you to retain the death benefit coverage under your Policy and discontinue paying premiums. If you are currently applying for a Policy we will issue this rider automatically when your Policy is issued. If your Policy was issued without the rider, you may select this rider at any time.

There is a one-time charge for this rider, currently equal to 3.5% of your Policy's accumulation value when the rider is exercised. This charge will never be greater than 5% of the accumulation value. There is no charge if the rider is never exercised.

You can request to exercise the rider when:

- The sum of outstanding Policy loans equals or exceeds 94% of the cash value; and
- The Policy has been in force at least until the later of:
 - (a) the Policy anniversary nearest the younger contingent insured's age 75; or
 - (b) the 15th Policy anniversary.

The exercise date of the rider is the monthly deduction day on or next following the date we receive your written request and all requirements for exercising the rider are satisfied. Here are the requirements:

- There must be sufficient cash surrender value to cover the one-time charge;
- Death benefit Option 1 must be in force (death benefit Option 1 is equal to the specified amount on the date of the insured person's death);
- The Policy must not be a modified endowment contract and the guideline premium test must be selected;
- The sum of all partial surrenders taken to date must equal or exceed the sum of all premiums paid;
- The sum of all outstanding policy loans must equal or exceed the sum of the specified amount plus the death benefit amount of any term insurance rider issued on the lives of the Policy's contingent insureds; and
- There can be no riders in force that require charges after the exercise date, other than the maturity extension rider or term riders (a term rider cannot require a change in its death benefit amount that is scheduled to take effect after the exercise date).

On the exercise date the portion of your accumulation value not offset by your outstanding Policy loans will be transferred to, or will remain in, the Fixed Account.

The following conditions apply beginning with the exercise date:

- Interest will continue to be credited to your accumulation value and charged against outstanding loans;

- All future monthly deductions will be waived, including those for the maturity extension rider and any term rider;
- No additional premiums will be accepted;
- The Policy cannot become a modified endowment contract;
- No new policy loans or partial surrenders will be allowed;
- Policy loans can be repaid;
- No changes will be allowed in the specified amount or choice of death benefit Option;
- No transfers or allocations of accumulation value from the Fixed Account will be allowed; and
- The Policy's death benefit will be the applicable Death Benefit Corridor Rate times the greater of the accumulation value and the outstanding total Policy loan amount.

The rider will terminate on the earlier of the following dates:

- Upon your written request to terminate the rider; or
- Upon termination of the Policy.

Tax Consequences of Additional Rider Benefits

Adding or deleting riders, or increasing or decreasing coverage under existing riders can have tax consequences. See "Tax Effects" starting on page 55. You should consult a qualified tax adviser.

Policy Exchange Option

This option is not a rider. You as the owner of the Policy have the right at any time while both contingent insureds are living to request that the Policy be split into two separate policies, insuring each of the contingent insureds under new, single life policies. In order for you to exercise this option, neither contingent insured could have the "uninsurable" premium class when the original Policy was issued. Here are the additional features about the exchange option:

- You can choose the amount of coverage on each policy, as long as the total equals the death benefit amount of the Policy. We will transfer the cash surrender value of the Policy, after paying off any outstanding loan, to the new policies in the same proportion as the new face amounts are to each other (except for Policies issued in Texas, where outstanding loans are also transferred to the new policies in the same proportion as the new face amounts are to each other).
- The new policies can be any flexible or level premium whole life policy or endowment plan we would ordinarily issue when the option is exercised.

- The new policies are subject to underwriting based on our established procedures. This option requires that both contingent insureds are found to be insurable.
- You can choose to exchange without underwriting only if the contingent insureds were married to one another and have divorced, the Federal unlimited marital deduction is repealed, or there is a reduction of at least 50% of the tax rate in the maximum Federal estate tax bracket. However, in the case of divorce, the divorce decree must have been final at least 24 months before the exchange. In these situations, the original Policy's specified amount and cash surrender value will be split equally between the two new policies (except in Pennsylvania, where underwriting is required without exception if the contingent insureds are divorced from one another).
- The Policy terminates when we issue the new policies.
- Under each of the new policies, if the insured commits suicide within the first two policy years, we will limit the proceeds payable to the total of all premiums that have been paid on the Policy insuring the deceased person to the time of death minus any outstanding policy loans (plus any unearned loan interest) and partial surrenders.

In Texas the first two policy years limit runs from the date of issue of the Policy but only for insurance coverage that does not require new underwriting information.

- There is no additional charge for this option or its exercise.

POLICY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions may have different effects on the accumulation value, death benefit, specified amount or cost of insurance. You should consider the net effects before requesting a Policy transaction. See "Policy Features" on page 26. Certain transactions also include charges. For information regarding other charges, see "Charges Under the Policy" on page 50.

E-Delivery, E-Service, Telephone Transactions and Written Transactions

See page 19 for information regarding E-Delivery, E-Service, telephone transactions and written transactions.

Withdrawing Policy Investments

Full surrender. You may at any time surrender your Policy in full. If you do, we will pay you the accumulation value, less any Policy loans, plus any unearned loan interest, and less any surrender charge that then applies. We call this amount your "cash surrender value." Because of the surrender charge, it is unlikely that a Platinum Investor Survivor II Policy will have any cash surrender value during at least the first year.

Partial surrender. You may, at any time after the first Policy year, make a partial surrender of your Policy's cash surrender value. A partial surrender must be at least \$500. We will automatically reduce your Policy's accumulation value by the amount of your withdrawal and any related charges. We do not allow partial surrenders that would reduce the death benefit below \$500,000.

We will apply a reduction in specified amount in the following order, as long as your base coverage is at least 10% of the specified amount:

- against the specified amount provided by the most recent increase, with the decrease applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such increase, if any, followed by the base coverage portion;
- against the next most recent increases successively, with the decrease of each prior increase applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such increase, if any, followed by the base coverage portion;
- against the specified amount provided under the original application, with the decrease applying first to the entire supplemental coverage portion of such amount, if any, followed by the base coverage portion.

We will deduct any remaining surrender charge that is associated with any portion of your Policy's base amount of coverage that is canceled. If the Option 2 death benefit is then in effect, we will automatically reduce your accumulation value.

You may choose the investment option or options from which money that you withdraw will be taken. Otherwise, we will allocate the partial surrender in the same proportions as then apply for deducting monthly charges under your Policy or, if that is not possible, in proportion to the amount of accumulation value you then have in each investment option.

There is a maximum partial surrender processing fee equal to the lesser of 2% of the amount withdrawn or \$25 for each partial surrender you make. This charge currently is \$10.

Exchange of Policy in certain states. Certain states require that a Policy owner be given the right to exchange the Policy for a fixed benefit life insurance policy, within either 18 or 24 months from the date of issue. This right is subject to various conditions imposed by the states and us. In such states, this right has been more fully described in your Policy or related endorsements to comply with the applicable state requirements.

Policy loans. You may at any time borrow from us an amount up to your Policy's cash surrender value less the interest that will be payable on your loan to your next Policy anniversary. The minimum amount you can borrow is \$500, or, if less, your Policy's cash surrender value less the loan interest payable to your next Policy anniversary.

We remove from your investment options an amount equal to your loan and hold that part of your accumulation value in the Fixed Account as collateral for the loan. We will credit your Policy with interest on this collateral amount on a monthly basis at a guaranteed annual effective rate of 4% (rather than any amount you could otherwise earn in one of our investment options), and we will charge you interest on your loan at an annual effective rate of 4.75%. Loan interest is payable annually, on the Policy anniversary, in advance, at a rate of 4.54%. Any amount not paid by its due date will automatically be added to the loan balance as an additional loan.

If a new Policy loan is taken out on a date not coinciding with the Policy anniversary date, the loan interest charged is calculated from the date the loan is taken out to the next Policy anniversary. The following year, loan interest is calculated on the entire loan amount until the next Policy anniversary. Similarly, if the loan is paid off (in-part or in-whole) on a date not coinciding with the Policy anniversary

date, the total loan amount will reflect an adjustment for the unearned loan interest. Disbursements from the Policy also result in adjusted interest. For instance, if a death claim occurs on a date not coinciding with the Policy anniversary date, and the Policy has an outstanding Policy loan, the total loan amount with an adjustment for the unearned loan interest will be subtracted from the death benefit.

Interest you pay on Policy loans will not, in most cases, be deductible on your tax returns.

You may choose which of your investment options the loan will be taken from. If you do not so specify, we will allocate the loan in the same way that charges under your Policy are being allocated. If this is not possible, we will make the loan pro-rata from each investment option that you then are using.

You may repay all or part (but not less than \$10 unless it is the final payment) of your loan at any time before the death of the last surviving contingent insured while the Policy is in force. You must designate any loan repayment as such; otherwise, we will treat it as a premium payment instead. Any loan repayments go first to repay all loans that were taken from the Fixed Account. We will invest any additional loan repayments you make in the investment options you request. In the absence of such a request we will invest the repayment in the same proportion as you then have selected for premium payments that we receive from you. Any unpaid loan (increased by any unearned loan interest we may have already charged) will be deducted from the proceeds we pay following the last surviving contingent insured's death.

Preferred loan interest rate. We will charge a lower interest rate on loans available after the first 10 Policy years. We call these "preferred loans." The maximum amount eligible for preferred loans for any year is:

- 10% of your Policy's accumulation value (which includes any loan collateral we are holding for your Policy loans) at the Policy anniversary; or
- if less, your Policy's maximum remaining loan value at that Policy anniversary.

We will always credit your preferred loan collateral amount at a guaranteed annual effective rate of 4%. We intend to set the rate of interest you are paying to the same 4% rate we credit to your preferred loan collateral amount, resulting in a zero net cost (0.00%) of borrowing for that amount. We have full discretion to vary the rate we charge you, provided that the rate:

- will always be greater than or equal to the guaranteed preferred loan collateral rate of 4%, and
- will never exceed an annual effective rate of 4.25%.

Maturity of your Policy. If one or both contingent insureds are living on the "Maturity Date" shown on page 3 of your Policy, we will pay you the cash surrender value of the Policy, and the Policy will end. The maturity date can be no later than the Policy anniversary nearest the younger contingent insured's 100th birthday, unless you have elected the Maturity Extension Rider. See "Maturity Extension Rider," on page 39.

Tax considerations. Please refer to "Federal Tax Considerations" on page 55 for information about the possible tax consequences to you when you receive any loan, surrender, maturity benefit or other funds from your Policy. A Policy loan may cause the Policy to lapse which may result in adverse tax consequences.

POLICY PAYMENTS

Payment Options

The beneficiary will receive the full death benefit proceeds from the Policy as a single sum, unless the beneficiary elects another method of payment within 60 days after we receive notification of the last surviving contingent insured's death. Likewise, the Policy owner will receive the full proceeds that become payable upon full surrender or the maturity date, unless the Policy owner elects another method of payment within 60 days after we receive notification of full surrender or the maturity date.

The payee can elect that all or part of such proceeds be applied to one or more of the following payment options. If the payee dies before all guaranteed payments are paid, the payee's heirs or estate will be paid the remaining payments.

The payee can elect that all or part of such proceeds be applied to one or more of the following payment options:

- Option 1—Equal monthly payments for a specified period of time.
- Option 2—Equal monthly payments of a selected amount of at least \$60 per year for each \$1,000 of proceeds until all amounts are paid out.
- Option 3—Equal monthly payments for the payee's life, but with payments guaranteed for a specified number of years. These payments are based on annuity rates that are set forth in the Policy or, at the payee's request, the annuity rates that we then are using.
- Option 4—Proceeds left to accumulate at an interest rate of 3% compounded annually for any period up to 30 years. At the payee's request we will make payments to the payee monthly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually. The payee can also request a partial withdrawal of any amount of \$500 or more. There is no charge for partial withdrawals.

Additional payment options may also be available with our consent. We have the right to reject any payment option if the payee is a corporation or other entity. You can read more about each of these options in the Policy and in the separate form of payment contract that we issue when any such option takes effect.

Interest rates that we credit under each option will be at least 3%.

Change of payment option. The owner may give us written instructions to change any payment option previously elected at any time while the Policy is in force and before the start date of the payment option.

Tax impact. If a payment option is chosen, you or your beneficiary may have adverse tax consequences. You should consult with a qualified tax adviser before deciding whether to elect one or more payment options.

The Beneficiary

You name your beneficiary when you apply for a Policy. The beneficiary is entitled to the insurance benefits of the Policy. You may change the beneficiary during the lifetime of either contingent insured unless your previous designation of beneficiary provides otherwise. In this case the previous beneficiary must give us permission to change the beneficiary and then we will accept your instructions. A new beneficiary designation is effective as of the date you sign it, but will not affect any payments we may make before we receive it. If no beneficiary is living when the last surviving contingent insured dies, we will pay the insurance proceeds to the owner or the owner's estate.

Assignment of a Policy

You may assign (transfer) your rights in a Policy to someone else as collateral for a loan or for some other reason. We will not be bound by an assignment unless it is received in writing. You must provide us with two copies of the assignment. We are not responsible for any payment we make or any action we take before we receive a complete notice of the assignment in good order. We are also not responsible for the validity of the assignment. An absolute assignment is a change of ownership. Because there may be unfavorable tax consequences, including recognition of taxable income and the loss of income tax-free treatment for any death benefit payable to the beneficiary, you should consult a qualified tax adviser before making an assignment.

Payment of Proceeds

General. We generally will pay any death benefit, maturity benefit, cash surrender value or loan proceeds within seven days after we receive the last required form or request (and any other documents that may be required for payment of a death benefit). If we do not have information about the desired manner of payment within 60 days after the date we receive notification of the last surviving contingent insured's death, we will pay the proceeds as a single sum, normally within seven days thereafter.

Delay of Fixed Account proceeds. We have the right, however, to defer payment or transfers of amounts out of the Fixed Account for up to six months. If we delay more than 30 days in paying you such amounts, we will pay interest of at least 3% a year from the date we receive all items we require to make the payment.

Delay for check clearance. We reserve the right to defer payment of that portion of your accumulation value that is attributable to a payment made by check for a reasonable period of time (not to exceed 15 days) to allow the check to clear the banking system.

Delay of Separate Account VL-R proceeds. We reserve the right to defer computation of values and payment of any death benefit, loan or other distribution that comes from that portion of your accumulation value that is allocated to Separate Account VL-R, if:

- the NYSE is closed other than weekend and holiday closings;
- trading on the NYSE is restricted;
- an emergency exists as determined by the SEC or other appropriate regulatory authority, such that disposal of securities or determination of the accumulation value is not reasonably practicable; or

- the SEC by order so permits for the protection of Policy owners.

Transfers and allocations of accumulation value among the investment options may also be postponed under these circumstances. If we need to defer calculation of Separate Account VL-R values for any of the foregoing reasons, all delayed transactions will be processed at the next values that we do compute.

Delay to challenge coverage. We may challenge the validity of your insurance Policy based on any material misstatements in your application or any application for a change in coverage. However,

- We cannot challenge the Policy after it has been in effect, during either contingent insured's lifetime, for two years from the date the Policy was issued or restored after termination. (Some states may require that we measure this time in another way. Some states may also require that we calculate the amount we are required to pay in another way.)
- We cannot challenge any Policy change that requires evidence of insurability (such as an increase in specified amount) after the change has been in effect for two years during either contingent insured's lifetime.
- We cannot challenge an additional benefit rider that provides benefits if either contingent insured becomes totally disabled, after two years from the later of the Policy's date of issue or the date the additional benefit rider becomes effective.

Delay required under applicable law. We may be required under applicable law to block a request for transfer or payment, including a Policy loan request, under a Policy until we receive instructions from the appropriate regulator.

ADDITIONAL RIGHTS THAT WE HAVE

We have the right at any time to:

- transfer the entire balance in an investment option in accordance with any transfer request you make that would reduce your accumulation value for that option to below \$500;
- transfer the entire balance in proportion to any other investment options you then are using, if the accumulation value in an investment option is below \$500 for any other reason;
- end the automatic rebalancing feature if your accumulation value falls below \$5,000;
- replace the underlying Fund that any investment option uses with another fund, subject to SEC and other required regulatory approvals;
- add, delete or limit investment options, combine two or more investment options, or withdraw assets relating to the Policies from one investment option and put them into another, subject to SEC and other required regulatory approvals;
- operate Separate Account VL-R under the direction of a committee or discharge such a committee at any time;

- operate Separate Account VL-R, or one or more investment options, in any other form the law allows, including a form that allows us to make direct investments. Separate Account VL-R may be charged an advisory fee if its investments are made directly rather than through another investment company. In that case, we may make any legal investments we wish; or
- make other changes in the Policy that in our judgment are necessary or appropriate to ensure that the Policy continues to qualify for tax treatment as life insurance, or that do not reduce any cash surrender value, death benefit, accumulation value, or other accrued rights or benefits.

VARIATIONS IN POLICY OR INVESTMENT OPTION TERMS AND CONDITIONS

We also have the right to make some variations in the terms and conditions of a Policy. Any variations will be made only in accordance with uniform rules that we establish. We intend to comply with all applicable laws in making any changes and, if necessary, we will seek Policy owner approval and SEC and other regulatory approvals. Here are some of the potential variations:

Underwriting and premium classes. We may add or remove premium classes. We currently have seven premium classes we use to decide how much the monthly insurance charges under any particular Policy will be:

- Three Non-tobacco classes: preferred, standard and special;
- Three Tobacco classes: preferred, standard and special; and
- One additional class: uninsurable.

Various factors such as each contingent insured's age, health history, occupation and history of tobacco use, are used in considering the appropriate premium class for the contingent insured. Premium classes are described in your Policy. Policies issued in Arizona, North Carolina and Wisconsin do not have the uninsurable class.

The term "uninsurable" is used in a special way when we issue a Policy. "Uninsurable" describes a person proposed to become insured under a Policy who would not pass our requirements to be insured under one of our policies that insures only one life. Under some conditions a person who is uninsurable can become a contingent insured under a Policy. The other contingent insured cannot be uninsurable.

Policies purchased through "internal rollovers". We maintain published rules that describe the procedures necessary to replace life insurance policies we have issued. Not all types of other insurance we issue are eligible to be replaced with a Policy. Our published rules may be changed from time to time, but are evenly applied to all our customers.

State law requirements. AGL is subject to the insurance laws and regulations in every jurisdiction in which the Policies are sold. As a result, various time periods and other terms and conditions described in this prospectus may vary depending on where you reside. These variations will be reflected in your Policy and related endorsements.

Expenses or risks. AGL may vary the charges and other terms within the limits of the Policy where special circumstances result in sales, administrative or other expenses, mortality risks or other risks that are different from those normally associated with the Policy.

Underlying investments. You will be notified as required by law if there are any material changes in the underlying investments of an investment option that you are using.

CHARGES UNDER THE POLICY

Statutory premium tax charge. Unless your Policy was issued in Oregon, we deduct from each premium a charge for the tax that is then applicable to us in your state or other jurisdiction. These taxes, if any, currently range in the United States from 0.5% to 3.5%. Please let us know if you move to another jurisdiction, so we can adjust this charge if required. You are not permitted to deduct the amount of these taxes on your income tax return. We use this charge to offset our obligation to pay premium tax on the Policies.

Tax charge back. If you are a resident of Oregon at the time you purchase a Policy, there is no premium tax charge. Instead, we will deduct from each premium a tax charge back that is permissible under Oregon law. If you later move from Oregon to a state that has a premium tax, we will not charge you a premium tax. We deduct the tax charge back from each premium you pay, regardless of the state in which you reside at the time you pay the premium. The current tax charge back is 1.78% of each premium. We may change the tax charge back amount but any change will only apply to new Policies we issue. We use the charge partly to offset our obligation to pay premium taxes on the same Policy if you move to another state. We also use the charge to pay for the cost of additional administrative services we provide under these Policies.

Premium expense charge. After we deduct premium tax (or a tax charge back if we issued your Policy in Oregon) from each premium payment, we currently deduct 5% from the remaining amount. We may lower this percentage deduction but it is guaranteed never to exceed 5%. AGI receives this charge to cover sales expenses, including commissions.

Daily charge (mortality and expense risk fee). We will deduct a daily charge at an annual effective rate of 0.75% (7.5/10 of 1%) of your accumulation value that is then being invested in any of the variable investment options. After a Policy has been in effect for 15 years, however, we will reduce this rate to an annual effective rate of 0.50%, and after 30 years, to an annual effective rate of 0.15%. Although the years for the reduction of rates may not be changed, we may lower these current rates but they can never exceed the rates set forth in this paragraph. AGI receives this charge to pay for our mortality and expense risks, except in Maryland. In Maryland, all references in the Policy to the mortality and expense charge have been changed to the "Separate Account Charge."

Flat monthly charge. We will deduct \$10 from your accumulation value each month. We may lower this charge but it is guaranteed to never exceed \$10. The flat monthly charge is the "Monthly Administration Fee" shown on page 4 of your Policy. AGI receives this charge to pay for the cost of administrative services we provide under the Policies, such as regulatory mailings and responding to Policy owners' requests.

Monthly expense charge (per \$1,000 of base coverage). The Policies have a monthly expense charge which will be deducted during the first four Policy years, and during the first four years of any increase in base coverage. We will apply this four year monthly expense charge only to the base coverage portion of the specified amount. Any decrease in base coverage will not change the monthly expense charge. This charge varies according to the ages, gender and the premium classes of both of the contingent insureds, as well as the amount of coverage. This charge can range from a maximum of \$2.12 for each \$1,000 of the base coverage portion of the specified amount to a minimum of \$0.09 for each \$1,000 of base coverage. The representative charge (referred to as "Example" in the Tables of Charges

beginning on page 11) is \$0.58 for each \$1,000 of base coverage. AGL receives this charge to pay for underwriting costs and other costs of issuing the Policies, and also to help pay for the administrative services we provide under the Policies.

Monthly insurance charge. Every month we will deduct from your accumulation value a charge based on the cost of insurance rates applicable to your Policy on the date of the deduction and our “net amount at risk” on that date. Our net amount at risk is the difference between (a) the death benefit that would be payable before reduction by policy loans if the last surviving contingent insured died on that date and (b) the then total accumulation value under the Policy. For otherwise identical Policies:

- greater amounts at risk result in a higher monthly insurance charge; and
- higher cost of insurance rates also result in a higher monthly insurance charge.

Keep in mind that investment performance of the investment options in which you have accumulation value will affect the total amount of your accumulation value. Therefore your monthly insurance charge can be greater or less, depending on investment performance.

Our cost of insurance rates are guaranteed not to exceed those that will be specified in your Policy. Our current rates are lower than the guaranteed maximum rates for contingent insureds in most age, gender and premium classes, although we have the right at any time to raise these rates to not more than the guaranteed maximum.

In general the longer you own your Policy, the higher the cost of insurance rate will be as the contingent insureds grow older. Also our cost of insurance rates will generally be lower if one or both of the contingent insureds is a female than if a male. Similarly, our current cost of insurance rates are generally lower for non-tobacco users than tobacco users. On the other hand, contingent insureds who present particular health, occupational or non-work related risks may require higher cost of insurance rates and other additional charges based on the specified amount of insurance coverage under their Policy.

AGL receives this charge to fund the death benefits we pay under the Policies.

Monthly charges for additional benefit riders. We will deduct charges monthly from your accumulation value, if you select additional benefit riders. The charges for any rider you select will vary by Policy within a range based on either the personal characteristics of the contingent insureds or the specific coverage you choose under the rider. The riders we offer are two versions of the maturity extension rider, return of premium death benefit rider, and single life annually renewable term insurance rider. The riders are described beginning on page 39, under “Additional Benefit Riders and Options.” The specific charges for any rider you choose are shown on page 3 of your Policy. AGL receives these charges to pay for the benefits under the riders and to help offset the risks we assume.

Surrender charge. The Policies have a surrender charge that applies for a maximum of the first 14 Policy years (and for a maximum of the first 14 Policy years after any increase in the Policy’s base coverage. We will apply the surrender charge only to the base coverage portion of the specified amount.

The surrender charge period depends on the age of the younger of the contingent insureds. The amount of the surrender charge depends on the age, gender and premium classes of both of the contingent insureds), as well as the Policy year and amount of base coverage. Your Policy’s surrender charge will be found in the table beginning on page 4C of your Policy. As shown in the Tables of Charges beginning on page 11, the maximum surrender charge is \$32.44 per \$1,000 of the base coverage portion of the specified

amount (or any increase in the base coverage portion of the specified amount). The minimum surrender charge is \$0.18 per \$1,000 of the base coverage (or any increase in the base coverage). The representative surrender charge (referred to as “Example” in the Tables of Charges on page 11) is \$19.88 per \$1,000 of base coverage (or any increase in the base coverage).

The surrender charge decreases on an annual basis beginning in the second year of its 14 year period referred to above until, in the fifteenth year, it is zero (or the fifteenth year following any increase in the base coverage). These decreases are also based on the age, gender and premium classes of both of the contingent insureds.

The following chart illustrates how the surrender charge declines over the first 14 Policy years. The chart is for a 60 year old male and a 60 year old female, who are the same persons to whom we refer in the Tables of Charges beginning on page 11 under “Example Charge.” Surrender charges may differ for other contingent insureds because the amount of the annual reduction in the surrender charge may differ.

Surrender Charge for a 60 Year Old Male and a 60 Year Old Female															
Policy Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Surrender Charge Per \$1,000 of Base Coverage	\$19.88	\$19.43	\$18.95	\$18.46	\$17.95	\$17.43	\$15.68	\$14.00	\$12.39	\$10.86	\$8.35	\$6.01	\$3.83	\$1.83	\$0

We will deduct the entire amount of any then applicable surrender charge from the accumulation value at the time of a full surrender. Upon a requested decrease in a Policy’s base coverage portion of the specified amount, we will deduct any remaining amount of the surrender charge that was associated with the base coverage that is canceled. This includes any decrease that results from any requested partial surrender. See “Partial surrender” beginning on page 43 and “Change of death benefit option” beginning on page 36.

For those Policies that lapse in the first 14 Policy years, AGL receives surrender charges to help recover sales expenses, which are higher for base coverage than for supplemental coverage. Higher amounts of base coverage result in higher premiums and higher charges, including higher surrender charges. Depending on the age and health risk of the insured person when the Policy is issued, more premium may be required to pay for all Policy charges. As a result, we use the contingent insured’s age, sex and premium classes to help determine the appropriate rate of surrender charge per \$1,000 of base coverage to help us offset these higher sales charges.

Partial surrender processing fee. We will charge a maximum fee equal to the lesser of 2% of the amount withdrawn or \$25 for each partial surrender you make. This charge is currently \$10. AGL receives this charge to help pay for the expense of making a partial surrender.

Transfer fee. We will charge a \$25 transfer fee for each transfer between investment options that exceeds 12 each Policy Year. This charge will be deducted from the investment options in the same ratio as the requested transfer. AGL receives this charge to help pay for the expense of making the requested transfer.

Illustrations. If you request illustrations more than once in any Policy year, we may charge a maximum fee of \$25 for the illustration. AGL receives this charge to help pay for the expenses of providing additional illustrations.

Policy loans. We will charge you interest on any loan at an annual effective rate of 4.75%. The loan interest charged on a preferred loan (available after the first 10 Policy years) will never exceed an annual effective rate of 4.25%. AGL receives these charges to help pay for the expenses of administering and providing for Policy loans. See “Policy loans” beginning on page 44.

Charge for taxes. We can adjust charges in the future on account of taxes we incur or reserves we set aside for taxes in connection with the Policies. This would reduce the investment experience of your accumulation value. In no event will any adjusted charge exceed the maximum guaranteed charge shown in the Tables of Charges on pages 11 - 16. All maximum guaranteed charges also appear in your Policy.

For a further discussion regarding these charges we will deduct from your investment in a Policy, see “More About Policy Charges” on page 53.

Allocation of charges. You may choose the investment options from which we deduct all monthly charges and any applicable surrender charges. If you do not have enough accumulation value in those investment options, we will deduct these charges in the same ratio the charges bear to the unloaned accumulation value you then have in each investment option.

More About Policy Charges

Purpose of our charges. The charges under the Policy are designed to cover, in total, our direct and indirect costs of selling, administering and providing benefits under the Policy. They are also designed, in total, to compensate us for the risks we assume and services that we provide under the Policy. These include:

- mortality risks (such as the risk that contingent insureds will, on average, die before we expect, thereby increasing the amount of claims we must pay);
- sales risks (such as the risk that the number of Policies we sell and the premiums we receive net of withdrawals, are less than we expect, thereby depriving us of expected economies of scale);
- regulatory risks (such as the risk that tax or other regulations may be changed in ways adverse to issuers of variable universal life insurance policies); and
- expense risks (such as the risk that the costs of administrative services that the Policy requires us to provide will exceed what we currently project).

The current monthly insurance charge has been designed primarily to provide funds out of which we can make payments of death benefits under the Policy as the last surviving contingent insured dies.

General. If the charges that we collect from the Policies exceed our total costs in connection with the Policies, we will earn a profit. Otherwise we will incur a loss. We reserve the right to increase the charges to the maximum amounts on Policies issued in the future.

Although the paragraphs above describe the primary purposes for which charges under the Policies have been designed, these purposes are subject to considerable change over the life of a Policy. We can retain or use the revenues from any charge for any purpose.

AGL may also make available to Policy owners other universal life insurance policies with different features and charges. Please ask your AGL representative about our other policies.

ACCUMULATION VALUE

Your accumulation value. From each premium payment you make, we deduct the charges that we describe on page 50 under “Statutory premium tax charge” (or “Tax charge back” if you are a resident of Oregon when you purchase your Policy) and on page 50 under “Premium expense charge.” We invest the rest in one or more of the investment options listed in the chart on page 20 of this prospectus, as well as the Fixed Account. We call the amount that is at any time invested under your Policy (including any loan collateral we are holding for your Policy loans) your “accumulation value.”

Your investment options. We invest the accumulation value that you have allocated to any variable investment option in shares of a corresponding Fund. Over time, your accumulation value in any such investment option will increase or decrease in accordance with the investment experience of the Fund. Your accumulation value will also be reduced by Fund charges and certain other charges that we deduct from your Policy. We describe these charges beginning on page 50 under “Charges Under the Policy.”

You can review other important information about the Funds that you can choose in the separate prospectuses for those Funds. You can request additional free copies of these prospectuses from your AGL representative, from our Home Office or from the Administrative Center. See “Contact Information” on page 5.

We invest any accumulation value you have allocated to the Fixed Account as part of our general assets. We credit interest on that accumulation value at a rate which we declare from time to time. We guarantee that the interest will be credited at an annual effective rate of at least 4%. Although this interest increases the amount of any accumulation value that you have in the Fixed Account, such accumulation value will also be reduced by any charges that are allocated to this option under the procedures described under “Allocation of charges” on page 53. The “daily charge” described on page 50 and the fees and expenses of the Funds discussed on page 16 do not apply to the Fixed Account.

Policies are “non-participating.” You will not be entitled to any dividends from AGL.

POLICY LAPSE AND REINSTATEMENT

During the first 5 Policy year benefit period discussed on page 31, your Policy will not enter a grace period or terminate if the Monthly Guarantee Premium has been met. After expiration of this benefit, if your Policy’s cash surrender value (the Policy’s accumulation value less Policy loans and loan interest during the first 5 Policy years) falls to an amount insufficient to cover the monthly charges, you must pay additional premium in order to keep your Policy in force. We will notify you by letter that you have 61 days from the due date of the premium to pay the necessary charges to avoid lapse of the Policy. You are not required to repay any outstanding loan in order to reinstate your Policy. If the loan is not repaid, however, it will be reinstated with your Policy. If the last surviving contingent insured dies during the grace period we will pay the death benefit reduced by the charges that are owed at the time of death. The grace period begins with the first day of the Policy month for which all charges could not be paid. If we do not receive your payment by the end of the grace period, your Policy and all riders will end without value and all coverage under your Policy will cease. Although you can apply to have your Policy “reinstated,” you must do this within 5 years (or, if earlier, before the Policy’s maturity date), and you must present evidence that each contingent insured who was living when the policy lapsed is still living

and meets our requirements for issuing coverage. You will find additional information in the Policy about the values and terms of the Policy after it is reinstated.

FEDERAL TAX CONSIDERATIONS

Generally, the death benefit paid under a Policy is not subject to income tax, and earnings on your accumulation value are not subject to income tax as long as we do not pay them out to you. If we do pay any amount of your Policy's accumulation value upon surrender, partial surrender, or maturity of your Policy, all or part of that distribution may be treated as a return of the premiums you paid, which is not subject to income tax.

Amounts you receive as Policy loans are not taxable to you, unless you have paid such a large amount of premiums that your Policy becomes what the tax law calls a "modified endowment contract." In that case, the loan will be taxed as if it were a partial surrender. Furthermore, loans, partial surrenders and other distributions from a modified endowment contract may require you to pay additional taxes and penalties that otherwise would not apply. If your Policy lapses, you may have to pay income tax on a portion of any outstanding loan.

Tax Effects

This discussion is based on current federal income tax law and interpretations. It assumes that the policy owner is a natural person who is a U.S. citizen and resident. The consequences for corporate taxpayers, non-U.S. residents or non-U.S. citizens, may be different. The following discussion of federal income tax treatment is general in nature, and is not intended as tax advice. You should consult with a competent tax adviser to determine the specific federal tax treatment of your Policy based on your individual factual situation.

General. The Policy will be treated as "life insurance" for federal income tax purposes (a) if it meets the definition of life insurance under Section 7702 of the Code and (b) for as long as the investments made by the underlying Funds satisfy certain investment diversification requirements under Section 817(h) of the Code. We believe that the Policy will meet these requirements at issue and that:

- the death benefit received by the beneficiary under your Policy will generally not be subject to federal income tax; and
- increases in your Policy's accumulation value as a result of interest or investment experience will not be subject to federal income tax unless and until there is a distribution from your Policy, such as a surrender or a partial surrender.

Although AGL believes that the Policies are in compliance with Section 7702 of the Code at issue, the manner in which Section 7702 should be applied to certain features of a last survivor life insurance policy is not directly addressed by Section 7702. In the absence of final regulations or other guidance issued under Section 7702, there is some uncertainty whether last survivor life insurance policies, like the Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies, will meet the Section 7702 definition of a life insurance contract.

The federal income tax consequences of a distribution from your Policy can be affected by whether your Policy is determined to be a "modified endowment contract," explained in the following discussion. In all cases, however, the character of all income that is described as taxable to the payee will be ordinary income (as opposed to capital gain).

Testing for modified endowment contract status. The Code provides for a “**seven-pay test**.” This test determines if your Policy will be a “modified endowment contract.”

If, at any time during the first seven Policy years:

- you have paid a cumulative amount of premiums;
- the cumulative amount exceeds the premiums you would have paid by the same time under a similar fixed-benefit life insurance policy; and
- the fixed benefit policy was designed (based on certain assumptions mandated under the Code) to provide for paid-up future benefits (“paid-up” means no future premium payments are required) after the payment of seven level annual premiums;

then your Policy will be a modified endowment contract.

Whenever there is a “material change” under a policy, the policy will generally be (a) treated as a new contract for purposes of determining whether the policy is a modified endowment contract and (b) subjected to a new seven-pay period and a new seven-pay limit. The new seven-pay limit would be determined taking into account, under a prescribed formula, the accumulation value of the policy at the time of such change. A materially changed policy would be considered a modified endowment contract if it failed to satisfy the new seven-pay limit at any time during the new seven-pay period. A “material change” for these purposes could occur as a result of a change in death benefit option. A material change will occur as a result of an increase in your Policy’s specified amount, and certain other changes.

If your Policy’s benefits are reduced during the first seven Policy years (or within seven years after a material change), the calculated seven-pay premium limit will be redetermined based on the reduced level of benefits and applied retroactively for purposes of the seven-pay test. (Such a reduction in benefits could include, for example, a decrease in the specified amount that you request or that results from a partial surrender). If the premiums previously paid are greater than the recalculated seven-payment premium level limit, the Policy will become a modified endowment contract.

We will monitor your Policy and attempt to notify you on a timely basis to prevent additional premium payments from causing your Policy to become a modified endowment contract. A life insurance policy that is received in a tax free exchange under Section 1035 of the Code for a modified endowment contract will also be considered a modified endowment contract.

Other effects of Policy changes. Changes made to your Policy (for example, a decrease in specified amount that you request or that results from a partial surrender that you request) may also have other effects on your Policy. Such effects may include impacting the maximum amount of premiums that can be paid under your Policy, as well as the maximum amount of accumulation value that may be maintained under your Policy.

Rider benefits. We believe that premium payments and any death benefits or other benefits to be paid under any rider you may purchase under your Policy will not disqualify your Policy as life insurance for tax purposes. However, the tax law related to rider benefits is complex and some uncertainty exists. You should consult a qualified tax adviser regarding any rider you may purchase.

Taxation of pre-death distributions if your Policy is not a modified endowment contract. As long as your Policy remains in force during the contingent insured’s lifetimes and not as a modified

endowment contract, a Policy loan will be treated as indebtedness, and no part of the loan proceeds will be subject to current federal income tax. Interest on the Policy loan generally will not be tax deductible.

After the first 15 Policy years, the proceeds from a partial surrender will not be subject to federal income tax except to the extent such proceeds exceed your “basis” in your Policy. (Your basis generally will equal the premiums you have paid, less the amount of any previous distributions from your Policy that were not taxable.) During the first 15 Policy years, however, the proceeds from a partial surrender could be subject to federal income tax, under a complex formula, to the extent that your accumulation value exceeds your basis in your Policy.

On the maturity date or upon full surrender, any excess in the amount of proceeds we pay (including amounts we use to discharge any Policy loan) over your basis in the Policy, will be subject to federal income tax. In addition, if a Policy ends after a grace period while there is a Policy loan, the cancellation of such loan and any accrued loan interest will be treated as a distribution and could be subject to federal income tax under the above rules. Finally, if you make an assignment of rights or benefits under your Policy you may be deemed to have received a distribution from your Policy, all or part of which may be taxable.

Taxation of pre-death distributions if your Policy is a modified endowment contract. If your Policy is a modified endowment contract, any distribution from your Policy while either contingent insured is still living will be taxed on an “income-first” basis. Distributions:

- include loans (including any increase in the loan amount to pay interest on an existing loan, or an assignment or pledge to secure a loan) and partial surrenders;
- will be considered taxable income to you to the extent your accumulation value exceeds your basis in the Policy; and
- have their taxability determined by aggregating all modified endowment contracts issued by the same insurer (or its affiliates) to the same owner (excluding certain qualified plans) during any calendar year.

For modified endowment contracts, your basis:

- is similar to the basis described above for other policies; and
- will be increased by the amount of any prior loan under your Policy that was considered taxable income to you.

A 10% penalty tax also will apply to the taxable portion of most distributions from a policy that is a modified endowment contract. The penalty tax will not, however, apply:

- to taxpayers 59½ years of age or older;
- in the case of a disability (as defined in the Code); or
- to distributions received as part of a series of substantially equal periodic annuity payments for the life (or life expectancy) of the taxpayer or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the taxpayer and his or her beneficiary.

If your Policy ends after a grace period while there is a Policy loan, the cancellation of the loan will be treated as a distribution to the extent not previously treated as such and could be subject to tax, including the 10% penalty tax, as described above. In addition, on the maturity date or upon a full surrender, any excess of the proceeds we pay (including any amounts we use to discharge any Policy loan) over your basis in the Policy, will be subject to federal income tax and, unless one of the above exceptions applies, the 10% penalty tax.

Distributions that occur during a Policy year in which your Policy becomes a modified endowment contract, and during any subsequent Policy years, will be taxed as described in the two preceding paragraphs. In addition, distributions from a policy within two years before it becomes a modified endowment contract also will be subject to tax in this manner. This means that a distribution made from a policy that is not a modified endowment contract could later become taxable as a distribution from a modified endowment contract.

Policy lapses and reinstatements. A Policy which has lapsed may have the tax consequences described above, even though you may be able to reinstate that Policy. For tax purposes, some reinstatements may be treated as the purchase of a new insurance contract.

Taxation of Exchange Option. You can split the Policy into two other single life insurance policies under some circumstances. A policy split could have adverse tax consequences if it is not treated as a nontaxable exchange under Section 1035 of the Code. The tax consequences could include, among other things, recognition of taxable income on amounts up to any gain in the Policy at the time of the exchange.

Diversification and investor control. Under Section 817(h) of the Code, the Treasury Department has issued regulations that implement investment diversification requirements. Our failure to comply with these regulations would disqualify your Policy as a life insurance policy under Section 7702 of the Code. If this were to occur, you would be subject to federal income tax on the income under the Policy for the period of the disqualification and for subsequent periods. Also, if the last surviving contingent insured died during such period of disqualification or subsequent periods, a portion of the death benefit proceeds would be taxable to the beneficiary. Separate Account VL-R, through the Funds, intends to comply with these requirements. Although we do not have direct control over the investments or activities of the Funds, we will enter into agreements with them requiring the Funds to comply with the diversification requirements of the Section 817(h) Treasury Regulations.

The Treasury Department has issued only limited guidance describing the circumstances in which the ability of a policy owner to direct his or her investment to particular Funds within Separate Account VL-R may cause the policy owner, rather than the insurance company, to be treated as the owner of the assets in the account. Due to the lack of specific guidance on investor control, there is some uncertainty about when a policy owner is considered the owner of the assets for tax purposes. If you were considered the owner of the assets of Separate Account VL-R, income and gains from the account would be included in your gross income for federal income tax purposes. Under current law, however, we believe that AGL, and not the owner of a Policy, would be considered the owner of the assets of Separate Account VL-R.

Estate and generation skipping taxes. If the last surviving contingent insured is the Policy's owner, the death benefit under the Policy will generally be includable in the owner's estate for purposes of federal estate tax. If the owner is not the last surviving contingent insured, under certain conditions, only an amount approximately equal to the cash surrender value of the Policy would be includable. In addition, an unlimited marital deduction may be available for federal estate tax purposes.

The enactment of the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Reconciliation Act of 2001 (P.L.107-16) (the “2001 Act”) brought significant change to the transfer tax system, the most notable being the repeal of the estate and generation-skipping transfer (GST) taxes in 2010. Prior to repeal, a number of modifications are made to the maximum estate tax rate and the estate and gift tax applicable exclusion amounts. The 2001 Act increases the estate tax applicable exclusion amount to \$3.5 million for decedents dying in 2009. In order to comply with the Congressional Budget Act of 1974, the 2001 Act provides that all provisions of, and amendments made by, the 2001 Act will not apply to estates of decedents dying, gifts made, or generation-skipping transfers, after December 31, 2010. Unless Congress acts affirmatively in the interim, the Code will thereafter be applied and administered as if these provisions had not been enacted.

As a general rule, if a “transfer” is made to a person two or more generations younger than the Policy’s owner, a generation skipping tax may be payable at rates similar to the maximum estate tax rate in effect at the time. The generation skipping tax provisions generally apply to “transfers” that would be subject to the gift and estate tax rules. Individuals are generally allowed an aggregate generation skipping tax exemption of \$3.5 million in 2009. Because these rules are complex, you should consult with a qualified tax adviser for specific information, especially where benefits are passing to younger generations.

The particular situation of each Policy owner, contingent insured or beneficiary will determine how ownership or receipt of Policy proceeds will be treated for purposes of federal estate and generation skipping taxes, as well as state and local estate, inheritance and other taxes.

Life insurance in split dollar arrangements. The IRS and Treasury have issued regulations on split dollar life insurance arrangements. In general, a split dollar insurance arrangement involves two parties agreeing to split the premium and/or benefits of a life insurance policy. These arrangements are often used as a type of employee compensation or for making gifts among family members. The regulations provide two mutually exclusive regimes for taxing split dollar life insurance arrangements: the “economic benefit” regime and the “loan” regime. The economic benefit regime, under which the non-owner of the policy is treated as receiving certain economic benefits from its owner, applies to endorsement arrangements and most non-equity split dollar life insurance arrangements. The loan regime applies to collateral assignment arrangements and other arrangements in which the non-owner could be treated as loaning amounts to the owner. These regulations apply to any split dollar life insurance arrangement entered into after September 17, 2003. Additionally, these regulations apply to any split dollar life insurance arrangements entered into before September 17, 2003, if the arrangement is materially modified after September 17, 2003.

In addition, it should be noted that split dollar arrangements characterized as loans for tax purposes may be affected by the Corporate Responsibility Act of 2002 also referred to as the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (the “Act”). The Act prohibits loans from companies publicly traded in the United States to their executives and officers. The status of split dollar arrangement under the Act is uncertain, in part because the SEC may view the tax treatment of such arrangements as instructive.

Purchasers of life insurance policies are strongly advised to consult with a qualified tax adviser to determine the tax treatment resulting from a split dollar arrangement.

Pension and profit-sharing plans. If a life insurance policy is purchased by a trust or other entity that forms part of a pension or profit-sharing plan qualified under Section 401(a) of the Code for the benefit of participants covered under the plan, the federal income tax treatment of such policies will be somewhat different from that described above.

The reasonable net premium cost for such amount of insurance that is purchased as part of a pension or profit-sharing plan is required to be included annually in the plan participant's gross income. This cost (sometimes referred to as the "P.S. 58" cost) is reported to the participant annually. If the plan participant dies while covered by the plan and the policy proceeds are paid to the participant's beneficiary, then the excess of the death benefit over the policy's accumulation value will not be subject to federal income tax. However, the policy's accumulation value will generally be taxable to the extent it exceeds the participant's cost basis in the policy. The participant's cost basis will generally include the costs of insurance previously reported as income to the participant. Special rules may apply if the participant had borrowed from the policy or was an owner-employee under the plan. The rules for determining "P.S. 58" costs are currently provided under Notice 2002-8, I.R.B. 2002-1 CB 398.

There are limits on the amounts of life insurance that may be purchased on behalf of a participant in a pension or profit-sharing plan. Complex rules, in addition to those discussed above, apply whenever life insurance is purchased by a tax qualified plan. You should consult a qualified tax adviser.

Other employee benefit programs. Complex rules may also apply when a policy is held by an employer or a trust, or acquired by an employee, in connection with the provision of other employee benefits. These policy owners must consider whether the policy was applied for by or issued to a person having an insurable interest under applicable state law and with both contingent insured's consent. The lack of an insurable interest or consent may, among other things, affect the qualification of the policy as life insurance for federal income tax purposes and the right of the beneficiary to receive a death benefit.

ERISA. Employers and employer-created trusts may be subject to reporting, disclosure and fiduciary obligations under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended. You should consult a qualified legal adviser.

Our taxes. We report the operations of Separate Account VL-R in our federal income tax return, but we currently pay no income tax on Separate Account VL-R's investment income and capital gains, because these items are, for tax purposes, reflected in our variable universal life insurance policy reserves. We currently make no charge to any Separate Account VL-R division for taxes. We reserve the right to make a charge in the future for taxes incurred; for example, a charge to Separate Account VL-R for income taxes we incur that are allocable to the Policy.

We may have to pay state, local or other taxes in addition to applicable taxes based on premiums. At present, these taxes are not substantial. If they increase, we may make charges for such taxes when they are attributable to Separate Account VL-R or allocable to the Policy.

Certain Funds in which your accumulation value is invested may elect to pass through to AGL taxes withheld by foreign taxing jurisdictions on foreign source income. Such an election will result in additional taxable income and income tax to AGL. The amount of additional income tax, however, may be more than offset by credits for the foreign taxes withheld which are also passed through. These credits may provide a benefit to AGL.

When we withhold income taxes. Generally, unless you provide us with an election to the contrary before we make the distribution, we are required to withhold income tax from any proceeds we distribute as part of a taxable transaction under your Policy. In some cases, where generation skipping taxes may apply, we may also be required to withhold for such taxes unless we are provided satisfactory written notification that no such taxes are due.

In the case of non-resident aliens who own a Policy, the withholding rules may be different. With respect to distributions from modified endowment contracts, non-resident aliens are generally subject to federal income tax withholding at a statutory rate of 30% of the distributed amount. In some cases, the non-resident alien may be subject to lower or even no withholding if the United States has entered into a tax treaty with his or her country of residence.

Tax changes. The U.S. Congress frequently considers legislation that, if enacted, could change the tax treatment of life insurance policies. In addition, the Treasury Department may amend existing regulations, issue regulations on the qualification of life insurance and modified endowment contracts, or adopt new interpretations of existing law. State and local tax law or, if you are not a U.S. citizen and resident, foreign tax law, may also affect the tax consequences to you, the contingent insureds or your beneficiary, and are subject to change. Any changes in federal, state, local or foreign tax law or interpretation could have a retroactive effect. We suggest you consult a qualified tax adviser.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

AGL is a party to various lawsuits and proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Many of these lawsuits and proceedings arise in jurisdictions that permit damage awards disproportionate to the actual damages incurred. Based upon information presently available, AGL believes that the total amounts that will ultimately be paid, if any, arising from these lawsuits and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on AGL's results of operations, cash flows and financial position.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Financial Statements of AGL, the Separate Account and American Home can be found in the Statement of Additional Information. You may obtain a free copy of these Financial Statements if you write us at our Administrative Center at VUL Administration, P.O. Box 4880, Houston, Texas 77210-4880, or call us at 1-800-340-2765.

This index should help you to locate more information about some of the terms and phrases used in this prospectus.

INDEX OF SPECIAL WORDS AND PHRASES

<u>Defined Term</u>	<u>Page to see in this Prospectus</u>
accumulation value.....	54
Administrative Center	5
automatic rebalancing	33
base coverage	28
Basis	57
Beneficiary	47
cash surrender value.....	7
cash value accumulation test.....	27
close of business.....	37
Code	9
Contact Information	5
contingent insured	6
cost of insurance rates	51
daily charge	50
date of issue.....	37
death benefit.....	6
dollar cost averaging	32
Fixed Account	25
free look	8
full surrender	7
Fund, Funds.....	6
grace period.....	9
guarantee period benefit.....	31
guideline premium test.....	27
investment options	20
lapse.....	9
loan (see “Policy loans” in this Index).....	7
loan interest	44
maturity, maturity date	45
modified endowment contract.....	56
monthly deduction day	37
monthly guarantee premium	31
monthly insurance charge	51
net amount at risk	13
Option 1, Option 2.....	7
partial surrender	43
payment options	46
planned periodic premiums	30
Policy loans	44
Policy month, year	37
preferred loan	45
premium class.....	49

INDEX OF SPECIAL WORDS AND PHRASES

<u>Defined Term</u>	<u>Page to see in this Prospectus</u>
premium payments	29
reinstate, reinstatement.....	54
required minimum death benefit	27
required minimum death benefit percentage.....	27
Separate Account VL-R	17
seven-pay test	56
specified amount	28
supplemental coverage	28
transfers	32
Uninsurable	49
valuation date	37
valuation period.....	37
Variable investment options.....	20

American General Life Companies knows that your privacy is important. You have received this notice as required by law and because you are now or may be a customer of one of our companies. This notice will advise you of the types of Nonpublic Personal Information we collect, how we use it, and what we do to protect your privacy.

“Nonpublic Personal Information” refers to personally identifiable information that is not available to the public.

“Employees, Representatives, Agents, and Selected Third Parties” refers to individuals or entities who act on our behalf.

- Our Employees, Representatives, Agents, and Selected Third Parties may collect Nonpublic Personal Information about you, including information:
 - Given to us on applications or other forms;
 - About transactions with us, our affiliates, or third parties;
 - From others, such as credit reporting agencies, employers, and federal and state agencies.
- The types of Nonpublic Personal Information we collect depends on the products we offer to you and may include your: name; address; Social Security Number; account balances; income; assets; insurance premiums; coverage and beneficiaries; credit reports; marital status; and payment history. We may also collect Nonpublic Personal Health Information, such as medical reports, to underwrite insurance policies, process claims, or for other related functions.
- We restrict access to Nonpublic Personal Information to those Employees, Representatives, Agents, or Selected Third Parties who provide products or services to you and who have been trained to handle Nonpublic Personal Information as described in this Notice.
- We have policies and procedures that direct our Employees, Representatives, Agents and Selected Third Parties acting for us, on how to protect and use Nonpublic Personal Information.

- We have physical, electronic, and procedural safeguards in place that were designed to protect Nonpublic Personal Information.
- We do not share Nonpublic Personal Information about you except as allowed by law.
- We may disclose all types of Nonpublic Personal Information that we collect, including information regarding your transactions or experiences with us, when needed, to:
 - (i) Our Employees, Representatives, Agents, and Selected Third Parties, as permitted by law; or
 - (ii) other organizations with which we have joint marketing agreements as permitted by law.
- The types of companies and persons to whom we may disclose Nonpublic Personal Information as permitted by law include: banks; attorneys; trustees; third-party administrators; insurance agents; insurance companies; insurance support organizations; credit reporting agencies; registered broker-dealers; auditors; regulators; and reinsurers.
- We do not share your Nonpublic Personal Health Information unless authorized by you or allowed by law.
- Our privacy policy applies, to the extent required by law, to our agents and representatives when they are acting on behalf of American General Life Companies.
- You will be notified if our privacy policy changes.
- Our privacy policy applies to current and former customers.

This Privacy Notice is provided for your information only. You do not need to call or take any action.

This Privacy Notice is provided on behalf of the following companies: AGC Life Insurance Company, AIG Life Insurance Company, AIG Life of Bermuda, Ltd., AIG Premier Insurance Company, AIG Worldwide Life Insurance of Bermuda, Ltd, American General Assurance Company, American General Equity Services Corporation, American General Indemnity Company, American General Life and Accident Insurance Company, American General Life Insurance Company, American General Property Insurance Company of Florida, American General Property Insurance Company, American International Life Assurance Company of New York, Delaware American Life Insurance Company, Pacific Union Assurance Company, The United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York.

California, New Mexico and Vermont Residents Only:

Following the law of your state, we will not disclose nonpublic personal financial information about you to nonaffiliated third parties (other than as permitted by law) unless you authorize us to make that disclosure. Your authorization must be in writing. If you wish to authorize us to disclose your nonpublic personal financial information to nonaffiliated third parties, you may write to us at: American General Life Companies Service Center, P.O. Box 4373, Houston, Texas 77210-4373.

© 2009. All rights reserved.

For additional information about the Platinum Investor[®] Survivor II Policy and the Separate Account, you may request a copy of the Statement of Additional Information (the "SAI"), dated May 1, 2009. We have filed the SAI with the SEC and have incorporated it by reference into this prospectus. You may obtain a free copy of the SAI and the Policy or Fund prospectuses if you write us at our Administrative Center, which is located at VUL Administration, P.O. Box 4880, Houston, Texas 77210-4880 or call us at 1-800-340-2765. You may also obtain the SAI from your AGL representative through which the Policies may be purchased. Additional information about the Platinum Investor Survivor II Policies, including personalized illustrations of death benefits, cash surrender values, and accumulation values is available without charge to individuals considering purchasing a Policy, upon request to the same address or phone number printed above. We may charge current Policy owners \$25 per illustration if they request more than one personalized illustration in a Policy year.

For **E-Service** and **E-Delivery**, or to view and Print Policy or Fund prospectuses visit us at **www.americangeneral.com**

Information about the Separate Account, including the SAI, can also be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Office of Investor Education and Advocacy in Washington, D.C. Inquiries on the operations of the Office of Investor Education and Advocacy may be made by calling the SEC at 1-202-942-8090. Reports and other information about the Separate Account are available on the SEC's Internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by writing the Office of Investor Education and Advocacy of the SEC, 100 F Street N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549.

Policies issued by:
American General Life Insurance Company
2727-A Allen Parkway, Houston, TX 77019

**Platinum Investor Survivor II Last Survivor Flexible Premium Variable
Universal Life Insurance**
Policy Form Number 01206

Not available in state of New York

Distributed by American General Equity Services Corporation
Member FINRA

The underwriting risks, financial obligations and support functions associated with the products issued by American General Life Insurance Company ("AGL") are its responsibility. AGL is responsible for its own financial condition and contractual obligations. AGL does not solicit business in the state of New York. The Policies are not available in all states.



**INSURANCE MARKETPLACE
STANDARDS ASSOCIATION**

Membership in IMSA applies only to American General Life Insurance Company and not to its products.

© 2009. All rights reserved.

ICA File No. 811-08561