

PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION

PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION VARIABLE ACCOUNT B

**Supplement dated September 20, 2021
to Prospectuses dated April 30, 2021**

This supplement updates certain information contained in the prospectus and statement of additional information for your variable annuity contract issued by Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation (PALAC). All terms not defined in this supplement shall have the same meanings as the terms used in the prospectuses and statements of additional information.

On September 15, 2021, Prudential Financial, Inc. ("Prudential"), the parent company of Prudential Annuities, Inc. ("Prudential Annuities") and Fortitude Group Holdings, LLC ("Fortitude") announced that they have entered into a definitive agreement under which Prudential will sell all of its outstanding shares of PALAC to Fortitude (the "Transaction"). The Transaction is expected to close in the first half of 2022, subject to receipt of regulatory approvals and satisfaction of other closing conditions.

PALAC will continue to provide all contractual benefits of your annuity. The terms, features and benefits of your annuity contract will NOT change as a result of the Transaction. Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. (the "Distributor") will continue to be the principal underwriter of the annuity contracts issued by PALAC. Following the close of the Transaction, The Prudential Insurance Company of America will service and administer the contracts on behalf of PALAC.

Fortitude is an independent company backed by a consortium of sophisticated, long-term oriented institutional investors led by The Carlyle Group and T&D Insurance Group.

For additional information about the Transaction, please visit www.prudential.com/annuities-transaction.

THIS SUPPLEMENT SHOULD BE READ AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

**PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
PRUCO LIFE FLEXIBLE PREMIUM VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT**

**PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION
PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION VARIABLE ACCOUNT B**

**Supplement dated August 16, 2021
to Prospectuses dated April 30, 2021**

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information.

This Supplement contains information about changes to certain Portfolios available through your Annuity and updates other information in the Prospectus for your Annuity. **Please check your Annuity Prospectus to determine which of the following changes affect the Annuity that you own.** If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio, AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio – Mergers:

Subject to shareholder approval, effective on or about October 18, 2021 (the “Effective Date”), the AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio and the AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio (each a “Target Portfolio,” together “Target Portfolios”) will be merged into the AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio and the AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio (each an “Acquiring Portfolio,” together “Acquiring Portfolios”), respectively, as noted below. These mergers have been approved by the Board of Trustees of the Advanced Series Trust on behalf of the Portfolios. As of the Effective Date, all references to AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio and the AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio will be replaced with the AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio and the AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio, respectively.

Target Portfolio	Acquiring Portfolio
AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio	AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio

On the Effective Date, the Target Portfolios will no longer be available under your annuity contract, and any Account Value allocated to the Sub-account investing in the Target Portfolios will be transferred to the Sub-account investing in the corresponding Acquiring Portfolios. Your Account Value in the units of the Sub-account investing in the Acquiring Portfolios will be equal to your Account Value of the units of the Sub-account invested in the corresponding Target Portfolios immediately prior to the merger.

On the Effective Date, the AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio and the AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio are added to the list of Portfolios available under the Annuity, in place of its corresponding Target Portfolios, for Annuity contracts that do not currently offer these Portfolios.

The following is added to the table in Appendix A of the Annuity Prospectus with respect to the addition of the AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio and the AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio:

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	² AST Large-Cap Core Portfolio* QMA LLC J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. Massachusetts Financial Services Company	0.81%	11.15%	11.70%	N/A
Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.	² AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio* T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.	0.88%	12.53%	9.83%	8.63%

2. These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits.

Those other variable annuity contracts offer certain optional living benefits that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula (the “formula”) to manage the guarantees offered in connection with those optional benefits. The formula monitors each contract owner’s account value daily and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The formula transfers funds between the Sub-accounts for those variable annuity contracts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (those AST bond portfolios are not available in connection with the annuity contracts offered through this prospectus). **You should be aware that the operation of the formula in those other variable annuity contracts may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the underlying Portfolios that are available with your contract. These asset flows could adversely impact the underlying Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance.** Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the underlying Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

- (a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
- (b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held; and
- (c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The efficient operation of the asset flows among Portfolios triggered by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one portfolio to another portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the Sub-account with the AST Portfolios listed above, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolios that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Variable Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs

***The Fund's annual expenses reflect temporary fee reductions.**

Please note that you may transfer Account Value out of your respective Target Portfolio into an investment option available under your Annuity contract any time prior to the Effective Date. Such transfers will be free of charge and will not count as one of your annual free transfers under your Annuity contract. Also, for a period of 60 days after the Effective Date, any Account Value that was transferred to your respective Acquiring Portfolio as a result of the merger can be transferred into an investment option available under your Annuity contract free of charge and will not count as one of your annual free transfers. It is important to note that any investment option into which you make your transfer will be subject to the transfer limitations described in your Prospectus. Please refer to your Prospectus for detailed information about investment options.

After the Effective Date, the Target Portfolios will no longer exist and, unless you instruct us otherwise, any outstanding instruction you have on file with us that designates a Target Portfolio will be deemed an instruction for the corresponding Acquiring Portfolio. This includes, but is not limited to, Systematic Withdrawals and Dollar Cost Averaging.

NVIT Emerging Markets Fund - Class D – Subadviser Changes:

Effective September 13, 2021, Lazard Asset Management LLC and Standard Life Investments (Corporate Funds) Limited will be removed as subadvisers to the NVIT Emerging Markets Fund and NS Partners Ltd. and Loomis, Sayles & Company L.P. will be added as subadvisers. Accordingly, Lazard Asset Management LLC and Standard Life Investments (Corporate Funds) Limited will be replaced with NS Partners Ltd. and Loomis, Sayles & Company L.P. as subadvisers in the table in Appendix A of the Prospectus with respect to NVIT Emerging Markets Fund.

Wells Fargo Asset Management, Portfolios of the Wells Fargo Variable Trust (the "Fund") – Name Changes:

Wells Fargo Asset Management ("WFAM") will be changing its company name to Allspring Global Investments upon the closing of the sale transaction of WFAM by Wells Fargo & Company to GTCR LLC and Reverence Capital Partners, L.P. The new corporate name is expected to go into effect on the closing date of the transaction, which is anticipated to occur in the second half of 2021, subject to customary closing conditions.

Following the closing of the transaction, Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, the Fund's Investment Manager, Wells Capital Management Incorporated and Wells Fargo Asset Management (International) Limited, each Sub-advisors to certain Funds, and Wells Fargo Funds Distributor, LLC, the Fund's principal underwriter, will each migrate to Allspring.

Effective October 11, 2021, the following Portfolios will change their names as shown in the following table:

Current Portfolio Name	New Portfolio Name
Wells Fargo VT Index Asset Allocation Fund – Class 2	Allspring VT Index Asset Allocation Fund – Class 2
Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund – Class 1	Allspring VT International Equity Fund – Class 1
Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund – Class 2	Allspring VT International Equity Fund – Class 2
Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund – Class 1	Allspring VT Omega Growth Fund – Class 1
Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund – Class 2	Allspring VT Omega Growth Fund – Class 2
Wells Fargo VT Opportunity Growth Fund – Class 1	Allspring VT Opportunity Growth Fund – Class 1
Wells Fargo VT Opportunity Growth Fund – Class 2	Allspring VT Opportunity Growth Fund – Class 2
Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund – Class 1	Allspring VT Small Cap Growth Fund – Class 1
Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund – Class 2	Allspring VT Small Cap Growth Fund – Class 2

You may wish to consult with your financial professional to determine if your existing allocation instructions should be changed before or after the Effective Date.

THIS SUPPLEMENT SHOULD BE READ AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION
PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION VARIABLE ACCOUNT B

Supplement dated June 10, 2021
to Prospectuses dated April 30, 2021

This Supplement should be read in conjunction with the current Prospectus for your Annuity and should be retained for future reference. This Supplement is intended to update certain information in the Prospectus for the variable annuity you own and is not intended to be a prospectus or offer for any other variable annuity that you do not own. Defined terms used herein and not otherwise defined herein shall have the meanings given to them in the Prospectuses and Statements of Additional Information.

This Supplement contains information about changes to certain Portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust available through your Annuity and updates other information in the prospectus for your Annuity. **Please check your Annuity Prospectus to determine which of the following changes affect the Annuity that you own.** If you would like another copy of the current Annuity Prospectus, please call us at 1-888-PRU-2888.

Effective August 1, 2021, there will be changes to the subadvisers and current expenses for certain Portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust. The table in the "Appendix A" section of the Prospectus is revised as follows with respect to the Portfolios shown below:

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	² AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>First Quadrant, L.P.</i> <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i> <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i> <i>Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.</i> <i>PGIM Fixed Income unit of PGIM, Inc.</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>PGIM Real Estate Unit of PGIM, Inc.</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>Wellington Management Company LLP</i> <i>Western Asset Management Company, LLC</i> <i>Western Asset Management Company Limited</i>	1.10%	4.22%	5.87%	4.88%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>ClearBridge Investments, LLC</i> <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i> <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i> <i>PGIM Fixed Income unit of PGIM, Inc.</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>Wellington Management Company LLP</i>	0.87%	11.77%	9.16%	8.05%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>ClearBridge Investments, LLC</i> <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i> <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i> <i>PGIM Fixed Income unit of PGIM, Inc.</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>Wellington Management Company LLP</i>	0.86%	13.42%	10.37%	9.14%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>ClearBridge Investments, LLC</i> <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i> <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i> <i>PGIM Fixed Income unit of PGIM, Inc.</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>Wellington Management Company LLP</i>	0.87%	9.08%	7.16%	6.19%

² These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits.

Those other variable annuity contracts offer certain optional living benefits that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula (the “formula”) to manage the guarantees offered in connection with those optional benefits. The formula monitors each contract owner’s account value daily and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The formula transfers funds between the Sub-accounts for those variable annuity contracts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (those AST bond portfolios are not available in connection with the annuity contracts offered through this prospectus). **You should be aware that the operation of the formula in those other variable annuity contracts may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the underlying Portfolios that are available with your contract. These asset flows could adversely impact the underlying Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance.** Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the underlying Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

- (a) a Portfolio’s investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadviser to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadviser’s ability to fully implement the Portfolio’s investment strategy;
- (b) the subadviser may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held; and
- (c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The efficient operation of the asset flows among Portfolios triggered by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one portfolio to another portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the Sub-account with the AST Portfolios listed above, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolios that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Variable Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs.

*** See important information below regarding certain portfolios. This information includes annual expenses that reflect temporary fee reductions.**

AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio

The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its management fee through June 30, 2022. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of their investment management fee and distribution fee, respectively, equal to the amount of the management and distribution fee received from other portfolios of the Trust due to the Portfolio’s investment in any such portfolios. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio’s investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust’s Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.13% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio

The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its management fee through June 30, 2022. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of their investment management fee and distribution fee, respectively, equal to the amount of the management and distribution fee received from other portfolios of the Trust due to the Portfolio’s investment in any such portfolios. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio’s investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust’s Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.89% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio

The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its management fee through June 30, 2022. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of their investment management fee and distribution fee, respectively, equal to the amount of the management and distribution fee received from other portfolios of the Trust due to the Portfolio’s investment in any such portfolios. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio’s investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust’s Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.89% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio

The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.02% of its management fee through June 30, 2022. The Manager has also contractually agreed to waive a portion of their investment management fee and distribution fee, respectively, equal to the amount of the management and distribution fee received from other portfolios of the Trust due to the Portfolio’s investment in any such portfolios. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio’s investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust’s Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.89% of the Portfolio’s average daily net assets through June 30, 2023. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust’s Board of Trustees.

You may wish to consult with your financial professional to determine if your existing allocation instructions should be changed before or after the Effective Date.

THIS SUPPLEMENT SHOULD BE READ AND RETAINED FOR FUTURE REFERENCE.

PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation Variable Account B

A Prudential Financial Company

One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484

STAGECOACH™ APEXSM II

This Prospectus describes Advanced Series Stagecoach™ APEXSM II, a flexible premium deferred annuity (the “Annuity”), offered by Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, formerly named American Skandia Life Assurance Corporation (“Prudential Annuities”, “PALAC”, “we”, “our” or “us”). The Annuity provides for the potential accumulation of retirement savings and retirement income through annuitization. The Annuity is intended for retirement or other long-term investment purposes. This prospectus describes all material rights and obligations of Annuity owners under the Annuity contracts.

If you are receiving this prospectus, it is because you currently own the Annuity. The Annuity is no longer offered for new sales. **Please read this prospectus and retain it for future reference.**

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for Portfolios available under your Annuity will no longer be sent by mail, unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from us. Instead, the reports will be made available on a website, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

If you already elected to receive shareholder reports electronically, you will not be affected by this change and you need not take any action. You may elect to receive shareholder reports and other communications from the Portfolios electronically anytime at our website www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity/annuity-prospectuses. You may elect to receive all future reports in paper free of charge by calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

In compliance with U.S. law, Prudential Annuities delivers this prospectus to Annuity Owners that currently reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features, or enhancements to prospective or current Annuity Owners while outside of the United States.

These Annuities are NOT deposits or obligations of, or issued, guaranteed or endorsed by, any bank, are NOT insured or guaranteed by the U.S. government, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), the Federal Reserve Board or any other agency. An investment in an annuity involves investment risks, including possible loss of value.

THESE SECURITIES HAVE NOT BEEN APPROVED OR DISAPPROVED BY THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION NOR HAS THE COMMISSION OR ANY STATE SECURITIES COMMISSION PASSED UPON THE ACCURACY OR ADEQUACY OF THIS PROSPECTUS. ANY REPRESENTATION TO THE CONTRARY IS A CRIMINAL OFFENSE.

Additional information about certain investment products, including variable annuities, has been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission's staff and is available at www.investor.gov.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CALL 1-888-PRU-2888 OR VISIT: WWW.PRUDENTIAL.COM

Prospectus Dated: April 30, 2021

Statement of Additional Information Dated: April 30, 2021

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APPENDIX D – FORMULA UNDER THE GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PLUS BENEFIT

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Many terms used within this prospectus are described within the text where they appear. Not all the descriptions of those terms are repeated in this Glossary of Terms.

Account Value: The value of each allocation to a Sub-account or a Fixed Allocation prior to the Annuity Date, plus any earnings, and/or less any losses, distributions and charges. The Account Value is calculated before we assess any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge ("CDSC") and/or any Annual Maintenance Fee. The Account Value includes any additional amounts we applied to your Purchase Payments that we are entitled to recapture under certain circumstances. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account and for each Fixed Allocation, and then totaled to determine the Account Value for your entire Annuity. The Account Value of each Fixed Allocation on other than its Maturity Date may be calculated using a market value adjustment.

Annuitization: The application of Account Value to one of the available annuity options for the Annuitant to begin receiving periodic payments for life, for a guaranteed minimum number of payments or for life with a guaranteed minimum number of payments.

Annuity Date: The date you choose for annuity payments to commence. A maximum Annuity Date may apply.

Annuity Year: A 12-month period commencing on the Issue Date of the Annuity and each successive 12-month period thereafter.

Code: The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended from time to time.

Co-Annuitant: The person shown on the contract data pages who becomes the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant before the Annuity Date. No Co-Annuitant may be designated if the Owner is a non-natural person.

Contingent Annuitant: The natural person named to become the Annuitant upon the death of Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date. A Contingent Annuitant may be named only in limited circumstances involving an Annuity issued to a Custodial Account or to a tax-qualified retirement plan.

Custodial Account: A trust or custodial account that qualifies as an individual retirement account as defined in Section 408(a) of the Code, including a Roth IRA that satisfies the definitions in Sections 408(a) and 408A of the Code.

Fixed Allocation: An allocation of Account Value that is to be credited a fixed rate of interest for a specified Guarantee Period during the accumulation period. Please see the separate prospectus covering the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option.

Guarantee Period: A period of time during the accumulation period where we credit a fixed rate of interest on a Fixed Allocation.

Interim Value: The value of a Fixed Allocation on any date other than the Maturity Date. The Interim Value is equal to the initial value allocated to the Fixed Allocation plus all interest credited to the Fixed Allocation as of the date calculated, less any transfers or withdrawals from the Fixed Allocation.

Issue Date: The effective date of your Annuity.

Market Value Adjustment: A market value adjustment used in the determination of Account Value of each Fixed Allocation on any day other than the Maturity Date of such Fixed Allocation. Please see the separate prospectus covering the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option.

Owner: With an Annuity issued as an individual annuity contract, the Owner is either an eligible entity or person named as having ownership rights in relation to the Annuity. With an Annuity issued as a certificate under a group annuity contract, the "Owner" refers to the person or entity who has the rights and benefits designated as to the "Participant" in the certificate.

Portfolio: Any underlying mutual fund which may be selected as an investment option by the Owner. The terms "Fund" and "Portfolio" are used interchangeably. Some of the Portfolios use the term "Fund" and others use the term "Portfolio" in their respective prospectuses.

Separate Account: Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation Variable Account B. The assets supporting your allocations to the variable investment options under the Annuity. Separate Account assets held in support of the Annuity are kept separate from all our other assets and may not be charged with liabilities arising out of any other business we may conduct.

Sub-account: A division of the Separate Account. Each Sub-account invests in a particular Portfolio.

Surrender Value: The value of your Annuity available upon surrender prior to the Annuity Date. It equals the Account Value as of the date we price the surrender minus any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (CDSC), Annual Maintenance Fee, Tax Charge, the charge for any optional benefits and any additional amounts we applied to your Purchase Payments that we are entitled to recapture upon surrender of your Annuity.

Unit: A measure used to calculate your Account Value in a Sub-account during the accumulation period.

Valuation Day: Every day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading or any other day the Securities and Exchange Commission requires mutual funds or unit investment trusts to be valued.

KEY INFORMATION

Important Information You Should Consider About the Annuity			
Fees and Expenses			
Charges for Early Withdrawals	If you withdraw money from the Annuity within 4 years following your last premium payment, you may be assessed a surrender charge. The maximum surrender charge is 8.5% of the premium payment, and a surrender charge may be assessed up to 4 years after the last premium payment under the Annuity. If you make an early withdrawal, you could pay a surrender charge of up to \$8,500 on a \$100,000 withdrawal. For more information on early withdrawal charges, please refer to the " Fees and Charges " section of this prospectus.		
Transaction Charges	In addition to surrender charges, you may also be charged for other transactions. Charges may be applied to transfers (if more than 20 in an Annuity Year) or if state or local premium taxes are assessed. For more information on transaction charges, please refer to the " Fees and Charges " section of this prospectus.		
Ongoing Fees and Expenses (annual charges)	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay each year, depending on the options you choose. Please refer to your Annuity specifications page for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected.		
	Annual Fee	Minimum	Maximum
	Base Contract	1.650%*	1.675%*
	Investment options (Portfolio fees and expenses)	0.57%	1.87%
	Optional benefits available for an additional charge (for a single optional benefit, if elected)	0.25%*	1.50%*
* Charge based on average daily assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. Because your Annuity is customizable, the choices you make affect how much you will pay. To help you understand the cost of owning your Annuity, the following table shows the lowest and highest cost you could pay each year, based on current charges. This estimate assumes that you do not take withdrawals from the Annuity, which could add surrender charges that substantially increase costs.			
Lowest Annual Cost \$2,305		Highest Annual Cost \$5,883	
Assumes: · Investment of \$100,000 · 5% annual appreciation · Least expensive Portfolio fees and expenses · No optional benefits · No sales charges · No additional purchase payments, transfers or withdrawals		Assumes: · Investment of \$100,000 · 5% annual appreciation · Most expensive combination of optional benefits and Portfolio fees and expenses · No sales charges · No additional purchase payments, transfers or withdrawals	
For more information on ongoing fees and expenses, please refer to the " Fee Table " section of this prospectus.			

Risks	
Risk of Loss	<p>You can lose money by investing in the Annuity.</p> <p>For more information on the risk of loss, please refer to the "Principal Risks of Investing in the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Not a Short-Term Investment	<p>The Annuity is not a short-term investment and is not appropriate for an investor who needs ready access to cash. The Annuity is designed to provide benefits on a long-term basis. Consequently, you should not use the Annuity as a short-term investment or savings vehicle. Because of the long-term nature of the Annuity, you should consider whether investing purchase payments in the Annuity is consistent with the purpose for which the investment is being considered.</p> <p>For more information on the short-term investment risks, please refer to the "Principal Risks of Investing in the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Risks Associated with Investment Options	<p>An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risk of poor investment performance and can vary depending on the performance of the investment options available under the Annuity, including the Fixed Allocations, each of which has its own unique risks. You should review the investment options before making an investment decision. The Fixed Allocations may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment, which can be negative, causing you to lose money.</p> <p>For more information on the risks associated with investment options, please refer to the "Principal Risks of Investing in the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Insurance Company Risks	<p>An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risks related to Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation. Any obligations (including under any Fixed Allocation), guarantees, or benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation. More information about Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation is available upon request. Such requests can be made toll-free at 1-888-PRU-2888.</p> <p>For more information on insurance company risks, please refer to the "Principal Risks of Investing in the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Restrictions	
Investments	<p>You may make twenty (20) free transfers between investment options each Annuity Year. After the twentieth transfer in each Annuity Year, we will charge \$10 for each additional transfer.</p> <p>If you select an optional benefit, your selection of investment options may be limited.</p> <p>Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation reserves the right to remove or substitute Portfolios as investment options.</p> <p>We may impose limitations on an investment professional's or investment advisor's ability to request financial transactions on your behalf.</p> <p>For more information on investment and transfer restrictions, please refer to the "Fees and Charges" section, "Appendix A", the "What are Separate Accounts?" section and the "May I Authorize My Investment Professional to Manage My Account?" section of this prospectus.</p>
Optional Benefits	<p>You may be able to obtain optional benefits, which may require additional charges. If you elect to purchase one or more optional benefits, we will deduct an additional charge on a daily or annual basis from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. The charge for each optional benefit is deducted in addition to the Insurance Charge due to the increased insurance risk associated with the optional benefits. Any withdrawals that exceed limits specified by the terms of an optional benefit may affect the availability of the benefit by reducing the benefit by an amount greater than the value withdrawn, and/or could terminate the benefit.</p> <p>For more information on optional benefits under the Annuity, please refer to the "Benefits Available Under the Annuity" section of this prospectus.</p>
Taxes	
Tax Implications	<p>You should consult with a tax professional to determine the tax implications of an investment in and payments received under the Annuity. There is no additional tax benefit if you purchase the Annuity through a tax-qualified plan or individual retirement account (IRA). Withdrawals will be subject to ordinary income tax, and may be subject to the 10% additional tax for distributions taken prior to age 59 1/2.</p> <p>For more information on tax implications, please refer to "Tax Considerations" section of this prospectus.</p>
Conflicts of Interest	
Investment Professional Compensation	<p>Investment professionals may receive compensation for selling the Annuity to investors and may have a financial incentive to offer or recommend the Annuity over another investment. This compensation is paid in the form of commissions, based on your investment in the Annuity.</p> <p>For more information on investment professional compensation, please refer to the "Who Distributes Annuities Offered by Prudential Annuities?" section of this prospectus.</p>
Exchanges	<p>Some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you an annuity in place of the one you already own. You should only exchange your contract if you determine after comparing the features, fees, and risks of both contracts, that it is preferable to purchase the new contract, rather than continue to own your existing contract. This Annuity is no longer sold.</p> <p>For more information on exchanges, please refer to the "Who Distributes Annuities Offered by Prudential Annuities?" section of this prospectus.</p>

OVERVIEW OF THE ANNUITY

The Annuity is a long-term investment designed for long-term retirement purposes because it allows you to accumulate retirement savings and also offers annuity payment options when you are ready to begin receiving income. This Annuity is a “flexible premium deferred annuity.” It is called “flexible premium” because you have considerable flexibility in the timing and amount of premium payments. Generally, investors “defer” receiving annuity payments until after an accumulation period. This Annuity may be appropriate for investors accumulating retirement savings on a tax deferred basis and would seek guaranteed income through an annuity payment option.

For annuities issued on or after June 20, 2005, this Annuity offers a Loyalty Credit which we add to your Account Value after it has been in effect for five full contract years (i.e., on your fifth Contract Anniversary), subject to our rules and state availability.

The Annuity also offers a basic Death Benefit that could protect your retirement savings if you die during a period of declining markets, depending on when you die. It also offers optional Death Benefits that provide enhanced levels of protection for your beneficiary(ies) for an additional charge. It may be used as an investment vehicle for “qualified” investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA or Tax-Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)). It may also be used as an investment vehicle for “non-qualified” investments. The Annuity allows you to invest your money in several variable investment options as well as in one or more fixed investment options.

We offer optional benefits for an additional fee that guarantee your ability to take withdrawals for life as a percentage of an initial guaranteed benefit base, even after your Account Value falls to zero (unless it does so due to a withdrawal of Excess Income). The Account Value has no guarantees, may fluctuate, and can lose value. We also offer optional benefits for an additional fee that guarantee your Account Value to a certain level after a period of years. As part of these benefits you are required to invest only in certain permitted investment options.

The Annuity features two distinct phases—the accumulation period and the payout period. During the accumulation period your Account Value is allocated to one or more investment options. The variable investment options, each a Sub-account of the Separate Account, invest in an underlying Portfolio. The Fixed Allocation provides a fixed rate of return for a set period of time. Withdrawals during that period of time may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment, which can reduce your initial investment. **Additional information about the Portfolios is provided in Appendix A to the prospectus.**

During the payout period (after annuitization), you can elect to receive annuity payments (1) for life; (2) for life with a guaranteed minimum number of payments; (3) based on joint lives; or (4) for a guaranteed number of payments. We currently make annuity payments available on a fixed basis. After annuitization, the Death Benefits and optional benefits described in this prospectus will no longer apply.

You are allowed to withdraw a limited amount of money from your Annuity on an annual basis without any charges, although any optional guaranteed benefit you elect may be reduced. Other product features allow you to access your Account Value at any time, although a charge may apply. After Annuity Year 4, you are allowed to make unlimited withdrawals from your Annuity without any charges.

Transfers between investment options are tax-free. Currently, you may make twenty transfers each year free of charge. We also offer several programs that enable you to manage your Account Value as your financial needs and investment performance change.

FEE TABLE

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering or making withdrawals from the Annuity. Please refer to your Annuity specifications page for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected.

The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time that you buy the Annuity, surrender or make withdrawals from the Annuity, or transfer Account Value between investment options. State premium taxes may also be deducted. These fees and charges are described in more detail within this prospectus in the "Fees and Charges" section.

Transaction Expenses	
Sales Charge Imposed on Purchases	None
Contingent Deferred Sales Charge (as a percentage of each purchase payment) ¹	8.5%
Transfer Fee ²	\$15

1. The charge is a percentage of each applicable Purchase Payment deducted upon surrender or withdrawal. The period is measured from the date of each Purchase Payment.
2. You may make twenty (20) free transfers between investment options each Annuity Year. We will charge \$10 for each transfer after the twentieth in each Annuity Year.

The following Contingent Deferred Sales Charge percentages apply based on the year of the surrender or withdrawal:

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5+
CHARGE (%)	8.5%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	—

The next table describes the maximum fees and expenses that you will pay each year during the time that you own the Annuity (not including Portfolio fees and expenses). Your current fees and expenses may be less than the maximum.

If you choose to purchase an optional benefit, you will pay additional charges, as shown below.

Annual Annuity Expenses	Maximum
Administrative Expenses ^{1,2} (assessed annually on the Annuity's anniversary date or upon surrender)	Lesser of \$35 or 2% of Account Value
Base Contract Expenses ³ (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts) (excluding Settlement Service Charge)	1.65%
Your Optional Benefit Fees and Charges	
Guaranteed Return Option (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.50%
Guaranteed Return Option Plus (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.50%
Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	1.00%
Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit (based on the average Protected Income Value during each year; deducted annually in arrears each Annuity Year)	1.00%
Lifetime Five Income Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	1.50%
Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	1.50%
Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Death Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.75%
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.75%
Combination 5% Roll Up and HAV Death Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.50%
Highest Daily Value Death Benefit (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	0.60%

1. The Administrative Expense does not apply if your Account Value is greater than \$100,000. The Administrative Expense is referred to as "Annual Maintenance Fee" elsewhere in this Prospectus.
2. The Administrative Expense for the Beneficiary Continuation Option is the lesser of \$30 or 2% of Account Value.
3. The Base Contract Expense does not apply if you are a beneficiary under the Beneficiary Continuation Option. The Settlement Service Charge applies only if your beneficiary elects the Beneficiary Continuation Option. Beneficiaries are assessed a Settlement Service Charge of 1.40% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts).

The next item shows the minimum and maximum total operating expenses charged by the Portfolios that you may pay periodically during the time that you own the Annuity. A complete list of Portfolios available under the Annuity, including their annual expenses, may be found at Appendix A of this prospectus.

Annual Portfolio Expenses		
(expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, and other expenses)	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
	0.57%	1.87%

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Annuity with the cost of investing in other variable annuity contracts. These costs include Transaction Expenses, Annual Annuity Expenses, and Annual Portfolio Expenses.

The Example assumes that you invest \$100,000 in the annuity contract for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and assumes the most expensive combination of Annual Portfolio Expenses and optional benefits available for an additional charge which includes the Lifetime Five and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Stagecoach APEX II with Lifetime Five and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit								
	Assuming maximum fees and expenses of any of the portfolios available with the benefit				Assuming minimum fees and expenses of any of the portfolios available with the benefit			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your Annuity at the end of the applicable time period:	\$14,383	\$24,472	\$28,828	\$56,227	\$13,101	\$20,843	\$23,140	\$46,622
If you annuitize at the end of the applicable time period:	\$5,883	\$17,472	\$28,828	\$56,227	\$4,601	\$13,843	\$23,140	\$46,622
If you do <i>not</i> surrender your Annuity:	\$5,883	\$17,472	\$28,828	\$56,227	\$4,601	\$13,843	\$23,140	\$46,622

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE ANNUITY

The risks identified below are the principal risks of investing in the Annuity. The Annuity may be subject to additional risks other than those identified and described in this prospectus.

Risks Associated with Variable Investment Options. You take all the investment risk for amounts allocated to one or more of the Sub-Accounts, which invest in Portfolios. If the Sub-Accounts you select increase in value, then your Account Value goes up; if they decrease in value, your Account Value goes down. How much your Account Value goes up or down depends on the performance of the Portfolios in which your Sub-Accounts invest. We do not guarantee the investment results of any Portfolio. An investment in the Annuity is subject to the risk of poor investment performance, and the value of your investment can vary depending on the performance of the selected Portfolio(s), each of which has its own unique risks. You should review the Portfolios before making an investment decision.

Insurance Company Risk. No company other than PALAC has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that PALAC owes under the Annuity, including amounts allocated to the Fixed Allocations. You should look to the financial strength of PALAC for its claims-paying ability. PALAC is also subject to risks related to disasters and other events, such as storms, earthquakes, fires, outbreaks of infectious diseases (such as COVID-19), utility failures, terrorist acts, political and social developments, and military and governmental actions. These risks are often collectively referred to as "business continuity" risks. These events could adversely affect PALAC and our ability to conduct business and process transactions. Although PALAC has business continuity plans, it is possible that the plans may not operate as intended or required and that PALAC may not be able to provide required services, process transactions, deliver documents or calculate values. It is also possible that service levels may decline as a result of such events.

Possible Adverse Tax Consequences. The tax considerations associated with the Annuity vary and can be complicated. The tax considerations discussed in this prospectus are general in nature and describe only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). Before making a Purchase Payment or taking other action related to your Annuity, you should consult with a qualified tax adviser for complete information and advice. For example, distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. In addition, if you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59½, you may be subject to an 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain.

Possible Fees on Access to Account Value. We may apply fees if you access your Account Value during the accumulation period or surrender your Annuity. For example, in addition to possible tax consequences discussed above, you may incur fees for accessing your Account Value such as a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, Annual Maintenance Fee, Tax Charge, and/or a charge for any optional benefits. In addition, we may assess a Market Value Adjustment for withdrawals from a Fixed Allocation.

Not a Short-Term Investment. The Annuity is not a short-term investment vehicle and is not an appropriate investment for an investor who needs ready access to cash. The Annuity is designed to provide benefits on a long-term basis. Consequently, you should not use the Annuity as a short-term investment or savings vehicle. Because of the long-term nature of the Annuity, you should consider whether investing Purchase Payments in the Annuity is consistent with the purpose for which the investment is being considered.

Effect of Withdrawals on Benefits. If you have elected certain Optional Benefits, a withdrawal may reduce the amount of your Benefit on more than a dollar for dollar basis.

Risk of Loss. All investments have risks to some degree and it is possible that you could lose money by investing in the Annuity. An investment in the Annuity is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

INVESTMENT OPTIONS

WHAT ARE THE VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS?

Each variable investment option is a Sub-account that invests exclusively in a single Portfolio. Please refer to Appendix A for certain information regarding each Portfolio, including (i) its name, (ii) its type (e.g., money market fund, bond fund, balanced fund, etc.) or a brief statement concerning its investment objectives, (iii) its investment adviser and any sub-adviser, (iv) current expenses, and (v) performance. There is no guarantee that any underlying Portfolio will meet its investment objective. Each Portfolio has issued a prospectus that contains more detailed information about the Portfolio. The prospectuses for the Portfolios can be found online at <https://www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity-prospectuses>. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1-888-PRU-2888.

WHAT ARE THE FIXED INVESTMENT OPTIONS?

We offer fixed investment options of different durations during the accumulation period. These “Fixed Allocations” earn a guaranteed fixed rate of interest for a specified period of time, called the “Guarantee Period.” In most states, we offer Fixed Allocations with Guarantee Periods from 1 to 10 years. We may also offer special purpose Fixed Allocations for use with certain optional investment programs. We guarantee the fixed rate for the entire Guarantee Period. However, if you withdraw or transfer Account Value before the end of the Guarantee Period, we will adjust the value of your withdrawal or transfer based on a formula, called a “Market Value Adjustment”. The Market Value Adjustment can either be positive or negative, depending on the rates that are currently being credited on Fixed Allocations. You may allocate Account Value to more than one Fixed Allocation at a time.

Please refer to the separate prospectus covering the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option for more information.

Fixed Allocations may not be available in all states. Availability of Fixed Allocations is subject to change and may differ by state and by the annuity product you purchase. Please call Prudential Annuities at 1-888-PRU-2888 to determine availability of Fixed Allocations in your state and for your annuity product.

The Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option is registered with the SEC on a separate registration statement. That registration statement explains how the option works, including the Market Value Adjustment and how that can impact your allocation.

HOW DO THE FIXED INVESTMENT OPTIONS WORK?

The interest rate credited to a Fixed Allocation is the rate in effect when the Guarantee Period begins and does not change during the Guarantee Period. The rates are an effective annual rate of interest. We determine the interest rates for the various Guarantee Periods. At the time that we confirm your Fixed Allocation, we will advise you of the interest rate in effect and the date your Fixed Allocation matures. We may change the rates we credit new Fixed Allocations at any time. Any change in interest rate does not affect Fixed Allocations that were in effect before the date of the change. To inquire as to the current rates for Fixed Allocations, please call 1-888-PRU-2888.

A Guarantee Period for a Fixed Allocation begins:

- when all or part of a net Purchase Payment is allocated to that particular Guarantee Period;
- upon transfer of any of your Account Value to a Fixed Allocation for that particular Guarantee Period; or
- when you “renew” a Fixed Allocation by electing a new Guarantee Period.

To the extent permitted by law, we may establish different interest rates for Fixed Allocations offered to a class of Owners who choose to participate in various optional investment programs we make available. This may include, but is not limited to, Owners who elect to use Fixed Allocations under a dollar cost averaging program (see “Do You Offer Dollar Cost Averaging?”) or a balanced investment program (see “Do you offer programs designed to guarantee a “Return of Premium” at a future date?”). The interest rate credited to Fixed Allocations offered to this class of purchasers may be different than those offered to other purchasers who choose the same Guarantee Period but who do not participate in an optional investment program. Any such program is at our sole discretion.

Please see the separate prospectus for the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option for information on how the market value adjustment works. That registration statement explains how the option works, including the Market Value Adjustment and how that can impact your allocation.

HOW DO YOU DETERMINE RATES FOR FIXED ALLOCATIONS?

We do not have a specific formula for determining the fixed interest rates for Fixed Allocations. Generally, the interest rates we offer for Fixed Allocations will reflect the investment returns available on the types of investments we make to support our fixed rate guarantees. These investment types may include cash, debt securities guaranteed by the United States government and its agencies and instrumentalities, money market instruments, corporate debt obligations of different durations, private placements, asset-backed obligations and municipal bonds. In determining rates we also consider factors such as the length of the Guarantee Period for the Fixed Allocation, regulatory and tax requirements, liquidity of the markets for the type of investments we make, commissions, administrative and investment expenses, our insurance risks in relation to the Fixed Allocations, general economic trends and competition. Some of these considerations are similar to those we consider in determining the Insurance Charge that we deduct from Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts.

We will credit interest on a new Fixed Allocation in an existing Annuity at a rate not less than the rate we are then crediting to Fixed Allocations for the same Guarantee Period selected by new Annuity purchasers in the same class.

Please see the separate prospectus for the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option for information on how the market value adjustment works. That registration statement explains how the option works, including the Market Value Adjustment and how that can impact your allocation.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN MY GUARANTEE PERIOD MATURES?

The "Maturity Date" for a Fixed Allocation is the last day of the Guarantee Period. Before the Maturity Date, you may choose to renew the Fixed Allocation for a new Guarantee Period of the same or different length or you may transfer all or part of that Fixed Allocation's Account Value to another Fixed Allocation or to one or more Sub-accounts. We will notify you before the end of the Guarantee Period about the fixed interest rates that we are currently crediting to all Fixed Allocations that are being offered. The rates being credited to Fixed Allocations may change before the Maturity Date. We will not charge a Market Value Adjustment if you choose to renew a Fixed Allocation on its Maturity Date or transfer the Account Value to one or more variable investment options.

If you do not specify how you want a Fixed Allocation to be allocated on its Maturity Date, it will be renewed for a Fixed Allocation of the same duration if then available.

FEES AND CHARGES

WHAT ARE THE CONTRACT FEES AND CHARGES?

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge: We do not deduct a sales charge from Purchase Payments you make to your Annuity. However, we may deduct a Contingent Deferred Sales Charge or CDSC if you surrender your Annuity or when you make a partial withdrawal. The CDSC reimburses us for expenses related to sales and distribution of the Annuity, including commissions, marketing materials and other promotional expenses. The CDSC is calculated as a percentage of your Purchase Payment being surrendered or withdrawn during the applicable Annuity Year. For purposes of calculating the CDSC, we consider the year following the date we receive a Purchase Payment as Year 1. The amount of the CDSC applicable to each Purchase Payment decreases over time, measured from the date the Purchase Payment is applied. The CDSC percentages are shown below.

YEARS	1	2	3	4	5+
CHARGE (%)	8.5%	8.0%	7.0%	6.0%	0.0%

Each Purchase Payment has its own CDSC period. When you make a withdrawal, we assume that the oldest Purchase Payment is being withdrawn first so that the lowest CDSC is deducted from the amount withdrawn. After four (4) complete years from the date you make a Purchase Payment, no CDSC will be assessed if you withdraw or surrender that Purchase Payment. Under certain circumstances you can withdraw a limited amount of Account Value without paying a CDSC. This is referred to as a "Charge Free Withdrawal." Charge Free Withdrawals are not treated as a withdrawal of Purchase Payments for purposes of calculating the CDSC on a subsequent withdrawal or surrender. Withdrawals of amounts greater than the maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount are treated as a withdrawal of Purchase Payments and will be assessed a CDSC. For purposes of calculating the CDSC on a surrender or a partial withdrawal, the Purchase Payments being withdrawn may be greater than your remaining Account Value or the amount of your withdrawal request. This is most likely to occur if you have made prior withdrawals under the Charge Free Withdrawal provision or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative sub-account performance.

We may waive the CDSC under certain medically-related circumstances or when taking a Minimum Distribution from an Annuity purchased as a "qualified" investment. Charge Free Withdrawals, Medically-Related Surrenders and Minimum Distributions are each explained more fully in the section entitled "Access to Your Account Value".

Transfer Fee: Currently, you may make twenty (20) free transfers between investment options each Annuity Year. We will charge \$10.00 for each transfer after the twentieth in each Annuity Year. We do not consider transfers made as part of a dollar cost averaging program when we count the twenty free transfers. Transfers made as part of a rebalancing, market timing or third party investment advisory service will be subject to the twenty-transfer limit. However, all transfers made on the same day will be treated as one (1) transfer. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from a Fixed Allocation at the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the Transfer Fee and are not counted toward the twenty free transfers. We may reduce the number of free transfers allowable each Annuity Year (subject to a minimum of eight) without charging a Transfer Fee unless you make use of electronic means to transmit your transfer requests. We may eliminate the Transfer Fee for transfer requests transmitted electronically or through other means that reduce our processing costs.

Annual Maintenance Fee: During the accumulation period we deduct an Annual Maintenance Fee. The Annual Maintenance Fee is \$35.00 or 2% of your Account Value invested in the variable investment options, whichever is less. This fee will be deducted annually on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity or, if you surrender your Annuity during the Annuity Year, the fee is deducted at the time of surrender. Currently, the Annual Maintenance Fee is only deducted if your Account Value is less than \$100,000 on the anniversary of the Issue Date or at the time of surrender.

Tax Charges: Several states and some municipalities charge premium taxes or similar taxes. The amount of tax will vary from jurisdiction to jurisdiction and is subject to change. The tax charge currently ranges up to 3.5%. We generally will deduct the amount of tax payable at the time the tax is imposed, but may also decide to deduct tax charges from each Purchase Payment at the time of a withdrawal or surrender of your Annuity or at the time you elect to begin receiving annuity payments. We may assess a charge against the Sub-accounts and the Fixed Allocations equal to any taxes which may be imposed upon the separate accounts.

COMPANY TAXES

We pay company income taxes on the taxable corporate earnings created by this separate account product. While we may consider company income taxes when pricing our products, we do not currently include such income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the contract. We will periodically review the issue of charging for these taxes and may impose a charge in the future.

In calculating our corporate income tax liability, we derive certain corporate income tax benefits associated with the investment of company assets, including separate account assets, which are treated as company assets under applicable income tax law. These benefits reduce our overall corporate income tax liability. Under current law, such benefits may include foreign tax credits and corporate dividends received deductions. We do not pass these tax benefits through to holders of the separate account annuity contracts because (i) the contract owners are not the owners of the assets generating these benefits under applicable income tax law and (ii) we do not currently include company income taxes in the tax charges you pay under the contract. We reserve the right to change these tax practices.

WHAT CHARGES APPLY SOLELY TO THE VARIABLE INVESTMENT OPTIONS?

Insurance Charge: We deduct an Insurance Charge daily against the average daily assets allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Insurance Charge is the combination of the Mortality & Expense Risk Charge (1.50%) and the Administration Charge (0.15%). The total charge is equal to 1.65% on an annual basis. The Insurance Charge is intended to compensate Prudential Annuities for providing the insurance benefits under the Annuity, including the Annuity's basic death benefit that provides guaranteed benefits to your beneficiaries even if the sub-account declines and the risk that persons we guarantee annuity payments to will live longer than our assumptions. The charge also covers administrative costs associated with providing the Annuity benefits, including preparation of the contract, confirmation statements, annual account statements and annual reports, legal and accounting fees as well as various related expenses. Finally, the charge covers the risk that our assumptions about the mortality risks and expenses under this Annuity are incorrect and that we have agreed not to increase these charges over time despite our actual costs.

Prudential Annuities may make a profit on the Insurance Charge if, over time, the actual cost of providing the guaranteed insurance obligations under the Annuity are less than the amount we deduct for the Insurance Charge. To the extent we make a profit on the Insurance Charge, such profit may be used for any other corporate purpose, including payment of other expenses that Prudential Annuities incurs in promoting, distributing, issuing and administering the Annuity and to offset a portion of the costs associated with offering Credits which are funded through Prudential Annuities' general account. The Insurance Charge is deducted against your Annuity's Account Value, which includes the amount of any Credits we apply to your Purchase Payments and any increases or decreases in your Account Value based on market fluctuations of the Sub-accounts. Any profit that Prudential Annuities may make on the Insurance Charge may include a profit on the portion of the Account Value that represents Credits applied to the Annuity, as well as profits based on market appreciation of the Sub-account values.

The Insurance Charge is not deducted against assets allocated to a Fixed Allocation. However, the amount we credit to Fixed Allocations may also reflect similar assumptions about the insurance guarantees provided under the Annuity.

Settlement Service Charge: If your beneficiary takes the death benefit under a Beneficiary Continuation Option, we deduct a Settlement Service Charge, although the Insurance Charge no longer applies. The charge is assessed daily against the assets allocated to the Sub-accounts and is equal to an annual charge of 1.40%.

Benefits Available Under the Annuity

For information about the benefits available under the Annuity and their corresponding charges, please refer to page 25 of this prospectus.

WHAT CHARGES ARE ASSESSED BY THE PORTFOLIOS?

We do not assess any charges directly against the Portfolios. However, each Portfolio pays charges, fees and expenses, which are deducted daily by each Portfolio before it provides Prudential Annuities with the net asset value as of the close of business each day. More detailed information about fees and charges can be found in Appendix A to this prospectus and the prospectuses for the Portfolios.

WHAT CHARGES APPLY TO THE FIXED ALLOCATIONS?

No specific fee or expenses are deducted when determining the rate we credit to a Fixed Allocation. However, for some of the same reasons that we deduct the Insurance Charge against Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts, we also consider mortality, expense, administration, profit and other factors in determining the interest rates we credit to Fixed Allocations. Any CDSC or Tax Charge applies to amounts that are taken from the variable investment options or the Fixed Allocations. A Market Value Adjustment may also apply to transfers, certain withdrawals, surrender or annuitization from a Fixed Allocation. Please see the separate prospectus for the Market Value Adjusted Fixed Allocation Investment Option.

WHAT CHARGES APPLY IF I CHOOSE AN ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION?

If you select a fixed payment option, the amount of each fixed payment will depend on the Account Value of your Annuity when you elected to annuitize. There is no specific charge deducted from these payments; however, the amount of each annuity payment reflects assumptions about our insurance expenses. Also, a tax charge may apply (see "Tax Charge" above).

EXCEPTIONS/REDUCTIONS TO FEES AND CHARGES

We may reduce or eliminate certain fees and charges or alter the manner in which the particular fee or charge is deducted. For example, we may reduce the amount of the CDSC or the length of time it applies, reduce or eliminate the amount of the Annual Maintenance Fee or reduce the portion of the total Insurance Charge that is deducted as an Administration Charge. Generally, these types of changes will be based on a reduction to our sales, maintenance or administrative expenses due to the nature of the individual or group purchasing the Annuity. Some of the factors we might consider in making such a decision are: (a) the size and type of group; (b) the number of Annuities purchased by an Owner; (c) the amount of Purchase Payments or likelihood of additional Purchase Payments; and/or (d) other transactions where sales, maintenance or administrative expenses are likely to be reduced. We will not discriminate unfairly between Annuity purchasers if and when we reduce any fees and charges.

PURCHASING YOUR ANNUITY

Please note that these Annuities are no longer available for new sales.

WHAT ARE OUR REQUIREMENTS FOR PURCHASING THE ANNUITY?

Initial Purchase Payment: The minimum initial Purchase Payment was \$10,000. However, if you decided to make payments under a systematic investment or "bank drafting" program, we accepted a lower initial Purchase Payment provided that, within the first Annuity Year, you made at least \$10,000 in total Purchase Payments.

We must approve any initial and additional Purchase Payments where the total amount of Purchase Payments equal \$1,000,000 or more with respect to this Annuity and any other annuities you are purchasing from us (or that you already own) and/or our affiliates. To the extent allowed by state law, that required approval also will apply to a proposed change of owner of the Annuity, if as a result of the ownership change, total Purchase Payments with respect to this Annuity and all other annuities owned by the new Owner would equal or exceed that \$1 million threshold. We may have applied certain limitations and/or restrictions on the Annuity as a condition of our acceptance, including limiting the liquidity features or the Death Benefit protection provided under the Annuity, limiting the right to make additional Purchase Payments, changing the number of transfers allowable under the Annuity or restricting the Sub-accounts that are available. Other limitations and/or restrictions may apply.

Age Restrictions: The Owner must have been age 85 or under as of the Issue Date of the Annuity. If the Annuity is owned jointly, the oldest of the Owners must have been age 85 or under on the Issue Date. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must have been age 85 or under as of the Issue Date. The availability and level of protection of certain optional benefits may vary based on the age of the Owner on the Issue Date of the Annuity or the date of the Owner's death.

Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary Designations: On your Application, we asked you to name the Owner(s), Annuitant and one or more Beneficiaries for your Annuity.

- Owner: The Owner(s) holds all rights under the Annuity. You may name more than one Owner in which case all ownership rights are held jointly. However, this Annuity does not provide a right of survivorship. Refer to the Glossary of Terms for a complete description of the term "Owner."
- Annuitant: The Annuitant is the person we agree to make annuity payments to and upon whose life we continue to make such payments. You must name an Annuitant who is a natural person. We do not accept a designation of joint Annuitants during the accumulation period. Where allowed by law, you may name one or more Contingent Annuitants. A Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date. Please refer to the discussion of "Considerations for Contingent Annuitants" in the Tax Considerations section of the Prospectus.
- Beneficiary: The Beneficiary is the person(s) or entity you name to receive the death benefit. If no beneficiary is named the death benefit will be paid to you or your estate.

Your right to make certain designations may be limited if your Annuity is to be used as an IRA or other "qualified" investment that is given beneficial tax treatment under the Code. You should seek tax advice on the income, estate and gift tax implications of your designations.

MANAGING YOUR ANNUITY

MAY I CHANGE THE OWNER, ANNUITANT AND BENEFICIARY DESIGNATIONS?

You may change the Owner, Annuitant and Beneficiary designations. Where allowed by law, such changes will be subject to our acceptance. Some of the changes we will not accept include, but are not limited to:

- a new Owner subsequent to the death of the Owner or the first of any joint Owners to die, except where a spouse-Beneficiary has become the Owner as a result of an Owner's death;
- a new Annuitant subsequent to the Annuity Date;
- for "non-qualified" investments, a new Annuitant prior to the Annuity Date if the Annuity is owned by an entity;
- a change in Beneficiary if the Owner had previously made the designation irrevocable;
- a new Owner or Annuitant that is a certain ownership type, including but not limited to corporations, partnerships, endowments, and grantor trusts with multiple grantors (if allowed by state law); and
- a new Annuitant for a contract issued to a grantor trust where the new Annuitant is not the grantor of the trust.

Unless prohibited by applicable State Law, we reserve the right to refuse a proposed change of Owner and/or Beneficiary, and a proposed assignment of the Annuity.

We will reject a proposed change where the proposed Owner, Annuitant, Beneficiary or assignee is any of the following:

- a company(ies) that issues or manages viatical or structured settlements;
- an institutional investment company;
- an Owner with no insurable relationship to the Annuitant or Contingent Annuitant (a "Stranger-Owned Annuity" or "STOA"); or
- a change in designation(s) that does not comply with or that we cannot administer in compliance with Federal and/or state law.

Spousal Owners/Spousal Beneficiaries

If an Annuity is co-owned by spouses, we will assume that the sole primary Beneficiary is the surviving spouse. Upon the death of either spousal Owner, the surviving spouse may elect to assume ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. The Death Benefit that would have been payable will be the new Account Value of the Annuity as of the date of due proof of death and any required proof of a spousal relationship. As of the date the assumption is effective, the surviving spouse will have all the rights and benefits that would be available under the Annuity to a new purchaser of the same attained age. For purposes of determining any future Death Benefit for the beneficiary of the surviving spouse, the new Account Value will be considered as the initial Purchase Payment. No CDSC will apply to the new Account Value. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the assumption is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including the CDSC when applicable.

Spousal assumption is also permitted, subject to our rules and regulatory approval, if the Annuity is held by a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the natural person Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code ("Code") (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account") and, on the date of the Annuitant's death, the spouse of the Annuitant is (1) the Contingent Annuitant under the Annuity and (2) the beneficiary of the Custodial Account. The ability to continue the Annuity in this manner will result in the Annuity no longer qualifying for tax deferral under the Code. However, such tax deferral should result from the ownership of the Annuity by the Custodial Account. Please consult your tax or legal adviser.

Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and the non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Note that any division of your Annuity due to divorce will be treated as a withdrawal and CDSC may apply. If CDSC is applicable, it cannot be divided between the owner and the nonowner ex-spouses. The non-owner ex-spouse may decide whether he or she would like to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity that is then available to new contract owners. Depending upon the method used for the division of the Annuity, the CDSC may be applied to the existing or new Annuity. Please consult with your tax advisor regarding your personal situation if you will be transferring or dividing your Annuity pursuant to a divorce.

The federal and state tax law provisions applicable to an opposite sex spouse will also apply to a same sex spouse. Please note that a civil union or registered domestic partnership is generally not recognized as a marriage.

Contingent Annuitant

Generally, if an Annuity is owned by an entity and the entity has named a Contingent Annuitant, the Contingent Annuitant will become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant, and no Death Benefit is payable. Unless we agree otherwise, the Annuity is only eligible to have a Contingent Annuitant designation if the entity which owns the Annuity is (1) a plan described in Code Section 72(s)(5)(A)(i) (or any successor Code section thereto); (2) an entity described in Code Section 72(u)(1) (or any successor Code section thereto); or (3) a Custodial Account, as described in the above section.

Where the Annuity is held by a Custodial Account, the Contingent Annuitant will not automatically become the Annuitant upon the death of the Annuitant. Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Custodial Account will have the choice, subject to our rules, to either elect to receive the Death Benefit or elect to continue the Annuity. If the Custodial Account elects to receive the Death Benefit, the Account Value of the Annuity as of the date of due proof of death of the Annuitant will reflect the amount that would have been payable had a Death Benefit been paid. See the section above entitled "Spousal Owners/Spousal Beneficiaries" for more information about how the Annuity can be continued by a Custodial Account.

MAY I RETURN THE ANNUITY IF I CHANGE MY MIND?

The Annuity includes a right to cancel period. This is often referred to as a "free-look." Depending on the state in which you purchase your Annuity and, in some states, if you purchase the Annuity as a replacement for a prior contract, the right to cancel period may be ten (10) days, twenty-one (21) days or longer, measured from the time that you receive your Annuity. The Annuity is no longer sold.

MAY I MAKE ADDITIONAL PURCHASE PAYMENTS?

The minimum amount that we accept as an additional Purchase Payment is \$100 unless you participate in the Systematic Investment Program or a periodic Purchase Payment program. Unless you participate in an asset allocation program, or unless you have provided us with other specific allocation instructions for one, more than one, or all subsequent Purchase Payments, we will allocate any additional Purchase Payments you make according to your initial Purchase Payment allocation instructions. If you so instruct us, we will allocate subsequent purchase payments according to any new allocation instructions. Purchase Payments made while you participate in an asset allocation program will be allocated in accordance with such program. Additional Purchase Payments may be paid at any time before the Annuity Date.

MAY I MAKE SCHEDULED PAYMENTS DIRECTLY FROM MY BANK ACCOUNT?

You can make additional Purchase Payments to your Annuity by authorizing us to deduct money directly from your bank account and applying it to your Annuity. This type of program is often called "bank drafting". We call our bank drafting program the "Systematic Investment Program". Purchase Payments made through the Systematic Investment Program may only be allocated to the variable investment options when applied. Bank drafting allows you to invest in your Annuity with a lower initial Purchase Payment, as long as you authorize payments that will equal at least \$10,000 during the first 12 months of your Annuity. We may suspend or cancel bank drafting privileges if sufficient funds are not available from the applicable financial institution on any date that a transaction is scheduled to occur.

MAY I MAKE PURCHASE PAYMENTS THROUGH A SALARY REDUCTION PROGRAM?

These types of programs are only available with certain types of qualified investments. If your employer sponsors such a program, we may agree to accept periodic Purchase Payments through a salary reduction program as long as the allocations are made only to variable investment options and the periodic Purchase Payments received in the first year total at least \$10,000.

MANAGING YOUR ACCOUNT VALUE

HOW AND WHEN ARE PURCHASE PAYMENTS INVESTED?

(See "Valuing Your Investment" for a description of our procedure for pricing initial and subsequent Purchase Payments.)

Initial Purchase Payment: Once we accepted your application, we invested your net Purchase Payment in the Annuity. The net Purchase Payment is your initial Purchase Payment minus any tax charges that may apply. The Annuity is no longer sold.

Subsequent Purchase Payments: We will allocate any additional Purchase Payments you make according to your current allocation instructions. If any rebalancing or asset allocation programs are in effect, the allocation should conform with such a program. We assume that your current allocation instructions are valid for subsequent Purchase Payments until you make a change to those allocations or request new allocations when you submit a new Purchase Payment.

HOW DO I RECEIVE A LOYALTY CREDIT?

For annuities issued on or after June 20, 2005 (subject to state availability) we apply a Loyalty Credit to your Annuity's Account Value at the end of your fifth Annuity Year ("fifth Annuity Anniversary"). The Loyalty Credit is equal to 2.25% of total Purchase Payments made during the first four Annuity Years less the cumulative amount of withdrawals made (including the deduction of any CDSC amounts) through the fifth Annuity Anniversary. If the total Purchase Payments made during the first four Annuity Years is less than the cumulative amount of withdrawals made on or before the fifth Annuity Anniversary, no Loyalty Credit will be applied to your Annuity. Also, no Loyalty Credit will be applied to your Annuity if your Account Value is zero on the fifth Annuity Anniversary. This would include any situation where the Annuity is still in force due to the fact that payments are being made under an optional benefit such as Lifetime Five, Spousal Lifetime Five or the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit. In addition, no Loyalty Credit will be applied to your Annuity if before the fifth Annuity Anniversary: (i) you have surrendered your Annuity; (ii) you have annuitized your Annuity; (iii) your beneficiary has elected our Beneficiary Continuation Option; or (iv) we have received due proof of your death (and there has been no spousal continuation election made). If your spouse continues the contract under our spousal continuance option, we will apply the Loyalty Credit to your Annuity only on the fifth Annuity Anniversary measured from the date that we originally issued you the Annuity. Since the Loyalty Credit is applied to the Account Value only, any guarantees that are not based on Account Value will not reflect the Loyalty Credit. Similarly, guarantees that are made against a loss in Account Value will not be triggered in certain very limited circumstances where they otherwise would have been, had no Loyalty Credit been applied to the Account Value.

HOW ARE LOYALTY CREDITS APPLIED TO MY ACCOUNT VALUE?

Available for contracts issued on or after June 20, 2005, any Loyalty Credit that is allocated to your Account Value at the end of the fifth Annuity Anniversary will be allocated to the Fixed Allocations and Variable Investment Options in the same percentages as Purchase Payments are then being allocated to your Annuity.

Example of Applying the Loyalty Credit

Assume you make an initial Purchase Payment of \$10,000. During Annuity Year four (i.e., prior to the fourth Annuity Anniversary) you make an additional \$10,000 Purchase Payment. During the early part of Annuity Year five (i.e. prior to the fifth Annuity Anniversary) you make a \$10,000 Purchase Payment and later in the year make a withdrawal of \$5,000. The Loyalty Credit that we will apply to your Annuity on the fifth Annuity Anniversary is equal to 2.25% of \$15,000. (This represents the \$20,000 of Purchase Payments made during the first four Annuity Years minus the \$5,000 withdrawal made in the fifth Annuity Year. The computation disregards the additional \$10,000 Purchase Payment made in the fifth Annuity Year.) Therefore, the Loyalty Credit amount would be equal to \$337.50.

ARE THERE RESTRICTIONS OR CHARGES ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN INVESTMENT OPTIONS?

During the accumulation period you may transfer Account Value between investment options. Transfers are not subject to taxation on any gain. We currently limit the number of Sub-accounts you can invest in at any one time to twenty (20). However, you can invest in an unlimited number of Fixed Allocations. We may require a minimum of \$500 in each Sub-account you allocate Account Value to at the time of any allocation or transfer. If you request a transfer and, as a result of the transfer, there would be less than \$500 in the Sub-account, we may transfer the remaining Account Value in the Sub-account on a proportional basis to the other investment options to which you transferred.

We may impose specific restrictions on financial transactions for certain Portfolios based on the Portfolio's investment restrictions. Currently, any purchase, redemption or transfer involving the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts must be received by us no later than one hour prior to any announced closing of the applicable securities exchange (generally, 3:00 p.m. Eastern time) to be processed on the current Valuation Day. The "cut-off" time for such financial transactions involving a ProFunds VP Sub-account will be extended to ½ hour prior to any announced closing (generally, 3:30 p.m. Eastern time) for transactions submitted electronically through Prudential Annuities' website (www.prudential.com).

Currently, we charge \$10 for each transfer after the twentieth (20th) in each Annuity Year, including transfers made as part of any rebalancing, market timing, asset allocation or similar program which you have authorized. Transfers made as part of a dollar cost averaging program do not count toward the twenty free transfer limit. Renewals or transfers of Account Value from a Fixed Allocation at the end of its Guarantee Period are not subject to the transfer charge. We may reduce the number of free transfers allowable each Annuity Year (subject to a minimum of eight) without

charging a Transfer Fee unless you make use of electronic means to transmit your transfer requests. We may eliminate the Transfer Fee for transfer requests transmitted electronically or through other means that reduce our processing costs.

Frequent Transfers

Frequent transfers among investment options in response to short-term fluctuations in markets, sometimes called “market timing,” can make it very difficult for a portfolio manager to manage a portfolio’s investments. Frequent transfers may cause the portfolio to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. Considering the risks posed to Owners and other investors by frequent transfers, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year for all Owners and to take the other actions discussed below. We also reserve the right to limit the number of transfers in any Annuity Year or to refuse any transfer request for an Owner or certain Owners if: (a) we believe that excessive transfer activity (as we define it) or a specific transfer request or group of transfer requests may have a detrimental effect on Unit Values or the share prices of the Portfolios; or (b) we are informed by a Portfolio (e.g., by a Portfolio’s portfolio manager) that the purchase or redemption of shares in the Portfolio must be restricted because the Portfolio believes the transfer activity to which such purchase and redemption relates would have a detrimental effect on the share prices of the affected Portfolio. Without limiting the above, the most likely scenario where either of the above could occur would be if the aggregate amount of a trade or trades represented a relatively large proportion of the total assets of a particular Portfolio. In furtherance of our general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions. With respect to each Annuity, we track amounts exceeding a certain dollar threshold that were transferred into a Sub-account. If you transfer such amount into a particular Sub-account, and within 30 calendar days thereafter transfer (the “Transfer Out”) all or a portion of that amount into another Sub-account, then upon the Transfer Out, the former Sub-account becomes restricted (the “Restricted Sub-account”). Specifically, we will not permit subsequent transfers into the Restricted Sub-account for 90 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in a non-international portfolio, or 180 calendar days after the Transfer Out if the Restricted Sub-account invests in an international portfolio. For purposes of this rule, we (i) do not count transfers made in connection with one of our systematic programs; (ii) do not count any transfer that solely involves a holding account; and (iii) do not categorize as a transfer the first transfer that you make after the Issue Date, if you make that transfer within 30 calendar days after the Issue Date. Even if an amount becomes restricted under the foregoing rules, you are still free to redeem the amount from your Annuity at any time.

We reserve the right to effect transfers on a delayed basis for all annuities in accordance with our rules regarding frequent transfers. That is, we may price a transfer involving the Sub-accounts on the Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the transfer request was received. Before implementing such a practice, we would issue a separate written notice to Owners that explains the practice in detail.

If we deny one or more transfer requests under the foregoing rules, we will inform you or your financial professional promptly of the circumstances concerning the denial.

There are owners of different variable annuity contracts that are funded through the same separate account that may not be subject to the above-referenced transfer restrictions and, therefore, might make more numerous and frequent transfers than Owners who are subject to such limitations. Finally, there are owners of other variable annuity contracts or variable life contracts that are issued by PALAC as well as other insurance companies that have the same Portfolios available to them. Since some Owners are not subject to the same transfer restrictions, unfavorable consequences associated with such frequent trading within the Portfolios (e.g., greater portfolio turnover, higher transaction costs, or performance or tax issues) may affect all Owners. Similarly, while contracts managed by a financial professional are subject to the restrictions on transfers between Sub-Accounts that are discussed above, if the financial professional manages a number of contracts in the same fashion unfavorable consequences may be associated with management activity since it may involve the movement of a substantial portion of an Portfolio’s assets which may affect all Owners invested in the affected Portfolios. Apart from jurisdiction-specific and contract differences in transfer restrictions, we will apply these rules uniformly (including contracts managed by a financial professional) and will not waive a transfer restriction for any Owner.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, they are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity. The Portfolios have adopted their own policies and procedures with respect to excessive trading of their respective shares, and we reserve the right to enforce any such current or future policies and procedures. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures, which may be more or less restrictive than the policies and procedures we have adopted. Under SEC rules, we are required to: (1) enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter or its transfer agent that obligates us to provide to the Portfolio promptly upon request certain information about the trading activity of individual Owners (including an Owner’s TIN number), and (2) execute instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by specific Owners who violate the excessive trading policies established by the Portfolio. In addition, you should be aware that some portfolios may receive “omnibus” purchase and redemption orders from other insurance companies or intermediaries such as retirement plans. The omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual owners of variable insurance contracts and/or individual retirement plan participants. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios in their ability to apply their excessive trading policies and procedures. In addition, the other insurance companies and/or retirement plans may have different policies and procedures or may not have any such policies and procedures because of contractual limitations. For these reasons, we cannot guarantee that the Portfolios (and thus you) will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to other insurance companies and/or retirement plans that may invest in the Portfolios.

A Portfolio also may assess a short-term trading fee (also referred to as “redemption fee”) in connection with a transfer out of the Sub-Account investing in that Portfolio that occurs within a certain number of days following the date of allocation to the Sub-Account. Each Portfolio determines the amount of the short-term trading fee and when the fee is imposed. The fee is retained by or paid to the Portfolio and is not retained by us. The fee will be deducted from your Account Value, to the extent allowed by law. At present, no Portfolio has adopted a short-term trading fee.

DO YOU OFFER DOLLAR COST AVERAGING?

Yes. We offer Dollar Cost Averaging during the accumulation period. Dollar Cost Averaging allows you to systematically transfer an amount periodically from one investment option to one or more other investment options. You can choose to transfer earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. You may elect a Dollar Cost Averaging program that transfers amounts monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually from variable investment options, or a program that transfers amounts monthly from Fixed Allocations. By investing amounts on a regular basis instead of investing the total amount at one time, Dollar Cost Averaging may decrease the effect of sub-account fluctuation on the investment of your Purchase Payment. This may result in a lower average cost of units over time. However, there is no guarantee that Dollar Cost Averaging will result in a profit or protect against a loss in a declining sub-account. There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in a Dollar Cost Averaging program and we do not deduct a charge for participating in a Dollar Cost Averaging program.

You can Dollar Cost Average from variable investment options or Fixed Allocations. Dollar Cost Averaging from Fixed Allocations is subject to a number of rules that include, but are not limited to the following:

- You may only use Fixed Allocations with Guarantee Periods of 1, 2 or 3 years.
- You may only Dollar Cost Average earnings or principal plus earnings. If transferring principal plus earnings, the program must be designed to last the entire Guarantee Period for the Fixed Allocation.
- Dollar Cost Averaging transfers from Fixed Allocations are not subject to a Market Value Adjustment.

NOTE: When a Dollar Cost Averaging program is established from a Fixed Allocation, the fixed rate of interest we credit to your Account Value is applied to a declining balance due to the transfers of Account Value to the Sub-accounts during the Guarantee Period. This will reduce the effective rate of return on the Fixed Allocation over the Guarantee Period. The Dollar Cost Averaging program is not available if you elect the Guaranteed Return Option PlusSM, the Guaranteed Return Option or the automatic rebalancing programs when it involves transfers out of the Fixed Allocations and is also not available when you have elected an asset allocation program.

DO YOU OFFER ANY AUTOMATIC REBALANCING PROGRAMS?

Yes. During the accumulation period, we offer automatic rebalancing among the variable investment options you choose. You can choose to have your Account Value rebalanced monthly, quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. On the appropriate date, the variable investment options you chose are rebalanced to the allocation percentages you requested. With automatic rebalancing, we transfer the appropriate amount from the "overweighted" Sub-accounts to the "underweighted" Sub-accounts to return your allocations to the percentages you request. For example, over time the performance of the variable investment options will differ, causing your percentage allocations to shift. Any transfer to or from any variable investment option that is not part of your automatic rebalancing program, will be made, however that variable investment option will not become part of your rebalancing program unless we receive instructions from you indicating that you would like such option to become part of the program.

There is no minimum Account Value required to enroll in automatic rebalancing. All rebalancing transfers as part of an automatic rebalancing program are not included when counting the number of transfers each year toward the maximum number of free transfers. We do not deduct a charge for participating in an automatic rebalancing program. Participation in the Automatic Rebalancing program may be restricted if you are enrolled in certain other optional programs.

ARE ANY ASSET ALLOCATION PROGRAMS AVAILABLE?

We currently do not offer any asset allocation programs for use with your Annuity. Prior to December 5, 2005, we made certain asset allocation programs available. If you enrolled in one of the asset allocation programs prior to December 5, 2005, **see the Appendix B entitled, "Additional Information on the Asset Allocation Programs" for more information on how the programs are administered.**

DO YOU OFFER PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO GUARANTEE A "RETURN OF PREMIUM" AT A FUTURE DATE?

Yes. We offer two different programs for investors who wish to invest in the variable investment options but also wish to protect their principal, as of a specific date in the future. They are the Balanced Investment Program and the Guaranteed Return Option Plus(SM). (The Guaranteed Return Option Plus (GRO Plus(SM)) is not available in all states. In some states where GRO Plus is not available we offer the Guaranteed Return Option (GRO).) Both the Balanced Investment Program and GRO Plus allow you to allocate a portion of your Account Value to the available variable investment options while ensuring that your Account Value will at least equal your contributions adjusted for withdrawals and transfers on a specified date. Under GRO Plus, Account Value is allocated to and maintained in Fixed Allocations to the extent we, in our sole discretion, deem it is necessary to support our guarantee under the program. This differs from the Balanced Investment Program where a set amount is allocated to a Fixed Allocation regardless of the performance of the underlying Sub-accounts or the interest rate environment after the amount is allocated to a Fixed Allocation. Generally, more of your Account Value will be allocated to the variable investment options under the GRO Plus program than under the Balanced Investment Program (although in periods of poor sub-account performance, low interest rates and/or as the option progresses to its maturity date, this may not be the case). You may not want to use either of these programs if you expect to begin taking annuity payments before the program would be completed. In addition, as with most return of premium programs, amounts that are available to allocate to the variable investment options

may be substantially less than they would be if you did not elect a return of premium program. This means that, if investment experience in the variable investment options were positive, your Account Value would grow at a slower rate than if you did not elect a return of premium program and allocated all of your Account Value to the variable investment options.

Balanced Investment Program

We offer a balanced investment program where a portion of your Account Value is allocated to a Fixed Allocation and the remaining Account Value is allocated to the variable investment options that you select. When you enroll in the Balanced Investment Program, you choose the duration that you wish the program to last. This determines the duration of the Guarantee Period for the Fixed Allocation. Based on the fixed rate for the Guarantee Period chosen, we calculate the portion of your Account Value that must be allocated to the Fixed Allocation to grow to a specific "principal amount" (such as your initial Purchase Payment). We determine the amount based on the rates then in effect for the Guarantee Period you choose. If you continue the program until the end of the Guarantee Period and make no withdrawals or transfers, at the end of the Guarantee Period, the Fixed Allocation will have grown to equal the "principal amount". Withdrawals or transfers from the Fixed Allocation before the end of the Guarantee Period will terminate the program and may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment. You can transfer the Account Value that is not allocated to the Fixed Allocation between any of the Sub-accounts available under the Annuity. Account Value you allocate to the variable investment options is subject to sub-account fluctuations and may increase or decrease in value. We do not deduct a charge for participating in the Balanced Investment Program.

Example

Assume you invest \$100,000. You choose a 10-year program and allocate a portion of your Account Value to a Fixed Allocation with a 10-year Guarantee Period. The rate for the 10-year Guarantee Period is 2.50%*. Based on the fixed interest rate for the Guarantee Period chosen, the factor is 0.781198 for determining how much of your Account Value will be allocated to the Fixed Allocation. That means that \$78,120 will be allocated to the Fixed Allocation and the remaining Account Value (\$21,880) will be allocated to the Sub-accounts.

Assuming that you do not make any withdrawals or transfers from the Fixed Allocation, it will grow to \$100,000 at the end of the Guarantee Period. Of course, we cannot predict the value of the remaining Account Value that was allocated to the Sub-accounts.

*The rate in this example is hypothetical and may not reflect the current rate for Guarantee Periods of this duration.

Guaranteed Return Option (GRO)SM/Guaranteed Return Option Plus (GRO Plus)SM

We also offer a seven-year program where we monitor your Account Value daily and systematically transfer amounts between Fixed Allocations and the variable investment options you choose. For more information about this option, please refer to the "Benefits Available Under the Annuity" section of this prospectus.

MAY I GIVE MY INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL PERMISSION TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT VALUE?

Yes. Your Investment Professional may direct the allocation of your Account Value and request financial transactions between investment options while you are living, subject to our rules and unless you tell us otherwise. If your Investment Professional has this authority, we deem that all transactions that are directed by your Investment Professional with respect to your Annuity have been authorized by you. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your Investment Professional until we receive notification of the revocation of such person's authority. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these privileges at any time. We will notify you if we do.

MAY I AUTHORIZE MY INVESTMENT PROFESSIONAL TO MANAGE MY ACCOUNT?

Yes. You may authorize your investment professional to direct the allocation of your Account Value and to request financial transactions between investment options while you are living, subject to our rules. You must contact us immediately if and when you revoke such authority. We will not be responsible for acting on instructions from your investment professional if you fail to inform us that such person's authority has been revoked. We may also suspend, cancel or limit these privileges at any time. We will notify you if we do.

We or an affiliate of ours may provide administrative support to licensed, registered investment professionals or investment advisors who you authorize to make financial transactions on your behalf. These investment professionals may be firms or persons who also are appointed by us as authorized sellers of the Annuity. However, we do not offer advice about how to allocate your Account Value under any circumstance. Any investment professionals you engage to provide advice and/or make transfers for you is not acting on our behalf. We are not responsible for any recommendations such investment professionals make, any market timing or asset allocation programs they choose to follow or any specific transfers they make on your behalf.

We may require investment professionals or investment advisors, who are authorized by multiple contract owners to make financial transactions, to enter into an administrative agreement with Prudential Annuities as a condition of our accepting transactions on your behalf. The administrative agreement may impose limitations on the investment professional's or investment advisor's ability to request financial transactions on your behalf. These limitations are intended to minimize the detrimental impact of an investment professional who is in a position to transfer large amounts of money for multiple clients in a particular Portfolio or type of portfolio or to comply with specific restrictions or limitations imposed by a Portfolio(s) on Prudential Annuities. The administrative agreement may limit the available investment options, require advance notice of large transactions, or impose other trading limitations on your investment professional. Your investment professional will be informed of all such restrictions on an ongoing

basis. We may also require that your investment professional transmit all financial transactions using the electronic trading functionality available through our website (www.prudential.com). **Limitations that we may impose on your investment professional or investment advisor under the terms of the administrative agreement do not apply to financial transactions requested by an Owner on their own behalf, except as otherwise described in this Prospectus.**

ACCESS TO ACCOUNT VALUE

WHAT TYPES OF DISTRIBUTIONS ARE AVAILABLE TO ME?

During the accumulation period you can access your Account Value through partial withdrawals, Systematic Withdrawals, and where required for tax purposes, Minimum Distributions. You can also surrender your Annuity at any time. We may deduct a portion of the Account Value being withdrawn or surrendered as a CDSC. The CDSC will be assessed on the amount of Purchase Payments, not on the Account Value at the time of the withdrawal or surrender. If you surrender your Annuity, in addition to any CDSC, we may deduct the Annual Maintenance Fee, any Tax Charge that applies and the charge for any optional benefits. We may also apply a Market Value Adjustment to any Fixed Allocations being withdrawn or surrendered. Certain amounts may be available to you each Annuity Year that are not subject to a CDSC. These are called "Charge Free Withdrawals." In addition, under certain circumstances, we may waive the CDSC for surrenders made for qualified medical reasons or for withdrawals made to satisfy Minimum Distribution requirements. Unless you notify us differently, withdrawals are taken on a proportional basis based on the Account Value in the investment options at the time we receive your withdrawal request. Each of these types of distributions is described more fully below.

ARE THERE TAX IMPLICATIONS FOR DISTRIBUTIONS?

(For more information, see "Tax Considerations".)

During the Accumulation Period

A distribution during the accumulation period is deemed to come first from any "gain" in your Annuity and second as a return of your "tax basis", if any. Distributions from your Annuity are generally subject to ordinary income taxation on the amount of any investment gain unless the distribution qualifies as a non-taxable exchange or transfer. If you take a distribution prior to the taxpayer's age 59 1/2, you may be subject to a 10% additional tax in addition to ordinary income taxes on any gain. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor for advice before requesting a distribution.

During the Annuitization Period

During the annuitization period, a portion of each annuity payment is taxed as ordinary income at the tax rate you are subject to at the time of the payment. The Code and regulations have "exclusionary rules" that we use to determine what portion of each annuity payment should be treated as a return of any tax basis you have in the Annuity. Once the tax basis in the Annuity has been distributed, the remaining annuity payments are taxable as ordinary income. The tax basis in the Annuity may be based on the tax-basis from a prior contract in the case of a 1035 exchange or other qualifying transfer.

CAN I WITHDRAW A PORTION OF MY ANNUITY?

Yes, you can make a withdrawal during the accumulation period.

- To meet liquidity needs, you can withdraw a limited amount from your Annuity during each of Annuity Years 1-4 without a CDSC being applied. We call this the "Charge Free Withdrawal" amount. The Charge Free Withdrawal amount is not available if you choose to surrender your Annuity. Amounts withdrawn as a Charge Free Withdrawal do not reduce the amount of CDSC that may apply upon a subsequent withdrawal or surrender of the Annuity. The minimum Charge Free Withdrawal you may request is \$100.
- You can also make withdrawals in excess of the Charge Free Withdrawal amount. The maximum amount that you may withdraw will depend on the Annuity's Surrender Value as of the date we process the withdrawal request. After any partial withdrawal, your Annuity must have a Surrender Value of at least \$1,000, or we may treat the partial withdrawal request as a request to fully surrender your Annuity. The minimum partial withdrawal you may request is \$100.

When we determine if a CDSC applies to partial withdrawals and Systematic Withdrawals, we will first determine what, if any, amounts qualify as a Charge Free Withdrawal. Those amounts are not subject to the CDSC. Partial withdrawals or Systematic Withdrawals of amounts greater than the maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount will be subject to a CDSC.

You may request a withdrawal for an exact dollar amount after deduction of any CDSC that applies (called a "net withdrawal") or request a gross withdrawal from which we will deduct any CDSC that applies, resulting in less money being payable to you than the amount you requested. If you request a net withdrawal, the amount deducted from your Account Value to pay the CDSC may also be subject to a CDSC.

To request the forms necessary to make a withdrawal from your Annuity, contact our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 or visit our website at www.prudential.com.

HOW MUCH CAN I WITHDRAW AS A CHARGE FREE WITHDRAWAL?

Annuity Year 1-4

The maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount during each of Annuity Year 1 through Annuity Year 4 (when a CDSC would otherwise apply to a partial withdrawal or surrender of your initial Purchase Payments) is 10% of all Purchase Payments. We may apply a Market Value Adjustment to any Fixed Allocations. Withdrawals of amounts greater than the maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount are treated as a withdrawal of Purchase Payments and will be assessed a CDSC during Annuity Years 1 through 4. If, during Annuity Years 1 through 4, all Purchase Payments withdrawn are subject to a CDSC, then any subsequent withdrawals will be withdrawn from any gain in the Annuity. If you do not make a Charge Free Withdrawal during an Annuity Year, you are not allowed to carry over the Charge Free Withdrawal amount to the next Annuity Year.

Annuity Year 5+

After Annuity Year 4, you can surrender your Annuity or make a partial withdrawal without a CDSC being deducted from the amount being withdrawn.

NOTE: Amounts that you have withdrawn as a Charge Free Withdrawal will not reduce the amount of any CDSC that we deduct if, during the first four (4) Annuity Years, you make a partial withdrawal or choose to surrender the Annuity.

Examples

1. Assume you make an initial Purchase Payment of \$10,000 and make no additional Purchase Payments. The maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount during each of the first four Annuity Years would be 10% of \$10,000, or \$1,000.
2. Assume you make an initial Purchase Payment of \$10,000 and make an additional Purchase Payment of \$5,000 in Annuity Year 2. The maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount during Annuity Year 3 and 4 would be 10% of \$15,000, or \$1,500. From Annuity Year 5 and thereafter, you can surrender your Annuity or make a partial withdrawal without a CDSC being deducted from the amount being withdrawn.
3. Assume you make an initial Purchase Payment of \$10,000 and take a Charge Free Withdrawal of \$500 in Annuity Year 2 and \$1,000 in Annuity Year 3. If you surrender your Annuity in Annuity Year 4, the CDSC will be assessed against the initial Purchase Payment amount (\$10,000), not the amount of Purchase Payments reduced by the amounts that were withdrawn under the Charge Free Withdrawal provision.

IS THERE A CHARGE FOR A PARTIAL WITHDRAWAL?

A CDSC may be assessed against a partial withdrawal during the first four (4) Annuity Years. Whether a CDSC applies and the amount to be charged depends on whether the Partial Withdrawal exceeds any Charge Free Withdrawal amount and, if so, the number of years that have elapsed since the Issue Date of the Annuity.

1. If you request a partial withdrawal, we determine if the amount you requested is available as a Charge Free Withdrawal (in which case it would not be subject to a CDSC);
2. If the amount requested exceeds the available Charge Free Withdrawal amount, we determine if a CDSC will apply to the partial withdrawal based on the number of years that have elapsed since the Annuity was issued. The maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount during each of Annuity Years 1 through 4 is 10% of all Purchase Payments. Withdrawals of amounts greater than the maximum Charge Free Withdrawal amount are treated as a withdrawal of Purchase Payments and will be assessed a CDSC. If, during Annuity Years 1 through 4, all Purchase Payments are withdrawn subject to a CDSC, then any subsequent withdrawals will be withdrawn from any gain in the Annuity.

CAN YOU CLOSE MY ACCOUNT AND INVOLUNTARILY REDEEM MY INVESTMENT?

As explained above, after any Partial Withdrawal, your Annuity must have a Surrender Value of at least \$1,000, or we may treat the Partial Withdrawal request as a request to fully surrender your Annuity.

CAN I MAKE PERIODIC WITHDRAWALS FROM THE ANNUITY DURING THE ACCUMULATION PERIOD?

Yes. We call these "Systematic Withdrawals." You can receive Systematic Withdrawals of earnings only, principal plus earnings or a flat dollar amount. Systematic Withdrawals based on the charge free amount are only available if the contract is still within the surrender charge period and will be calculated based only on the purchase payments that are still subject to CDSC. Systematic Withdrawals may be subject to a CDSC. We will determine whether a CDSC applies and the amount in the same way as we would for a Partial Withdrawal.

Systematic Withdrawals can be made from Account Value allocated to the variable investment options or Fixed Allocations. Generally, Systematic Withdrawals from Fixed Allocations are limited to earnings accrued after the program of Systematic Withdrawals begins, or payments of fixed dollar amounts that do not exceed such earnings. Systematic Withdrawals are available on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. We may require that the Surrender Value of your Annuity must be at least \$20,000 before we will allow you to begin a program of Systematic Withdrawals.

The minimum amount for each Systematic Withdrawal is \$100. If any scheduled Systematic Withdrawal is for less than \$100, we may postpone the withdrawal and add the expected amount to the amount that is to be withdrawn on the next scheduled Systematic Withdrawal.

DO YOU OFFER A PROGRAM FOR WITHDRAWALS UNDER SECTION 72(t) OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE CODE?

Yes. If your Annuity is used as a funding vehicle for certain retirement plans that receive special tax treatment under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code, Section 72(t) of the Code may provide an exception to the 10% additional tax on distributions made prior to age 59 1/2 if you elect to receive distributions as a series of "substantially equal periodic payments". Distributions received under this provision in any Annuity Year that exceed the maximum amount available as a Charge Free Withdrawal will be subject to a CDSC. We may apply a Market Value Adjustment to any Fixed Allocations. To request a program that complies with Section 72(t), you must provide us with certain required information in writing on a form acceptable to us. We may require advance notice to allow us to calculate the amount of 72(t) withdrawals. The Surrender Value of your Annuity must be at least \$20,000 before we will allow you to begin a program for withdrawals under Section 72(t). The minimum amount for any such withdrawal is \$100.

You may also annuitize your contract and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments before age 59½ that are not subject to the 10% additional tax.

WHAT ARE MINIMUM DISTRIBUTIONS AND WHEN WOULD I NEED TO MAKE THEM?

(See "Tax Considerations" for a further discussion of Minimum Distributions.)

Minimum Distributions are a type of Systematic Withdrawal we allow to meet distribution requirements under Sections 401, 403(b) or 408 of the Code. Under the Code, you may be required to begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity. In such case, we will allow you to make Systematic Withdrawals in amounts that satisfy the minimum distribution rules under the Code. We do not assess a CDSC on Minimum Distributions from your Annuity if you are required by law to take such Minimum Distributions from your Annuity at the time it is taken. However, a CDSC may be assessed on that portion of a Systematic Withdrawal that is taken to satisfy the minimum distribution requirements in relation to other savings or investment plans under other qualified retirement plans not maintained with Prudential Annuities.

The amount of the required Minimum Distribution for your particular situation may depend on other annuities, savings or investments. We will only calculate the amount of your required Minimum Distribution based on the value of your Annuity. We require three (3) days advance written notice to calculate and process the amount of your payments. You may elect to have Minimum Distributions paid out monthly, quarterly, semi-annually or annually. The \$100 minimum amount that applies to Systematic Withdrawals applies to monthly Minimum Distributions but does not apply to Minimum Distributions taken out on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis.

You may also annuitize your contract and begin receiving payments for the remainder of your life (or life expectancy) as a means of receiving income payments and satisfying the Minimum Distribution requirements under the Code.

CAN I SURRENDER MY ANNUITY FOR ITS VALUE?

Yes. During the accumulation period you can surrender your Annuity at any time. Upon surrender, you will receive the Surrender Value. Upon surrender of your Annuity, you will no longer have any rights under the Annuity.

For purposes of calculating the CDSC on surrender, the Purchase Payments being withdrawn may be greater than your remaining Account Value or the amount of your withdrawal request. This is most likely to occur if you have made prior withdrawals under the Charge Free Withdrawal provision or if your Account Value has declined in value due to negative sub-account performance. We may apply a Market Value Adjustment to any Fixed Allocations.

To request the forms necessary to surrender your Annuity, contact our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 or visit our website at www.prudential.com

WHAT IS A MEDICALLY-RELATED SURRENDER AND HOW DO I QUALIFY?

Where permitted by law, you may request to surrender your Annuity prior to the Annuity Date without application of any CDSC upon occurrence of a medically-related "Contingency Event". We may apply a Market Value Adjustment to any Fixed Allocations. The amount payable will be your Account Value.

This waiver of any applicable CDSC is subject to our rules, including but not limited to the following:

- the Annuitant must be named, or any change of Annuitant must be accepted by us, prior to the "Contingency Event" described below;
- the Annuitant must be alive as of the date we pay the proceeds of such surrender request;
- if the Owner is one or more natural persons, all such Owners must also be alive at such time;

- we must receive satisfactory proof of the Annuitant's confinement in a Medical Care Facility or Fatal Illness in writing on a form satisfactory to us;
- this benefit is not available if the total Purchase Payments received exceed \$500,000 for all annuities issued by us with this benefit where the same person is named as Annuitant; and
- proceeds will only be sent by check or electronic fund transfer directly to the Owner.

A "Contingency Event" occurs if the Annuitant is:

- first confined in a "Medical Care Facility" while your Annuity is in force and remains confined for at least 90 days in a row; or
- first diagnosed as having a "Fatal Illness" while your Annuity is in force.

The definitions of "Medical Care Facility" and "Fatal Illness," as well as additional terms and conditions, are provided in your Annuity. Specific details and definitions in relation to this benefit may differ in certain jurisdictions.

WHAT TYPES OF ANNUITY OPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE?

We currently make annuity options available that provide fixed annuity payments. Your Annuity provides certain fixed annuity payment options. We do not guarantee to continue to make available any other option other than the fixed annuity payment options set forth in your Annuity. Fixed options provide the same amount with each payment. You must annuitize your entire Account Value; partial annuitizations are not allowed.

When you purchase an Annuity, or at a later date, you may choose an Annuity Date, an annuity option and the frequency of annuity payments. You may change your choices before the Annuity Date under the terms of the contract. A maximum Annuity Date may be required by law. The Annuity Date may depend on the annuity option you choose. Certain annuity options may not be available depending on the age of the Annuitant.

Certain of these annuity options may be available to Beneficiaries who choose to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of payments instead of a lump sum payment.

Option 1

Payments for Life: Under this option, income is payable periodically until the death of the "key life". The "key life" (as used in this section) is the person or persons upon whose life annuity payments are based. No additional annuity payments are made after the death of the key life. Since no minimum number of payments is guaranteed, this option offers the largest amount of periodic payments of the life contingent annuity options. *It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of the key life occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments nor death benefits would be payable.* Under this option, you cannot make a partial or full surrender of the annuity.

Option 2

Payments Based on Joint Lives: Under this option, income is payable periodically during the joint lifetime of two key lives, and thereafter during the remaining lifetime of the survivor, ceasing with the last payment prior to the survivor's death. No minimum number of payments is guaranteed under this option. *It is possible that only one payment will be payable if the death of all the key lives occurs before the date the second payment was due, and no other payments or death benefits would be payable.* Under this option, you cannot make a partial or full surrender of the annuity.

Option 3

Payments for Life with a Certain Period: Under this option, income is payable until the death of the key life. However, if the key life dies before the end of the period selected (5, 10 or 15 years), the remaining payments are paid to the Beneficiary until the end of such period.

Option 4

Fixed Payments for a Certain Period: Under this option, income is payable periodically for a specified number of years. If the payee dies before the end of the specified number of years, the remaining payments are paid to the Beneficiary until the end of such period. *Note that under this option, payments are not based on any assumptions of life expectancy. Therefore, that portion of the Insurance Charge assessed to cover the risk that key lives outlive our expectations provides no benefit to an Owner selecting this option.* Under this option, you cannot make a partial or full surrender of the annuity.

We may make additional annuity payment options available in the future.

HOW AND WHEN DO I CHOOSE THE ANNUITY PAYMENT OPTION?

Unless prohibited by law, we require that you elect either a life annuity or an annuity with a certain period of at least 5 years if any CDSC would apply were you to surrender your Annuity on the Annuity Date. Therefore, choosing an Annuity Date within eight (8) years of the Issue Date of the Annuity may limit the available annuity payment options. Certain annuity payment options may not be available if your Annuity Date occurs during the period that a CDSC would apply.

You have a right to choose your annuity start date. If you have not provided us with your Annuity Date or annuity payment option in writing, then:

- the Annuity Date will be the first day of the calendar month following the later of the Annuitant's 85th birthday or the fifth anniversary of our receipt of your request to purchase an Annuity; and
- the annuity payments, where allowed by law, will be calculated on a fixed basis under Option 3, Payments for Life with 10 years certain.

If you choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default date, the IRS may not consider your contract to be an annuity under the tax law. If that should occur, all gain in your Annuity at that time will become immediately taxable to you. Further, each subsequent year's increase in Account Value would be taxable in that year. By choosing to continue to defer after the default date, you will assume the risk that your Annuity will not be considered an annuity for federal income tax purposes.

HOW ARE ANNUITY PAYMENTS CALCULATED?

Fixed Annuity Payments

If you choose to receive fixed annuity payments, you will receive equal fixed-dollar payments throughout the period you select. The amount of the fixed payment will vary depending on the annuity payment option and payment frequency you select. Generally, the first annuity payment is determined by multiplying the Account Value, minus any state premium taxes that may apply, by the factor determined from our table of annuity rates. The table of annuity rates differs based on the type of annuity chosen and the frequency of payment selected. Our rates will not be less than our guaranteed minimum rates. These guaranteed minimum rates are derived from the 1983a Individual Annuity Mortality Table with an assumed interest rate of 3% per annum. Where required by law or regulation, such annuity table will have rates that do not differ according to the gender of the key life. Otherwise, the rates will differ according to the gender of the key life.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY

The following table summarizes information about the benefits available under the Annuity.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Restrictions/Limitations
Guaranteed Return Option (GRO) ¹ / Guaranteed Return Option Plus (GRO Plus) ²	Guarantees a "return of premium" at a future date, while allowing you to allocate all or a portion of your Account Value to the Sub-accounts of your choice.	Optional	0.50% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	Account Value subject to systematic transfers to and from Fixed Allocations. We may restrict the selection of certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit ³	Guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts over time equal to an initial principal value, regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value.	Optional	1.00% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit ³	Guarantees your ability to begin receiving income from your Annuity in the form of annuity payments based on your total Purchase Payments and an annual increase of 5% on such Purchase Payments adjusted for withdrawals (called the "Protected Income Value"), regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value.	Optional	1.00% (based on the average Protected Income Value during each year; deducted annually in arrears each Annuity Year)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Lifetime Five Income Benefit ²	Guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts equal to a percentage of an initial principal value, regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value, subject to our program rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals.	Optional	1.50% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit ²	Guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts equal to a percentage of an initial principal value, regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value, subject to our program rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals.	Optional	1.50% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Basic Death Benefit	Provides protection for your beneficiary(ies) by ensuring that they do not receive less than your Account Value.	Standard	0%	None.
Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Death Benefit ³	Provides an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiary(ies) by providing amounts in addition to the basic Death Benefit that can be used to offset federal and state taxes payable on any taxable gains in your Annuity at the time of your death.	Optional	0.75% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	None.
Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit ³	Provides an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiary(ies) by providing a death benefit equal to the greater of the basic Death Benefit or the Highest Anniversary Value.	Optional	0.75% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit ³	Provides an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiary(ies) by providing the greater of the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and a 5% annual increase on Purchase Payments adjusted for withdrawals.	Optional	0.50% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Highest Daily Value Death Benefit ³	Provides an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiary(ies) by providing a death benefit equal to the greater of the basic Death Benefit and the Highest Daily Value, less proportional withdrawals.	Optional	0.60% (based on the average daily net assets of the Sub-accounts)	You may not select certain Portfolios. Please refer to Appendix A for variable sub-account availability.
Prudential Annuities' Annuity Rewards*	Provides an enhancement to the Death Benefit that captures any sub-account gains since the Issue Date of your Annuity so that your beneficiary(ies) would not receive less than an Annuity's value as of the effective date of the benefit. After the 10th Annuity Year, the Death Benefit would equal the Account Value.	Standard	0%	None.
Dollar Cost Averaging	Allows you to systematically transfer a percentage amount out of the money market variable investment option and into any other variable investment option(s).	Standard	0%	Minimum allocation requirements.
Automatic Rebalancing	You can direct us to automatically rebalance your assets to return to your original allocation percentage or to a subsequent allocation percentage you select.	Standard	0%	None.

¹ The Guaranteed Return Option benefit is no longer available for election. If you currently participate in this benefit, you may re-start the benefit on each anniversary of the issue date.

² These benefits are no longer available for election.

³ These benefits are no longer offered and must have been elected at the time that you purchased your Annuity.

* These optional benefits are not available under the Qualified BCO.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY

Prudential Annuities offers different optional benefits, for an additional charge, that can provide investment protection for Owners while they are alive. Notwithstanding the additional protection provided under the optional Living Benefit Programs, the additional cost has the impact of reducing net performance of the investment options. Each optional benefit offers a distinct type of guarantee, regardless of the performance of variable investment options, that may be appropriate for you depending on the manner in which you intend to make use of your annuity while you are alive. Depending on which optional benefit you choose, you can have substantial flexibility to invest in variable investment options while:

- protecting a principal amount from decreases in value as of specified future dates due to investment performance;
- taking withdrawals with a guarantee that you will be able to withdraw not less than a principal amount over time; or
- guaranteeing a minimum amount of growth will be applied to your principal, if it is to be used as the basis for lifetime income payments beginning after a waiting period. Below is a brief summary of the "living benefits" that Prudential Annuities offers. Please refer to the benefit description for a complete description of the terms, conditions and limitations of each optional benefit. You should consult with your investment professional to determine if any of these optional benefits may be appropriate for you based on your financial needs. There are many factors to consider, but we note that among them you may want to evaluate the tax implications of these different approaches to meeting your needs, both between these benefits and in comparison to other potential solutions to your needs (e.g. comparing the tax implications of the withdrawal benefit and annuity payments).

I. The Guaranteed Return Option Plus(SM) (GRO Plus(SM)) guarantees that, after a seven-year period following commencement of the benefit ("maturity date") and on each anniversary of the maturity date thereafter, your Account Value will not be less than the Account Value on the effective date of the benefit. The benefit also offers you the option to elect a second, enhanced guarantee amount at a higher Account Value subject to a separate maturity period (and its anniversaries). The GRO Plus(SM) benefit may be appropriate if you wish to protect a principal amount (called the "Protected Principal Value") against sub-account downturns as of a specific date in the future, but also wish to exercise control by allocating and transferring your available Account Value among the variable investment options to participate in sub-account experience. Under the GRO Plus(SM) benefit, you give us the right to allocate amounts to Fixed Allocations as needed to support the guarantees provided. The available Account Value that may be allocated among your variable investment options are those amounts not allocated to the Fixed Allocations to support the guarantees provided.

II. The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (GMWB) guarantees your ability to make cumulative withdrawals over time equal to an initial principal value (called the "Protected Value"), regardless of decreases in your Account Value due to sub-account losses. The GMWB benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive guaranteed minimum withdrawals. Taking income as withdrawals, rather than annuity payments, may be less tax efficient for non-qualified uses of the Annuity, but provides greater control over the timing and amount of withdrawals during the accumulation period, as well as continuing the Annuity's other benefits, such as the death benefit.

III. The Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit (GMIB) guarantees your ability, after a minimum seven-year waiting period, to begin receiving income from the Annuity in the form of annuity payments based on your total purchase payments under the Annuity and an annual increase of 5% on such Purchase Payments, adjusted for withdrawals, regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value. The GMIB benefit may be appropriate if you anticipate using your Annuity as a future source of periodic fixed income payments for the remainder of your life and wish to ensure that the basis upon which your income payments will be calculated will achieve at least a minimum amount despite fluctuations in sub-account performance.

IV. The Lifetime Five Income Benefit guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts equal to a percentage of a "Protected Withdrawal Value" regardless of decreases in your Account Value due to sub-account losses. The Lifetime Five Benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive guaranteed minimum withdrawals. Taking income as withdrawals, rather than annuity payments, may be less tax efficient for non-qualified uses of the Annuity, but provides greater control over the timing and amount of withdrawals during the accumulation period, as well as continuing the Annuity's other benefits, such as the death benefit.

V. The Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit guarantees until the later death of two natural persons the ability to withdraw amounts equal to a percentage of a "Protected Withdrawal Value" regardless of decreases in your Account Value due to sub-account losses. The Spousal Lifetime Five Benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive guaranteed minimum withdrawals. Taking income as withdrawals, rather than annuity payments, may be less tax efficient for non-qualified uses of the Annuity, but provides greater control over the timing and amount of withdrawals during the accumulation period, as well as continuing the Annuity's other benefits, such as the death benefit.

Guaranteed Return Option (GRO)SM

GRO is no longer available for new elections.

GRO is an optional benefit that, after a seven-year period following commencement of the benefit (we refer to the end of that period as the “maturity date”) guarantees your Account Value will not be less than your Account Value on the effective date of your benefit (called the “Protected Principal Value”).

The benefit monitors your Account Value daily and, if necessary, systematically transfers amounts pursuant to a mathematical formula between the Sub-accounts you choose and the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation used to support the Protected Principal Value. There is an additional charge if you elect the Guaranteed Return Option benefit.

The guarantee provided by the benefit exists only on the applicable maturity date. However, due to the ongoing monitoring of your Account Value and the transfer of Account Value between the Sub-accounts and the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to support our future guarantee, the benefit may provide some protection from significant Sub-account losses if you choose to surrender your Annuity or begin receiving annuity payments prior to a maturity date.

Key Feature – Protected Principal Value

Under the GRO benefit, Prudential Annuities guarantees that on the maturity date, your Account Value will be no less than the Protected Principal Value. On the maturity date if your Account Value is below the Protected Principal Value, Prudential Annuities will apply additional amounts to your Annuity from its general account to increase your Account Value to be equal to the Protected Principal Value. A subsequent Purchase Payment increases the amount of the Protected Principal Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment, and withdrawals reduce the Protected Principal Value (as discussed below).

We will notify you of any amounts added to your Annuity under the benefit. If our assumptions are correct and the operations relating to the administration of the benefit work properly, we do not expect that we will need to add additional amounts to an Annuity. The Protected Principal Value is generally referred to as the “Guaranteed Amount” in the rider we issue for this benefit.

Key Feature – Allocation of Account Value

GRO uses a mathematical formula that we operate to help manage your guarantees through all market cycles. The formula weighs a number of factors, including the current Account Value, the value in the Sub-accounts, the value in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, the Protected Principal Value, the expected value of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations used to support the guarantee, the time remaining until maturity, and the current crediting rates associated with the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. In essence, and as detailed in the formula, the formula will transfer Account Value into the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations if needed to support an anticipated guarantee. **The formula is set forth in Appendix C.** This required formula thus helps us manage our financial exposure under the benefit, by moving assets to a more stable option (i.e., the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations).

Each Valuation Day, the formula determines if any portion of your Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, through reference to a “reallocation trigger”. At any given time, some, none, or all of your Account Value may be allocated to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. If your entire Account Value is transferred to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, the formula will not transfer amounts out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations to the Sub-accounts and the entire Account Value would remain in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. If you make additional purchase payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Sub-accounts according to your allocation instructions. Such additional purchase payments may or may not cause the formula to transfer money in or out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. Once the purchase payments are allocated to your Annuity, they will also be subject to the formula, which may result in immediate transfers to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, if dictated by the formula. The amount of any such transfers will vary, as dictated by the formula, and will depend on the factors listed below.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Account Value (including any Market Value Adjustment) and your Protected Principal Value(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your Guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and interest earned within, the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations;
- The current crediting rates associated with Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations;
- Additional purchase payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent recovery within the Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the recovery, e.g. more of the Account Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected.

While you are not notified when your Account Value reaches a reallocation trigger, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Account Value either to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation.

You may not allocate purchase payments to or transfer Account Value to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations.

You should be aware of the following potential ramifications of the formula:

- A Market Value Adjustment will apply when we reallocate Account Value from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to the Sub-accounts. Transfers of your Account Value can be frequent, and under some scenarios may occur on a daily basis. As indicated, each such transfer may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment, which can be positive or negative. Thus, a Market Value Adjustment will directly increase or reduce your Account Value.
- As indicated, some or even all, of your Account Value may be maintained in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. The greater the Account Value held in Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, the larger (in dollar terms) the Market Value Adjustment upon any transfer of such Account Value to the Sub-accounts.
- If your Account Value is less than the reallocation trigger, a portion of your Account Value in the Sub-accounts will be transferred from the Subaccounts on a proportional basis according to your allocations to a new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) to support the applicable guaranteed amount. The new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) will have a Guarantee Period equal to the time remaining until the applicable maturity date(s). The Account Value allocated to the new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) will be credited with the fixed interest rate(s) then being credited to a new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) maturing on the applicable maturity date(s) (rounded to the next highest yearly duration). The Account Value will remain invested in each applicable Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation until the applicable maturity date unless, at an earlier date, your Account Value is greater than or equal to the reallocation trigger and, therefore, amounts can be transferred to the Sub-accounts while maintaining the guaranteed protection under the program (as described above).
- If your Account Value is greater than or equal to the reallocation trigger, and Account Value must be transferred from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations to the Sub-accounts, then those amounts will be transferred from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations and re-allocated to the Sub-accounts according to any asset allocation programs (including an Automatic Rebalancing program) established on your Annuity or in the absence of such programs, on a proportional basis, based on the Account Values in such Sub-accounts at that time. A market value adjustment will apply upon a transfer out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, which may result in an increase or decrease in your Account Value.
- Transfers under the formula do not impact your guarantees under GRO that have already been locked-in.

Withdrawals from your Annuity, while the benefit is in effect, will reduce the Protected Principal Value proportionally. The proportion will be equal to the proportionate reduction in the Account Value due to the withdrawal as of that date. Withdrawals will be taken on a proportional basis from the Sub-accounts and any Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. Systematic Withdrawals will be taken on a proportional basis from the Sub-accounts and the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations up to growth in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations and thereafter on a proportional basis solely from the Sub-accounts. The growth in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations at any point in time consists of the remaining earnings since the program of systematic withdrawal began. Withdrawals will be subject to all other provisions of your Annuity, including any Contingent Deferred Sales Charge and Market Value Adjustment that would apply.

Election of the Benefit

We no longer permit new elections of GRO. If you currently participate in GRO, your existing guarantees are unaffected by the fact that we no longer offer GRO. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit such as GRO and elect a new living benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and we will base any guarantees under the new benefit on your Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future.**

Restart of the Benefit

Once each Annuity Year you may request to restart the Benefit. Such a request is an election by you to terminate the existing Benefit (and all guarantees under the benefit) and start a new one. Restarts only take effect on anniversaries of the Issue Date. To make such a request for a restart, you must notify us in advance in accordance with our administrative requirements. If we accept your request, we then terminate the existing Benefit as of that valuation period, if it is an anniversary of the Issue Date, or, if not, as of the next following anniversary of the Issue Date. The new Benefit starts at that time. The initial Protected Principal Value for the new Benefit is the Account Value as of the effective date of the new Benefit. Unless you tell us otherwise, the duration of the new Benefit will be the same as that for the existing Benefit. However, if we do not then make that duration available, you must elect from those we make available at that time. For those who elect to re-start the benefit, the charge will be assessed according to the current methodology prior to re-starting the benefit. – see “Charges under the Benefit” below.

As part of terminating the existing Benefit, we transfer any amounts in Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, subject to a Market Value Adjustment, to the Subaccounts on a proportional basis. If your entire Account Value was then in Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, you must first provide us instructions as to how to allocate the transferred Account Value among the Sub-accounts.

Termination of the Benefit

The Annuity Owner also can terminate the Guaranteed Return Option benefit. Upon termination, any amounts held in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations will be transferred as follows: (a) if only a portion of your Account Value is in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer such Account Value (i) to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis based on the Account Values in such Sub-accounts on the day of the transfer, unless we receive at our office other prior instructions from you or (ii) if you are then participating in an asset allocation program for which we are providing administrative support, we allocate the transferred amount in accordance with the then current percentages for that asset allocation program (b) if your entire Account Value is in Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer your Account Value to the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio, unless we receive at our Office prior instructions from you. A Market Value Adjustment will apply (except that if the benefit has terminated automatically due to payment of a death benefit, whether a Market Value Adjustment applies depends solely on the terms of the death benefit – see the Death Benefit section of this prospectus).

In general, you may cancel GRO and then elect another living benefit available post issue, effective on any Valuation Day after your cancellation of GRO. If you terminate GRO, you will lose all guarantees under that benefit. Your election of another living benefit is subject to State and firm availability and our eligibility rules.

The benefit will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity owned contract); (b) as of the date Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; or (c) upon full surrender of your Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, the Guaranteed Return Option will no longer provide any guarantees.

The charge for the Guaranteed Return Option benefit will no longer be deducted from your Account Value after the benefit has been terminated, although for those Annuities for which the GRO charge is deducted annually rather than daily (see Charges Under the Benefit below), we will deduct the final annual charge upon termination of the benefit.

Special Considerations under the Guaranteed Return Option

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Account Value must have been allocated to the Sub-accounts. The Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation must not have been in effect as of the date that you elected to participate in the benefit. However, the formula may transfer Account Value to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation as of the effective date of the benefit under some circumstances.
- Annuity Owners cannot allocate any portion of purchase payments or transfer Account Value to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation while participating in the benefit; however, all or a portion of any purchase payments may be allocated by us to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to support the amount guaranteed. You cannot participate in any dollar cost averaging benefit that transfers Account Value from a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to a Sub-account.
- Transfers from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation made as a result of the formula under the benefit will be subject to the Market Value Adjustment formula under an Annuity; however, the 0.10% liquidity factor in the formula will not apply. A Market Value Adjustment may be either positive or negative. Transfer amounts will be taken from the most recently established Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation.
- Transfers from the Sub-accounts to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to the Sub-accounts under the benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Account Value by Prudential Annuities on the maturity date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- Any amounts that we add to your Annuity to support our guarantee under the benefit will be applied to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis, after first transferring any amounts held in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations as follows: (a) if only a portion of your Account Value is in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer such Account Value (i) to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis based on the Account Values in such Sub-accounts on the day of the transfer, unless we receive at our office other prior instructions from you or (ii) if you are then participating in an asset allocation program for which we are providing administrative support, we allocate the transferred amount in accordance with the then current percentages for that asset allocation program and (b) if your entire Account Value is in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer your Account Value to the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio, unless we receive at our Office prior instructions from you.
- Low interest rates may require allocation to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation even when the current Account Value exceeds the guarantee.
- As the time remaining until the applicable maturity date gradually decreases the benefit will become increasingly sensitive to moves to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation.
- We currently limit the Sub-accounts in which you may allocate Account Value if you participate in this benefit. Should we prohibit access to any investment option, any transfers required to move Account Value to eligible investment options will not be counted in determining the number of free transfers during an Annuity Year.

Charges under the Benefit

The maximum charge for Guaranteed Return Option is 0.50% annually of the daily net assets of the Sub-Accounts. The annual charge is deducted daily against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. Account Value allocated to Fixed Allocations under the program is not subject to the charge. The charge is deducted to compensate Prudential Annuities for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on the maturity date of the program is less than the amount guaranteed; and (b) administration of the program.

Examples

Example 1. Benefit Maturity

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the annuity. It is intended to illustrate the benefit maturity on a guarantee amount under this benefit.

A Guaranteed Return Option (GRO) program begins on July 1, 2015. Your Account Value (AV) at the start of the program is \$100,000. As of program maturity on July 1, 2022, there have been no additional purchase payments and no prior withdrawals, so your Guaranteed Amount remains at \$100,000. The Account Value is \$93,000.

Since the Guaranteed Amount exceeds the Account Value, a total of \$7,000, the amount by which the guaranteed exceeds the AV, is added to the variable sub-accounts which you have elected (or the AST Money Market sub-account if such elections have not been made).

Example 2. Proportional reduction for withdrawal.

This example is purely hypothetical and does not reflect the charges for the benefit or any other fees and charges under the Annuity. It is intended to illustrate the proportional reduction of a withdrawal on each guarantee amount under this benefit.

A Guaranteed Return Option (GRO) program begins on July 1, 2015. Your Account Value (AV) at the start of the program is \$100,000. As of July 1, 2020, there have been no additional purchase payments and no prior withdrawals, so your Guaranteed Amount remains at \$100,000. The Account Value is \$120,000. You then elect to take a \$6,000 withdrawal. Assume that no CDSC, Market Value Adjustment or other charges apply.

The Guaranteed Amount is reduced as follows:

- $\text{Guaranteed Amount prior to withdrawal} \times (1 - \text{withdrawal} / \text{AV prior to withdrawal})$
 $= \$100,000 \times (1 - \$6,000 / \$120,000)$
 $= \$95,000$

GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PlusSM (GRO PlusSM)

GRO Plus is no longer available for new elections.

GRO Plus is an optional benefit that, after a seven-year period following commencement of the benefit (we refer to the end of that period and any applicable subsequent period as the “maturity date”) and on each anniversary of the maturity date thereafter while the benefit remains in effect, guarantees your Account Value will not be less than your Account Value on the effective date of your benefit (called the “Protected Principal Value”). The benefit also offers you the opportunity to elect a second, enhanced guaranteed amount at a later date if your Account Value has increased, while preserving the guaranteed amount established on the effective date of your benefit. The enhanced guaranteed amount (called the “Enhanced Protected Principal Value”) guarantees that, after a separate period following election of the enhanced guarantee and on each anniversary thereafter while this enhanced guarantee amount remains in effect, your Account Value will not be less than your Account Value on the effective date of your election of the enhanced guarantee. If the maturity date of any guarantee under GRO Plus is not a Valuation Day, and we are required to contribute an amount to your Account Value with respect to that maturing guarantee, we would contribute such an amount on the next Valuation Day.

The benefit monitors your Account Value daily and, if necessary, systematically transfers amounts between the Sub-accounts you choose and Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations used to support the Protected Principal Value(s). The benefit may be appropriate if you wish to protect a principal amount against poor Sub-account performance as of a specific date in the future. There is an additional charge if you elected the Guaranteed Return Option Plus benefit.

The guarantees provided by the benefit exist only on the applicable maturity date(s) and on each anniversary of the maturity date(s) thereafter.

Key Feature – Protected Principal Value/Enhanced Protected Principal Value

The Guaranteed Return Option Plus offers a base guarantee as well as the option of electing an enhanced guarantee at a later date.

- **Base Guarantee:** Under the base guarantee, Prudential Annuities guarantees that on the maturity date and on each anniversary of the maturity date thereafter that the benefit remains in effect, your Account Value will be no less than the Protected Principal Value. On the maturity date and on each anniversary after the maturity date that the benefit remains in effect, if your Account Value is below the Protected Principal Value, Prudential Annuities will apply additional amounts to your Annuity from its general account to increase your Account Value to be equal to the Protected Principal Value. A subsequent Purchase Payment increases the amount of the base guarantee by the amount of the Purchase Payment, and withdrawals reduce the base guarantee (as discussed below). Any amounts applied to your Account Value by Prudential Annuities on the maturity date or any anniversary of the maturity date will first be applied to any Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations then required to support guarantees due on subsequent maturity dates. We will allocate the remainder to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis, based on the Account Value in the Sub-accounts at that time.
- **Enhanced Guarantee:** On any anniversary following commencement of the benefit, you can establish an enhanced guarantee amount based on your current Account Value. Under the enhanced guarantee, Prudential Annuities guarantees that at the end of the specified period following the election of the enhanced guarantee (also referred to as its “maturity date”), and on each anniversary of the maturity date thereafter that the enhanced guaranteed amount remains in effect, your Account Value will be no less than the Enhanced Protected Principal Value. You can elect an enhanced guarantee more than once; however, a subsequent election supersedes the prior election of an enhanced guarantee. Election of an enhanced guarantee does not impact the base guarantee. In addition, you may elect an “auto step-up” feature that will automatically create an enhanced guarantee (or increase your enhanced guarantee, if previously elected) on each anniversary of the benefit (and create a new maturity period for the new enhanced guarantee) if the Account Value as of that anniversary exceeds the Protected Principal Value and Enhanced Protected Principal Value by 7% or more. You may also elect to terminate an enhanced guarantee. If you elect to terminate an enhanced guarantee, any amounts held in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations for the enhanced guarantee will be liquidated, on the Valuation Day the request is processed, (which may result in a market value adjustment), and such amounts will be transferred according to the rules described in “Termination of the Benefit/Enhanced Guarantee”. Termination of an enhanced guarantee will not result in termination of the base guarantee. If you have elected the enhanced guarantee, on the guarantee’s maturity date and on each anniversary of the maturity date thereafter that the enhanced guarantee amount remains in effect, if your Account Value is below the Enhanced Protected Principal Value, Prudential Annuities will apply additional amounts to your Annuity from its general account to increase your Account Value to be equal to the Enhanced Protected Principal Value. Any amounts applied to your Account Value by Prudential Annuities on the maturity date or any anniversary of the maturity date will first be applied to any Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations then required to support guarantees due on subsequent maturity dates. We will allocate the remainder to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis, based on the Account Value in the Sub-accounts at that time.

If our assumptions are correct and the operations relating to the administration of the benefit work properly, we do not expect that we will need to add additional amounts to your Annuity. The Protected Principal Value is referred to as the "Base Guarantee" and the Enhanced Protected Principal Value is referred to as the "Step-Up Guarantee" in the rider we issue for this benefit.

Withdrawals under your Annuity

Withdrawals from your Annuity, while the benefit is in effect, will reduce the base guarantee under the benefit as well as any enhanced guarantee. Cumulative annual withdrawals up to 5% of the Protected Principal Value as of the effective date of the benefit (adjusted for any subsequent purchase payments) will reduce the applicable guaranteed amount by the actual amount of the withdrawal (referred to as the "dollar-for-dollar limit"). If the amount withdrawn is greater than the dollar-for-dollar limit, the portion of the withdrawal equal to the dollar-for-dollar limit will be treated as described above, and the portion of the withdrawal in excess of the dollar-for-dollar limit will reduce the base guarantee and the enhanced guarantee proportionally, according to the formula as described in the rider for this benefit (see the examples of this calculation below). Withdrawals other than Systematic Withdrawals will be taken on a proportional basis from the Sub-accounts and any Fixed Allocations. Withdrawals will be subject to all other provisions of your Annuity, including any Contingent Deferred Sales Charge and Market Value Adjustment (which may be positive or negative) that would apply.

Charges for other optional benefits under your Annuity that are deducted as an annual charge in arrears will not reduce the applicable guaranteed amount under the Guaranteed Return Option Plus benefit, however, any third party investment advisory service will be treated as withdrawals and will reduce the applicable guaranteed amount.

The following examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions assume that: 1.) the Issue Date and the effective date of the GRO Plus benefit are October 13, 2004; 2.) an initial Purchase Payment of \$250,000; 3.) a base guarantee amount of \$250,000; and 4.) a dollar-for-dollar limit of \$12,500 (5% of \$250,000). The values set forth here are purely hypothetical and do not reflect the charge for GRO Plus or other fees and charges.

Example 1. Dollar-for-dollar reduction

A \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on November 29, 2004 (in the first Annuity Year). No prior withdrawals have been taken. As the amount withdrawn is less than the Dollar-for-dollar Limit:

- The base guarantee amount is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., by \$10,000, from \$250,000 to \$240,000).
- The remaining dollar-for-dollar limit ("Remaining Limit") for the balance of the first Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$12,500 to \$2,500).

Example 2. Dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions

A second \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on December 18, 2004 (still within the first Annuity Year). The Account Value immediately before the withdrawal is \$180,000. As the amount withdrawn exceeds the Remaining Limit of \$2,500 from Example 1:

- The base guarantee amount is first reduced by the Remaining Limit (from \$240,000 to \$237,500);
- The result is then further reduced by the ratio of A to B, where:
 - A is the amount withdrawn less the Remaining Limit (\$10,000 – \$2,500, or \$7,500).
 - B is the Account Value less the Remaining Limit (\$180,000 – \$2,500, or \$177,500).

The resulting base guarantee amount is: $\$237,500 \times (1 - \$7,500 / \$177,500)$, or \$227,464.79.

- The Remaining Limit is set to zero (0) for the balance of the first Annuity Year.

Example 3. Reset of the Dollar-for-dollar limit

A \$10,000 withdrawal is made on December 19, 2005 (second Annuity Year). The Remaining Limit has been reset to the dollar-for-dollar limit of \$12,500. As the amount withdrawn is less than the dollar-for-dollar limit:

- The base guarantee amount is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., reduced by \$10,000, from \$227,464.79 to \$217,464.79)
- The Remaining Limit for the balance of the second Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$12,500 to \$2,500).

Key Feature – Allocation of Account Value

GRO Plus uses a mathematical formula that we operate to help manage your guarantees through all market cycles. Each Valuation Day, the formula determines if any portion of your Account Value needs to be transferred into or out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, through reference to a "reallocation trigger". The formula does this by (a) first identifying each guarantee that is outstanding under GRO Plus (b) then discounting the value of each such guarantee to a present value, based on crediting rates associated with the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, then (c) identifying the largest of such present values. Then, the formula compares the largest present value to both the Account Value and the value of assets allocated to the Sub-accounts to determine whether a transfer into or out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations is required. As detailed in the formula, if that largest present value exceeds the Account Value less a percentage of the Sub-account value, a transfer into the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations will occur. Conversely, if the largest present value is less than the Account Value less a percentage of the Sub-account value, a transfer out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations will occur. This required formula helps us manage our financial exposure under the benefit, by moving assets to a more stable option (i.e., the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations).

The formula is set forth in Appendix D.

If your Account Value is greater than or equal to the reallocation trigger, then:

- your Account Value in the Sub-accounts will remain allocated according to your most recent instructions; and
- if a portion of your Account Value is allocated to a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to support the applicable guaranteed amount, all or a portion of those amounts will be transferred from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation and re-allocated to the Sub-accounts according to any asset allocation programs (including an Automatic Rebalancing program) established on your Annuity or in the absence of such programs, on a proportional basis, based on the Account Values in such Sub-accounts at that time;
- if all of your Account Value is allocated to a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation, then all or a portion of that amount may be transferred from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation and re-allocated to the Sub-accounts, according to the following hierarchy: (i) first according to any asset allocation program that you may have in effect (ii) if no such program is in effect, then in accordance with any automatic rebalancing program that you may have in effect and (iii) if neither such program is in effect, then to the AST Government Money Market Sub-account; and
- a Market Value Adjustment will apply when we reallocate Account Value from a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to the Sub-accounts, which may result in a decrease or increase in your Account Value.

If your Account Value is less than the reallocation trigger, a portion of your Account Value in the Sub-accounts will be transferred from the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis according to your allocations to a new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) to support the applicable guaranteed amount. The new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) will have a Guarantee Period equal to the time remaining until the applicable maturity date(s). The Account Value allocated to the new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) will be credited with the fixed interest rate(s) then being credited to a new Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation(s) maturing on the applicable maturity date(s) (rounded to the next highest yearly duration). The Account Value will remain invested in each applicable Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation until the applicable maturity date unless, at an earlier date, your Account Value is greater than or equal to the reallocation trigger and, therefore, amounts can be transferred to the Sub-accounts while maintaining the guaranteed protection under the program (as described above).

At any given time, some, none, or all of your Account Value may be allocated to the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. With respect to any amounts held within the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we can give no assurance how long the amounts will reside there or if such amounts will transfer out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. If you make additional purchase payments to your Annuity, they will be allocated to the Sub-accounts according to your allocation instructions. Such additional purchase payments may or may not cause the formula to transfer money in or out of the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. Once the purchase payments are allocated to your Annuity, they will also be subject to the formula, which may result in immediate transfers to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, if dictated by the formula. The amount of such transfers will vary, as dictated by the formula, and will depend on the factors listed below.

Each market cycle is unique, therefore the performance of your Sub-accounts, and its impact on your Account Value, will differ from market cycle to market cycle producing different transfer activity under the formula. The amount and timing of transfers to and from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations pursuant to the formula depend on various factors unique to your Annuity and are not necessarily directly correlated with the securities markets, bond markets, interest rates or any other market or index. Some of the factors that determine the amount and timing of transfers (as applicable to your Annuity), include:

- The difference between your Account Value (including any Market Value Adjustment) and your Protected Principal Value(s);
- The amount of time until the maturity of your guarantee(s);
- The amount invested in, and the performance of, the Sub-accounts;
- The amount invested in, and interest earned within, the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations;
- The current crediting rates associated with Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations;
- Additional purchase payments, if any, that you make to the Annuity; and
- Withdrawals, if any, taken from the Annuity.

Any amounts invested in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations will affect your ability to participate in a subsequent recovery within the Sub-accounts. Conversely, the Account Value may be higher at the beginning of the recovery, e.g. more of the Account Value may have been protected from decline and volatility than it otherwise would have been had the benefit not been elected.

While you are not notified when your Account Value reaches a reallocation trigger, you will receive a confirmation statement indicating the transfer of a portion of your Account Value either to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations.

You may not allocate purchase payments to or transfer Account Value to or from the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations.

Separate Fixed Allocations may be established in support of the Protected Principal Value and the Enhanced Protected Principal Value (if elected). There may also be circumstances when a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation will be established only in support of the Protected Principal Value or the Enhanced Protected Principal Value. If you elect an enhanced guarantee, it is more likely that a portion of your Account Value may be allocated to Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations and will remain allocated for a longer period of time to support the Enhanced Protected Principal Value, even during a period of positive Sub-account performance and/or under circumstances where Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations would not be necessary to support the Protected Principal Value. Further, there may be circumstances where Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations in support of the Protected Principal Value or Enhanced Protected Principal Value are transferred to the Sub-accounts under the formula differently than each other because of the different guarantees they support.

You should be aware of the following potential ramifications of the formula:

- Transfers of your Account Value can be frequent, and under some scenarios may occur on a daily basis. As indicated, each such transfer may be subject to a Market Value Adjustment, which can be positive or negative. Thus, a Market Value Adjustment will directly increase or reduce your Account Value.
- As indicated, some or even all, of your Account Value may be maintained in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations. The greater the Account Value held in Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, the larger (in dollar terms) the Market Value Adjustment upon any transfer of such Account Value to the Sub-accounts.
- Transfers under the formula do not impact your guarantees under GRO Plus that have already been locked-in.

Election of the Benefit

We no longer permit new elections of GRO Plus. If you currently participate in GRO Plus, your existing guarantees are unaffected by the fact that we no longer offer GRO Plus. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit such as GRO Plus and elect a new living benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and we will base any guarantees under the new benefit on your Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future.**

Termination of the Benefit/Enhanced Guarantee

You can elect to terminate the enhanced guarantee but maintain the protection provided by the base guarantee. You also can terminate the Guaranteed Return Option Plus benefit entirely, in which case you will lose any existing guarantees.

Upon termination of the benefit or of the enhanced guarantee, any amounts held in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations related to the guarantee(s) being terminated will be transferred as follows: (a) if only a portion of your Account Value is in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer such Account Value (i) to the Sub-accounts on a proportional basis, based on your Account Value in such Sub-accounts on the day of the transfer, unless we receive other prior instructions from you or (ii) if you are then participating in an asset allocation program for which we are providing administrative support, we allocate the transferred amount in accordance with the then current percentages for that asset allocation program (b) if your entire Account Value is in the Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations, we will transfer your Account Value to the Sub-account corresponding to the AST Government Money Market Portfolio, unless we receive prior instructions from you. A Market Value Adjustment will apply (except that if the benefit has terminated automatically due to payment of a death benefit, whether a Market Value Adjustment applies depends solely on the terms of the death benefit – see the Death Benefit section of this prospectus).

In general, you may cancel GRO Plus and then elect another living benefit that is available post issue, effective on any Valuation Day after your cancellation of GRO Plus. If you terminate GRO Plus, you will lose all guarantees under that benefit. Your election of another living benefit is subject to State and firm availability and our eligibility rules.

The benefit will terminate automatically upon: (a) the death of the Owner or the Annuitant (in an entity owned contract); (b) as of the date Account Value is applied to begin annuity payments; or (c) upon full surrender of the Annuity. If you elect to terminate the benefit, the Guaranteed Return Option Plus will no longer provide any guarantees.

Special Considerations under the Guaranteed Return Option Plus

This benefit is subject to certain rules and restrictions, including, but not limited to the following:

- Upon inception of the benefit, 100% of your Account Value must have been allocated to the Sub-accounts. No Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations may be in effect as of the date that you elect to participate in the benefit. However, the formula may transfer Account Value to Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations as of the effective date of the benefit under some circumstances.
- You cannot allocate any portion of purchase payments or transfer Account Value to or from a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation while participating in the benefit; however, all or a portion of any purchase payments may be allocated by us to a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations to support the amount guaranteed. You cannot participate in any dollar cost averaging benefit that transfers Account Value from a Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation to a Sub-account.
- Transfers from Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations made as a result of the formula under the benefit will be subject to the Market Value Adjustment formula under an Annuity; however, the 0.10% liquidity factor in the formula will not apply. A Market Value Adjustment may be either positive or negative. Transfer amounts will be taken from the most recently established Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocation.
- Transfers from the Sub-accounts to Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations or from Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations to the Sub-accounts under the benefit will not count toward the maximum number of free transfers allowable under an Annuity.
- Any amounts applied to your Account Value by Prudential Annuities on the maturity date or any anniversary of the maturity date will not be treated as "investment in the contract" for income tax purposes.
- Low interest rates may require allocation to Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations even when the current Account Value exceeds the guarantee.
- As the time remaining until the applicable maturity date gradually decreases the benefit will become increasingly sensitive to moves to Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations.
- We currently limit the Sub-accounts in which you may allocate Account Value if you participate in this benefit. Should we prohibit access to any investment option, any transfers required to move Account Value to eligible investment options will not be counted in determining the number of free transfers during an Annuity Year.

Charges under the Benefit

The maximum charge for Guaranteed Return Option Plus is 0.50% annually of the daily net assets of the Sub-Accounts. The annual charge is deducted daily. The charge is deducted to compensate Prudential Annuities for: (a) the risk that your Account Value on the maturity date is less than the amount guaranteed; and (b) administration of the benefit. You will begin paying this charge as of the effective date of the benefit. We will not refund the charges you have paid even if we never have to make any payments under the benefit.

If you elect the Enhanced Guarantee under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under the benefit have changed for new purchases, your benefit may be subject to the new charge level. These charges will not exceed the maximum charges shown in the section of this prospectus entitled "BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY."

GUARANTEED MINIMUM WITHDRAWAL BENEFIT (GMWB)

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit is no longer available for new elections.

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts equal to an initial principal value (called the "Protected Value"), regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on your Account Value, subject to our benefit rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to protect your principal. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantee is not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount of principal each year under the rules of the benefit. There is an additional charge if you elected the GMWB benefit; however, the charge may be waived under certain circumstances described below.

KEY FEATURE -- Protected Value

The Protected Value is the total amount that we guarantee will be available to you through withdrawals from your Annuity and/or benefit payments, regardless of the impact of sub-account performance on your Account Value. The Protected Value is reduced with each withdrawal you make until the Protected Value is reduced to zero. When the Protected Value is reduced to zero due to your withdrawals, GMWB terminates. Additionally, the Protected Value is used to determine the maximum annual amount that you can withdraw from your Annuity, called the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, without triggering an adjustment in the Protected Value on a proportional basis. The Protected Value is referred to as the "Benefit Base" in the rider we issue for this benefit.

The Protected Value is determined as of the date you make your first withdrawal under the Annuity following your election of GMWB. The initial Protected Value is equal to the greater of (A) the Account Value on the date you elect GMWB, plus any additional Purchase Payments before the date of your first withdrawal; or (B) the Account Value as of the date of the first withdrawal from your Annuity. The Protected Value may be enhanced by increases in your Account Value due to sub-account performance during the period between your election of GMWB and the date of your first withdrawal.

- If you elect GMWB at the time you purchase your Annuity, the Account Value will be your initial Purchase Payment.
- If we offer GMWB to existing Annuity Owners, the Account Value on the anniversary of the Issue Date of your Annuity following your election of the GMWB program will be used to determine the initial Protected Value.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments after your first withdrawal, the Protected Value will be increased by the amount of the additional Purchase Payment.

You may elect to step-up your Protected Value if, due to positive sub-account performance, your Account Value is greater than the Protected Value. You are eligible to step-up the Protected Value on or after the 5th Annuity anniversary following the first withdrawal under GMWB. The Protected Value can be stepped up again on or after the 5th Annuity anniversary following the preceding step-up. If you elect to step-up the Protected Value, you must do so during the 30-day period prior to your eligibility date or any Valuation Day thereafter. If you elect to step-up the Protected Value under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under the GMWB program have changed for new purchasers, your benefit may be subject to the new charge going forward.

Upon election of the step-up, we reset the Protected Value to be equal to the then current Account Value. For example, assume your initial Protected Value was \$100,000 and you have made cumulative withdrawals of \$40,000, reducing the Protected Value to \$60,000. On the date you are eligible to step-up the Protected Value, your Account Value is equal to \$75,000. You could elect to step-up the Protected Value to \$75,000 on the date you are eligible. Upon election of the step-up, we also reset the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount (discussed immediately below) to be equal to the greater of (A) the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount immediately prior to the reset; and (B) 7% of the Protected Value immediately after the reset.

KEY FEATURE -- Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount

The initial Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount is equal to 7% of the Protected Value. Under GMWB, if your cumulative withdrawals each Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, your Protected Value will be reduced on a "dollar-for-dollar" basis (the Protected Value is reduced by the actual amount of the withdrawal, including any CDSC or Market Value Adjustment that may apply). Cumulative withdrawals in any Annuity Year that exceed the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount trigger a proportional adjustment to both the Protected Value and the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, as described in the rider for this benefit (see the examples of this calculation below). The Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount is referred to as the "Maximum Annual Benefit" in the rider we issue for this benefit.

GMWB does not affect your ability to make withdrawals under your Annuity or limit your ability to request withdrawals that exceed the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount. You are not required to withdraw all or any portion of the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount each Annuity Year.

- If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry-over the unused portion of the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. However, because the Protected Value is only reduced by the actual amount of withdrawals you make under these circumstances, any unused Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount may extend the period of time until the remaining Protected Value is reduced to zero.
- Additional Purchase Payments will increase the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount by 7% of the applicable Purchase Payment.
- If the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount after an adjustment exceeds the Protected Value, the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount will be set equal to the Protected Value.

The following examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the reset of the Maximum Annual Benefit assume that: 1.) the Issue Date and the effective date of GMWB are October 13, 2004; 2.) an initial Purchase Payment of \$250,000; 3.) a Protected Value of \$250,000; and 4.) a Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount of \$17,500 (7% of \$250,000). The values set forth here are purely hypothetical and do not reflect the charge for GMWB or any other fees and charges.

Example 1. Dollar-for-dollar reduction

A \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on November 13, 2004 (in the first Annuity Year). No prior withdrawals have been taken. As the amount withdrawn is less than the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount:

- The Protected Value is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., by \$10,000, from \$250,000 to \$240,000).
- The remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount for the balance of the first Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$17,500 to \$7,500).

Example 2. Dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions

A second \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on December 13, 2004 (still within the first Annuity Year). The Account Value immediately before the withdrawal is \$220,000. As the amount withdrawn exceeds the remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount of \$7,500 from Example 1:

- The Protected Value is first reduced by the remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount (from \$240,000 to \$232,500);
- The result is then further reduced by the ratio of A to B, where:
 - A is the amount withdrawn less the remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount (\$10,000 - \$7,500, or \$2,500).
 - B is the Account Value less the remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount (\$220,000 - \$7,500, or \$212,500).

The resulting Protected Value is: $\$232,500 \times (1 - \$2,500 / \$212,500)$, or \$229,764.71.

- The Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount is also reduced by the ratio of A to B: The resulting Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount is: $\$17,500 \times (1 - \$2,500 / \$212,500)$, or \$17,294.12.
- The remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount is set to zero (0) for the balance of the first Annuity Year.

Example 3. Reset of the Maximum Annual Benefit

A \$10,000 withdrawal is made on October 13, 2005 (second Annuity Year). The remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount has been reset to the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount of \$17,294.12 from Example 2. As the amount withdrawn is less than the remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount:

- The Protected Value is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., reduced by \$10,000, from \$229,764.71 to \$219,764.71).
- The remaining Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount for the balance of the second Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$17,294.12 to \$7,294.12).

BENEFITS UNDER GMWB

- In addition to any withdrawals you make under GMWB, sub-account performance may reduce your Account Value. If your Account Value is equal to zero, and you have not received all of your Protected Value in the form of withdrawals from your Annuity, we will continue to make payments equal to the remaining Protected Value in the form of fixed, periodic payments until the remainder of the Protected Value is paid, at which time the rider terminates. The fixed, periodic payments will each be equal to the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, except for the last payment which may be equal to the remaining Protected Value. We will determine the duration for which periodic payments will continue by dividing the Protected Value by the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount. You will not have the right to make additional Purchase Payments or receive the remaining Protected Value in a lump sum. You can elect the frequency of payments, subject to our rules then in effect.

- If the death benefit under the Annuity becomes payable before you have received all of your Protected Value in the form of withdrawals from your Annuity, your Beneficiary has the option to elect to receive the remaining Protected Value as an alternate death benefit payout in lieu of the amount payable under any other death benefit provided under the Annuity. The remaining Protected Value will be payable in the form of fixed, periodic payments. Your beneficiary can elect the frequency of payments, subject to our rules then in effect. We will determine the duration for which periodic payments will continue by dividing the Protected Value by the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount. The Protected Value is not equal to the Account Value for purposes of the Annuity's other death benefit options. GMWB does not increase or decrease the amount otherwise payable under the Annuity's other death benefit options. Generally, GMWB would be of value to your Beneficiary only when the Protected Value at death exceeds any other amount available as a death benefit.
- If you elect to begin receiving annuity payments before you have received all of your Protected Value in the form of withdrawals from your Annuity, an additional annuity payment option will be available that makes fixed annuity payments for a certain period, determined by dividing the Protected Value by the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount. If you elect to receive annuity payments calculated in this manner, the assumed interest rate used to calculate such payments will be 0%, which is less than the assumed interest rate on other annuity payment options we offer. This 0% assumed interest rate results in lower annuity payments than what would have been paid if the assumed interest rate was higher than 0%. You can also elect to terminate GMWB and begin receiving annuity payments based on your then current Account Value (not the remaining Protected Value) under any of the available annuity payment options.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under GMWB are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any CDSC and Market Value Adjustment that may apply.
- Withdrawals made while GMWB is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity.
- GMWB does not directly affect the Annuity's Account Value or Surrender Value, but any withdrawal will decrease the Account Value by the amount of the withdrawal. If you surrender your Annuity, you will receive the current Surrender Value, not the Protected Value.
- You can make withdrawals from your Annuity while your Account Value is greater than zero without purchasing GMWB. The GMWB program provides a guarantee that if your Account Value declines due to sub-account performance, you will be able to receive your Protected Value in the form of periodic benefit payments.
- We currently limit the sub-accounts in which you may allocate Account Value if you participate in this benefit.. Should we prohibit access to any investment option, any transfers required to move Account Value to eligible investment options will not be counted in determining the number of free transfers during an Annuity Year.
- The Basic Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under GMWB cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. Certain optional Death Benefits may terminate if withdrawals taken under GMWB cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. (See "Death Benefit" for more information.)

Election of the Program

GMWB is no longer available. If you currently participate in GMWB, your existing guarantees are unaffected by the fact that we no longer offer GMWB. We reserve the right to restrict the maximum amount of Protected Value that may be covered under GMWB under this Annuity or any other annuities that you own that are issued by Prudential Annuities or its affiliated companies.

Termination of the Benefit

The benefit terminates automatically when your Protected Value reaches zero based on your withdrawals. You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective. The benefit terminates upon your surrender of the Annuity, upon due proof of death (unless your surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity and GMWB or your Beneficiary elects to receive the amounts payable under GMWB in lieu of the death benefit) or upon your election to begin receiving annuity payments.

The charge for GMWB will no longer be deducted from your Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

Please note that if you terminate a living benefit such as GMWB and elect a new living benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and we will base any guarantees under the new benefit on your Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future.

Charges under the Program

- The maximum charge for GMWB is 1.00% of the daily net assets of the Sub-accounts per year. The annual charge is deducted daily. Account Value allocated to Fixed Allocations under the program is not subject to the charge.
- If, during the seven years following the effective date of the benefit, you do not make any withdrawals, and also during the five years after the effective date of the benefit you make no purchase payment, we will thereafter waive the charge for GMWB. If you make a purchase payment after we have instituted that fee waiver (whether that purchase payment is directed to a Sub-account or to a Fixed Allocation), we

will resume imposing the GMWB fee (without notifying you of the resumption of the charge). Withdrawals that you take after the fee waiver has been instituted will not result in the re-imposition of the GMWB charge.

- If you elect to step-up the Protected Value under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under the benefit have changed for new purchasers, your benefit may be subject to the new charge level for the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations for Qualified Contracts

If you purchase an Annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Roth IRA or Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)), the minimum distribution rules under the Code require that you begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). The amount required under the Code may exceed the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, which will cause us to recalculate the Protected Value and the Protected Annual Withdrawal Amount, resulting in a lower amount payable in future Annuity Years. In addition, the amount and duration of payments under the annuity payment and death benefit provisions may be adjusted so that the payments do not trigger any penalty or excise taxes due to tax considerations such as minimum distribution requirements.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM INCOME BENEFIT (GMIB)

The Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit is no longer available for new elections.

The Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit is an optional benefit that, after a seven-year waiting period, guarantees your ability to begin receiving income from your Annuity in the form of annuity payments based on a guaranteed minimum value (called the "Protected Income Value") that increases after the waiting period begins, regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on your Account Value. The benefit may be appropriate for you if you anticipate using your Annuity as a future source of periodic fixed income payments for the remainder of your life and wish to ensure that the basis upon which your income payments will be calculated will achieve at least a minimum amount despite fluctuations in Sub-account performance. There is an additional charge if you elected GMIB.

KEY FEATURE -- Protected Income Value

The Protected Income Value is the minimum amount that we guarantee will be available (net of any applicable tax charge), after a waiting period of at least seven years, as a basis to begin receiving fixed annuity payments. The Protected Income Value is initially established on the effective date of GMIB and is equal to your Account Value on such date. Currently, since GMIB may only be elected at issue, the effective date is the Issue Date of the Annuity. The Protected Income Value is increased daily based on an annual growth rate of 5%, subject to the limitations described below. The Protected Income Value is referred to as the "Protected Value" in the rider we issue for this benefit. The 5% annual growth rate is referred to as the "Roll-Up Percentage" in the rider we issue for this benefit.

The Protected Income Value is subject to a limit of 200% (2X) of the sum of the Protected Income Value established on the effective date of GMIB, or the effective date of any step-up value, plus any additional Purchase Payments made after the waiting period begins ("Maximum Protected Income Value"), minus the impact of any withdrawals (as described below in "Impact of Withdrawals on the Protected Income Value") you make from your Annuity after the waiting period begins.

- Subject to the maximum age/durational limits described immediately below, we will no longer increase the Protected Income Value by the 5% annual growth rate once you reach the Maximum Protected Income Value. However, we will increase the Protected Income Value by the amount of any additional Purchase Payments after you reach the Maximum Protected Income Value. Further, if you make withdrawals after you reach the Maximum Protected Income Value, we will reduce the Protected Income Value and the Maximum Protected Income Value by the proportional impact of the withdrawal on your Account Value.
- Subject to the Maximum Protected Income Value, we will no longer increase the Protected Income Value by the 5% annual growth rate after the later of the anniversary date on or immediately following the Annuitant's 80th birthday or the 7th anniversary of the later of the effective date of the GMIB program or the effective date of the most recent step-up. However, we will increase the Protected Income Value by the amount of any additional Purchase Payments. Further, if you make withdrawals after the Annuitant reaches the maximum age/duration limits, we will reduce the Protected Income Value and the Maximum Protected Income Value by the proportional impact of the withdrawal on your Account Value.
- Subject to the Maximum Protected Income Value, if you make an additional Purchase Payment, we will increase the Protected Income Value by the amount of the Purchase Payment and will apply the 5% annual growth rate on the new amount from the date the Purchase Payment is applied.
- As described below, after the waiting period begins, cumulative withdrawals each Annuity Year that are up to 5% of the Protected Income Value on the prior anniversary of the Annuity will reduce the Protected Income Value by the amount of the withdrawal. Cumulative withdrawals each Annuity Year in excess of 5% of the Protected Income Value on the prior anniversary of the Annuity, will reduce the Protected Income Value proportionately. The 5% annual growth rate will be applied to the reduced Protected Income Value from the date of the withdrawal.

Stepping-Up the Protected Income Value -- You may elect to "step-up" or "reset" your Protected Income Value if your Account Value is greater than the current Protected Income Value. Upon exercise of the step-up provision, your initial Protected Income Value will be reset equal to your current Account Value. From the date that you elect to step-up the Protected Income Value, we will apply the 5% annual growth rate to the stepped-

up Protected Income Value, as described above. You can exercise the step-up provision twice while GMIB is in effect, and only while the Annuitant is less than age 76.

- A new seven-year waiting period will be established upon the effective date of your election to step-up the Protected Income Value. You cannot exercise your right to begin receiving annuity payments under GMIB until the end of the new waiting period. In light of this waiting period upon resets, it is not recommended that you reset your GMIB if the required beginning date under IRS minimum distribution requirements would commence during the 7 year waiting period. See "Tax Considerations" section in this prospectus for additional information on IRS requirements.
- The Maximum Protected Income Value will be reset as of the effective date of any step-up. The new Maximum Protected Income Value will be equal to 200% of the sum of the Protected Income Value as of the effective date of the step-up plus any subsequent Purchase Payments, minus the impact of any withdrawals after the date of the step-up.
- When determining the guaranteed annuity purchase rates for annuity payments under GMIB, we will apply such rates based on the number of years since the most recent step-up.
- If you elect to step-up the Protected Income Value under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under GMIB have changed for new purchasers, your program may be subject to the new charge going forward.
- A step-up will increase the dollar for dollar limit on the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity following such step-up.

Impact of Withdrawals on the Protected Income Value -- Cumulative withdrawals each Annuity Year up to 5% of the Protected Income Value will reduce the Protected Income Value on a "dollar-for-dollar" basis (the Protected Income Value is reduced by the actual amount of the withdrawal). Cumulative withdrawals in any Annuity Year in excess of 5% of the Protected Income Value will reduce the Protected Income Value proportionately (see the examples of this calculation below). The 5% annual withdrawal amount is determined on each anniversary of the Issue Date (or on the Issue Date for the first Annuity Year) and applies to any withdrawals during the Annuity Year. This means that the amount available for withdrawals each Annuity Year on a "dollar-for-dollar" basis is adjusted on each Annuity anniversary to reflect changes in the Protected Income Value during the prior Annuity Year.

The Maximum Protected Income Value is reduced by the same dollar-for-dollar amount as the Protected Income Value is reduced and the same proportional percentage as the Protected Income Value is reduced.

The following examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions assume that: 1.) the Issue Date and the effective date of the GMIB benefit are October 13, 2005; 2.) an initial Purchase Payment of \$250,000; 3.) an initial Protected Income Value of \$250,000; 4.) a dollar-for-dollar limit of \$12,500 (5% of \$250,000); and 5.) a Maximum Protected Income Value of \$500,000 (200% of the initial Protected Income Value). The values set forth here are purely hypothetical and do not reflect the charge for GMIB or any other fees and charges.

Example 1. Dollar-for-dollar reduction

A \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on November 13, 2005 (in the first Annuity Year). No prior withdrawals or step-ups have been taken. Immediately prior to the withdrawal, the Protected Income Value is \$251,038.10 (the initial value accumulated for 31 days at an annual effective rate of 5%). As the amount withdrawn is less than the dollar-for-dollar limit:

- o The Protected Income Value is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., by \$10,000, from \$251,038.10 to \$241,038.10).
 - a. The Maximum Protected Income Value is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., by \$10,000 from \$500,000.00 to \$490,000.00).
- o The remaining dollar-for-dollar limit ("Remaining Limit") for the balance of the first Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$12,500 to \$2,500).

Example 2. Dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions

A second \$10,000 withdrawal is taken on December 13, 2005 (still within the first Annuity Year). Immediately before the withdrawal, the Account Value is \$220,000 and the Protected Income Value is \$242,006.64 and the Maximum Protected Income Value is \$490,000.00. As the amount withdrawn exceeds the Remaining Limit of \$2,500 from Example 1:

- o The Protected Income Value is first reduced by the Remaining Limit (from \$242,006.64 to \$239,506.64);
- o The result is then further reduced by the ratio of A to B, where:
 - o A is the amount withdrawn less the Remaining Limit (\$10,000 - \$2,500, or \$7,500).
 - o B is the Account Value less the Remaining Limit (\$220,000 - \$2,500, or \$217,500). The resulting Protected Income Value is:
 $\$239,506.64 \times (1 - \$7,500 / \$217,500)$, or \$231,247.79.

- The Maximum Protected Income Value is reduced first by the same dollar amount as the Protected Income Value (\$490,000.00 - \$2,500 or \$487,500.00) and by the same proportion as for the Protected Income Value ($\$487,500.00 \times 0.9655$ or \$470,689.66).
- o The Remaining Limit is set to zero (0) for the balance of the first Annuity Year.

Example 3. Reset of the Dollar-for-dollar Limit

A \$10,000 withdrawal is made on the first anniversary of the Issue Date, October 13, 2006 (second Annuity Year). Prior to the withdrawal, the Protected Income Value is \$240,838.37 and the Maximum Protected Income Value is \$470,689.66. The Remaining Limit is reset to 5% of the Protected Income Value amount, or \$12,041.92. As the amount withdrawn is less than the dollar-for-dollar limit:

- o The Protected Income Value is reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., reduced by \$10,000, from \$240,838.37 to \$230,838.37).
 - The Maximum Protected Income Value is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (i.e., by \$10,000 from \$470,689.66, to \$460,689.66).
- o The Remaining Limit for the balance of the second Annuity Year is also reduced by the amount withdrawn (from \$12,041.92 to \$2,041.92).

KEY FEATURE -- GMIB Annuity Payments

You can elect to apply the Protected Income Value to one of the available GMIB Annuity Payment Options on any anniversary date following the initial waiting period, or any subsequent waiting period established upon your election to step-up the Protected Income Value. Once you have completed the waiting period, you will have a 30-day period each year, prior to the Annuity anniversary, during which you may elect to begin receiving annuity payments under one of the available GMIB Annuity Payment Options. You must elect one of the GMIB Annuity Payment Options by the anniversary of the Annuity's Issue Date on or immediately following the Annuitant's 95th birthday, except for Annuities used as a funding vehicle for an IRA, SEP IRA or 403(b), in which case you must elect one of the GMIB Annuity Payment Options by the anniversary of the Annuity's Issue Date on or immediately following the Annuitant's 92nd birthday.

Your Annuity or state law may require you to begin receiving annuity payments at an earlier date.

The amount of each GMIB Annuity Payment will be determined based on the age and, where permitted by law, sex of the Annuitant by applying the Protected Income Value (net of any applicable tax charge that may be due) to the GMIB Annuity Payment Option you choose. We use special annuity purchase rates to calculate the amount of each payment due under the GMIB Annuity Payment Options. These special rates for the GMIB Annuity Payment Options are calculated using an assumed interest rate factor that provides for lower growth in the value applied to produce annuity payments than if you elected an annuity payment option that is not part of the GMIB program. These special rates also are calculated using other factors such as "age setbacks" (use of an age lower than the Annuitant's actual age) that result in lower payments than would result if you elected an annuity payment option that is not part of the GMIB program. Use of an age setback entails a longer assumed life for the Annuitant which in turn results in lower annuity payments.

On the date that you elect to begin receiving GMIB Annuity Payments, we guarantee that your payments will be calculated based on your Account Value and our then current annuity purchase rates if the payment amount calculated on this basis would be higher than it would be based on the Protected Income Value and the special GMIB annuity purchase rates.

GMIB Annuity Payment Option 1 -- Payments for Life with a Certain Period

Under this option, monthly annuity payments will be made until the death of the Annuitant. If the Annuitant dies before having received 120 monthly annuity payments, the remainder of the 120 monthly annuity payments will be made to the Beneficiary.

GMIB Annuity Payment Option 2 -- Payments for Joint Lives with a Certain Period

Under this option, monthly annuity payments will be made until the death of both the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant. If the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant die before having received 120 monthly annuity payments, the remainder of the 120 monthly annuity payments will be made to the Beneficiary.

- If the Annuitant dies first, we will continue to make payments until the later of the death of the Joint Annuitant and the end of the period certain. However, if the Joint Annuitant is still receiving annuity payments following the end of the certain period, we will reduce the amount of each subsequent payment to 50% of the original payment amount.
- If the Joint Annuitant dies first, we will continue to make payments until the later of the death of the Annuitant and the end of the period certain.
- You cannot withdraw your Account Value or the Protected Income Value under either GMIB Annuity Payment Option once annuity payments have begun. We may make other payout frequencies available, such as quarterly, semi-annually or annually.

Other Important Considerations

- You should note that GMIB is designed to provide a type of insurance that serves as a safety net only in the event your Account Value declines significantly due to negative investment performance. If your contract value is not significantly affected by negative investment performance, it is unlikely that the purchase of the GMIB will result in your receiving larger annuity payments than if you had not purchased GMIB. This is because the assumptions that we use in computing the GMIB, such as the annuity purchase rates, (which include assumptions as to age-setbacks and assumed interest rates), are more conservative than the assumptions that we use in computing annuity payout options outside of GMIB. Therefore, you may generate higher income payments if you were to annuitize a lower Account Value at the current annuity purchase rates, than if you were to annuitize under the GMIB with a higher Protected Value than your Account Value but, at the annuity purchase rates guaranteed under GMIB. GMIB does not directly affect the Annuity's Account Value, Surrender Value or the amount payable under either the basic death benefit provision of the Annuity or any optional death benefit provision. If you

surrender your Annuity, you will receive the current Surrender Value, not the Protected Income Value. The Protected Income Value is only applicable if you elect to begin receiving annuity payments under one of the GMIB annuity options after the waiting period.

- The Annuity offers other annuity payment options that you can elect which do not impose an additional charge, but which do not offer to guarantee a minimum value on which to make annuity payments.
- Where allowed by law, we reserve the right to limit subsequent purchase payments if we determine, at our sole discretion, that based on the timing of your Purchase Payments and withdrawals, your Protected Income Value is increasing in ways we did not intend. In determining whether to limit Purchase Payments, we will look at Purchase Payments which are disproportionately larger than your initial Purchase Payment and other actions that may artificially increase the Protected Income Value.
- We currently limit the sub-accounts in which you may allocate Account Value if you participate in this benefit. Should we prohibit access to any investment option, any transfers required to move Account Value to eligible investment options will not be counted in determining the number of free transfers during an Annuity Year.
- If you change the Annuitant after the effective date of GMIB, the period of time during which we will apply the 5% annual growth rate may be changed based on the age of the new Annuitant. If the new Annuitant would not be eligible to elect GMIB based on his or her age at the time of the change, then GMIB will terminate.
- Annuity payments made under GMIB are subject to the same tax treatment as any other annuity payment.
- At the time you elect to begin receiving annuity payments under GMIB or under any other annuity payment option we make available, the protection provided by the Annuity's basic death benefit or any optional death benefit provision you elected will no longer apply.

Election of the Program

The GMIB benefit is no longer available. If you currently participate in GMIB, your existing guarantees are unaffected by the fact that we no longer offer GMIB.

Termination of the Program

GMIB cannot be terminated by the Owner once elected. GMIB automatically terminates as of the date the Annuity is fully surrendered, on the date the death benefit is payable to your Beneficiary (unless your surviving spouse elects to continue the Annuity), or on the date that your Account Value is transferred to begin making annuity payments. GMIB may also be terminated if you designate a new Annuitant who would not be eligible to elect GMIB based on his or her age at the time of the change.

Upon termination of GMIB we will deduct the charge from your Account Value for the portion of the Annuity Year since the prior anniversary of the Annuity's Issue Date (or the Issue Date if in the first Annuity Year).

Charges under the Benefit

The maximum charge for GMIB is 1.00% annually per year of the average Protected Income Value for the period the charge applies. Because the charge is calculated based on the average Protected Income Value, it does not increase or decrease based on changes to the Annuity's Account Value due to sub-account performance. The dollar amount you pay each year will increase in any year the Protected Income Value increases, and it will decrease in any year the Protected Income Value decreases due to withdrawal, irrespective of whether your Account Value increases or decreases.

The charge is deducted annually in arrears each Annuity Year on the anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. We deduct the amount of the charge on a proportional basis from the Account Value allocated to the sub-accounts and the Fixed Allocations. No Market Value Adjustment will apply to Account Value deducted from a Fixed Allocation. If you surrender your Annuity, begin receiving annuity payments under GMIB or any other annuity payment option we make available during an Annuity Year, or GMIB terminates, we will deduct the charge for the portion of the Annuity Year since the prior anniversary of the Annuity's Issue Date (or the Issue Date if in the first Annuity Year).

No charge applies after the Annuity Date.

LIFETIME FIVE INCOME BENEFIT (LIFETIME FIVE)

The Lifetime Five Income Benefit is no longer available for new elections.

Lifetime Five could have been elected only where the Annuitant and the Owner were the same person or, if the Annuity Owner is an entity, where there was only one Annuitant. The Annuitant must have been at least 45 years old when the benefit is elected. The Lifetime Five Income Benefit was not available if you elected any other optional living benefit. As long as your Lifetime Five Income Benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then permitted and available option(s) with this benefit. The benefit guarantees your ability to withdraw amounts equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (called the "Protected Withdrawal Value"), regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on your Account Value, subject to our benefit rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. There are two options – one is designed to provide an annual withdrawal amount for life (the "Life Income Benefit") and the other is designed to provide a greater annual withdrawal amount as long as there is Protected Withdrawal Value (adjusted as described below) (the "Withdrawal Benefit"). If there is no Protected Withdrawal Value, the withdrawal benefit will be zero. You do not choose between these two options; each option will continue to be available as long as your Annuity has an Account Value and the Lifetime Five is in effect. Certain benefits under Lifetime Five may remain in effect even if the Account Value of your

Annuity is zero. The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity and wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under our guarantee when and if your Account Value is reduced to zero (unless the benefit has terminated).

KEY FEATURE -- Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is initially used to determine the amount of each initial annual payment under the Life Income Benefit and the Withdrawal Benefit. The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is determined as of the date you make your first withdrawal under the Annuity following your election of Lifetime Five. The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the greater of (A) the Account Value on the date you elect Lifetime Five, plus any additional Purchase Payments each growing at 5% per year from the date of your election of the benefit, or application of the Purchase Payment to your Annuity, as applicable, until the date of your first withdrawal or the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, if earlier (B) the Account Value as of the date of the first withdrawal from your Annuity, prior to the withdrawal, and (C) the highest Account Value on each Annuity anniversary, plus subsequent Purchase Payments prior to the first withdrawal or the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, if earlier. With respect to (A) and (C) above, after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, each value is increased by the amount of any subsequent Purchase Payments.

- If you elect the Lifetime Five benefit at the time you purchase your Annuity, the Account Value will be your initial Purchase Payment.
- If you make additional Purchase Payments after your first withdrawal, the Protected Withdrawal Value will be increased by the amount of each additional Purchase Payment.

The Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced each time a withdrawal is made on a dollar-for-dollar basis up to the Annual Withdrawal Amount, per Annuity Year, of the Protected Withdrawal Value and on the greater of a dollar-for-dollar basis or on a proportional basis for withdrawals in an Annuity Year in excess of that amount until the Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced to zero. At that point the Annual Withdrawal Amount will be zero until such time (if any) as the Annuity reflects a Protected Withdrawal Value (for example, due to a step-up or additional Purchase Payments being made into the Annuity).

Step-Up of the Protected Withdrawal Value You may elect to step-up your Protected Withdrawal Value if, due to positive sub-account performance, your Account Value is greater than the Protected Withdrawal Value.

If you elected the Lifetime Five benefit on or after March 20, 2006:

- a. you are eligible to step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value on or after the 1st anniversary of the first withdrawal under the Lifetime Five benefit
- b. the Protected Withdrawal Value can be stepped up again on or after the 1st anniversary of the preceding step-up

If you elected the Lifetime Five benefit prior to March 20, 2006 and that original election remains in effect:

- a. you are eligible to step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value on or after the 5th anniversary of the first withdrawal under the Lifetime Five benefit
- b. the Protected Withdrawal Value can be stepped up again on or after the 5th anniversary of the preceding step-up

In either scenario (i.e., elections before or after March 20, 2006) if you elect to step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under the Lifetime Five benefit have changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of step-up. Upon election of the step-up, we increase the Protected Withdrawal Value to be equal to the then current Account Value. For example, assume your initial Protected Withdrawal Value was \$100,000 and you have made cumulative withdrawals of \$40,000, reducing the Protected Withdrawal Value to \$60,000. On the date you are eligible to step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value, your Account Value is equal to \$75,000. You could elect to step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value to \$75,000 on the date you are eligible. If your current Annual Income Amount and Annual Withdrawal Amount are less than they would be if we did not reflect the step-up in Protected Withdrawal Value, then we will increase these amounts to reflect the step-up as described below.

An optional automatic step-up ("Auto Step-Up") feature is available for this benefit. This feature may be elected at the time the benefit is elected or at any time while the benefit is in force.

If you elected Lifetime Five on or after March 20, 2006 and have also elected the Auto Step-Up feature:

- a. the first Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the 1st contract anniversary that is at least one year after the later of (1) the date of the first withdrawal under Lifetime Five or (2) the most recent step-up.
- b. your Protected Withdrawal Value will only be stepped-up if 5% of the Account Value is greater than the Annual Income Amount by any amount.
- c. if at the time of the first Auto Step-Up opportunity, 5% of the Account Value is not greater than the Annual Income Amount, an Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on each successive contract anniversary until a step-up occurs.

- d. once a step-up occurs, the next Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the 1st contract anniversary that is at least one year after the most recent step-up.

If you elected Lifetime Five prior to March 20, 2006 and have also elected the Auto Step-Up feature:

- a. the first Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the contract anniversary that is at least five years after the later of (1) the date of the first withdrawal under Lifetime Five or (2) the most recent step-up.
- b. your Protected Withdrawal Value will only be stepped-up if 5% of the Account Value is greater than the Annual Income Amount by 5% or more.
- c. if at the time of the first Auto Step-Up opportunity, 5% of the Account Value does not exceed the Annual Income Amount by 5% or more, an Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on each successive contract anniversary until a step-up occurs.
- d. once a step-up occurs, the next Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the contract anniversary that is at least 5 years after the most recent step-up.

In either scenario (i.e., elections before or after March 20, 2006), if on the date that we implement an Auto Step-Up to your Protected Withdrawal Value, the charge for Lifetime Five has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Subject to our rules and restrictions, you will still be permitted to manually step-up the Protected Withdrawal Value even if you elect the Auto Step-Up feature.

KEY FEATURE -- Annual Income Amount under the Life Income Benefit

The initial Annual Income Amount is equal to 5% of the initial Protected Withdrawal Value at the first withdrawal taken after the benefit becomes active. Under Lifetime Five, if your cumulative withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If your cumulative withdrawals are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to required minimum distributions) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Reductions include the actual amount of the withdrawal, including any CDSC that may apply. A withdrawal can be considered Excess Income under the Life Income Benefit even though it does not exceed the Annual Withdrawal Amount under the Withdrawal Benefit. When you elect a step-up (or an auto step-up is effected), your Annual Income Amount increases to equal 5% of your Account Value after the step-up, adjusted for withdrawals within the current Annuity year, if such amount is greater than your Annual Income Amount. Your Annual Income Amount also increases if you make additional Purchase Payments. The amount of the increase is equal to 5% of any additional Purchase Payments. Any increase will be added to your Annual Income Amount beginning on the day that the step-up is effective or the Purchase Payment is made. A determination of whether you have exceeded your Annual Income Amount is made at the time of each withdrawal; therefore a subsequent increase in the Annual Income Amount will not offset the effect of a withdrawal that exceeded the Annual Income Amount at the time the withdrawal was made.

KEY FEATURE -- Annual Withdrawal Amount under the Withdrawal Benefit

The initial Annual Withdrawal Amount is equal to 7% of the initial Protected Withdrawal Value. Under the Lifetime Five program, if your cumulative withdrawals each Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Withdrawal Amount, your Protected Withdrawal Value will be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If your cumulative withdrawals are in excess of the Annual Withdrawal Amount ("Excess Withdrawal"), your Annual Withdrawal Amount will be reduced (except with regard to required minimum distributions) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Withdrawal to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see the examples of this calculation below). Reductions include the actual amount of the withdrawal, including any CDSC that may apply. When you elect a step-up (or an auto step-up is effected), your Annual Withdrawal Amount increases to equal 7% of your Account Value after the step-up if such amount is greater than your Annual Withdrawal Amount. Your Annual Withdrawal Amount also increases if you make additional Purchase Payments. The amount of the increase is equal to 7% of any additional Purchase Payments. A determination of whether you have exceeded your Annual Withdrawal Amount is made at the time of each withdrawal; therefore, a subsequent increase in the Annual Withdrawal Amount will not offset the effect of a withdrawal that exceeded the Annual Withdrawal Amount at the time the withdrawal was made.

The Lifetime Five program does not affect your ability to make withdrawals under your Annuity or limit your ability to request withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount and the Annual Withdrawal Amount. You are not required to withdraw all or any portion of the Annual Withdrawal Amount or Annual Income Amount in each Annuity Year.

- If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Withdrawal Amount under the Withdrawal Benefit in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry-over the unused portion of the Annual Withdrawal Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. However, because the Protected Withdrawal Value is only reduced by the actual amount of withdrawals you make under these circumstances, any unused Annual Withdrawal Amount may extend the period of time until the remaining Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced to zero.
- If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount under the Life Income Benefit in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry-over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. However, because the Protected Withdrawal Value is only reduced by the actual amount of withdrawals you make under these circumstances, any unused Annual Income Amount may extend the period of time until the remaining Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced to zero.

Examples of Withdrawals

The following examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the step-up of the Protected Withdrawal Value, Annual Withdrawal Amount and Annual Income Amount assume: 1.) the Issue Date and the Effective Date of the Lifetime Five program are February 1, 2005; 2.) an initial Purchase Payment of \$250,000; 3.) the Account Value on February 1, 2006 is equal to \$265,000; 4.) the first withdrawal occurs on March 1, 2006 when the Account Value is equal to \$263,000; and 5.) the Account Value on March 1, 2011 is equal to \$240,000. The values set forth here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charge for Lifetime Five.

The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated as the greatest of

(a), (b) and (c):

(a) Purchase payment accumulated at 5% per year from February 1, 2005

(393/365) until March 1, 2006 (393 days) = $\$250,000 \times 1.05 = \$263,484.33$

(b) Account Value on March 1, 2006 (the date of the first withdrawal) = \$263,000

(c) Account Value on February 1, 2006 (the first Annuity Anniversary) = \$265,000

Therefore, the initial Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to \$265,000. The Annual Withdrawal Amount is equal to \$18,550 under the Withdrawal Benefit (7% of \$265,000). The Annual Income Amount is equal to \$13,250 under the Life Income Benefit (5% of \$265,000).

Example 1. Dollar-for-dollar reduction

If \$10,000 was withdrawn (less than both the Annual Income Amount and the Annual Withdrawal Amount) on March 1, 2006, then the following values would result:

o Remaining Annual Withdrawal Amount for current Annuity Year = $\$18,550 - \$10,000 = \$8,550$

Annual Withdrawal Amount for future Annuity Years remains at \$18,550

o Remaining Annual Income Amount for current Annuity Year = $\$13,250 - \$10,000 = \$3,250$

Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years remains at \$13,250

o Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced by \$10,000 from \$265,000 to \$255,000

Example 2. Dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions

(a) If \$15,000 was withdrawn (more than the Annual Income Amount but less than the Annual Withdrawal Amount) on March 1, 2006, then the following values would result:

o Remaining Annual Withdrawal Amount for current Annuity Year = $\$18,550 - \$15,000 = \$3,550$

Annual Withdrawal Amount for future Annuity Years remains at \$18,550

o Remaining Annual Income Amount for current Annuity Year = \$0

Excess of withdrawal over the Annual Income Amount ($\$15,000 - \$13,250 = \$1,750$) reduces Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years.

o Reduction to Annual Income Amount = $\text{Excess Income} / \text{Account Value before Excess Income} \times \text{Annual Income Amount} = \$1,750 / (\$263,000 - \$13,250) \times \$13,250 = \93

Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years = $\$13,250 - \$93 = \$13,157$

o Protected Withdrawal Value is reduced by \$15,000 from \$265,000 to \$250,000

(b) If \$25,000 was withdrawn (more than both the Annual Income Amount and the Annual Withdrawal Amount) on March 1, 2006, then the following values would result:

o Remaining Annual Withdrawal Amount for current Annuity Year = \$0

Excess of withdrawal over the Annual Withdrawal Amount ($\$25,000 - \$18,550 = \$6,450$) reduces Annual Withdrawal Amount for future Annuity Years.

o Reduction to Annual Withdrawal Amount = $\text{Excess Withdrawal} / \text{Account Value before Excess Withdrawal} \times \text{Annual Withdrawal Amount} = \$6,450 / (\$263,000 - \$18,550) \times \$18,550 = \489

Annual Withdrawal Amount for future Annuity Years = $\$18,550 - \$489 = \$18,061$

o Remaining Annual Income Amount for current Annuity Year = \$0

Excess of withdrawal over the Annual Income Amount ($\$25,000 - \$13,250 = \$11,750$) reduces Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years.

o Reduction to Annual Income Amount = Excess Income/ Account Value before Excess Income x Annual Income Amount = $\$11,750 / (\$263,000 - \$13,250) \times \$13,250 = \$623$

Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years = $\$13,250 - \$623 = \$12,627$

o Protected Withdrawal Value is first reduced by the Annual Withdrawal Amount (\$18,550) from \$265,000 to \$246,450. It is further reduced by the greater of a dollar-for-dollar reduction or a proportional reduction.

Dollar-for-dollar reduction = $\$25,000 - \$18,550 = \$6,450$

o Proportional reduction = Excess Withdrawal / Account Value before Excess Withdrawal x Protected Withdrawal Value = $\$6,450 / (\$263,000 - \$18,550) \times \$246,450 = \$6,503$

Protected Withdrawal Value = $\$246,450 - \max\{\$6,450, \$6,503\} = \$239,947$

Example 3. Step-up of the Protected Withdrawal Value

If the Annual Income Amount (\$13,250) is withdrawn each year starting on March 1, 2006 for a period of 5 years, the Protected Withdrawal Value on March 1, 2011 would be reduced to \$198,750 $\{\$265,000 - (\$13,250 \times 5)\}$. If a step-up is elected on March 1, 2011, then the following values would result:

o Protected Withdrawal Value = Account Value on March 1, 2011 = \$240,000

o Annual Income Amount is equal to the greater of the current Annual Income Amount or 5% of the stepped up Protected Withdrawal Value. Current Annual Income Amount is \$13,250. 5% of the stepped-up Protected Withdrawal Value is 5% of \$240,000, which is \$12,000. Therefore, the Annual Income Amount remains \$13,250.

o Annual Withdrawal Amount is equal to the greater of the current Annual Withdrawal Amount or 7% of the stepped up Protected Withdrawal Value.

Current Annual Withdrawal Amount is \$18,550. 7% of the stepped-up Protected Withdrawal Value is 7% of \$240,000, which is \$16,800. Therefore, the Annual Withdrawal Amount remains \$18,550.

BENEFITS UNDER LIFETIME FIVE

- If your Account Value is equal to zero, and the cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year are greater than the Annual Withdrawal Amount, Lifetime Five will terminate. To the extent that your Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the Annual Income Amount and amounts are still payable under both the Life Income Benefit and the Withdrawal Benefit, you will be given the choice of receiving the payments under the Life Income Benefit or under the Withdrawal Benefit. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining amounts under the Life Income Benefit and the Withdrawal Benefit would be payable even though your Account Value was reduced to zero. Once you make this election we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to either the remaining Annual Income Amount or Annual Withdrawal Amount for the Annuity Year, if any, depending on the option you choose. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal either the Annual Income Amount or the Annual Withdrawal Amount as described in this Prospectus. You will not be able to change the option after your election and no further Purchase Payments will be accepted under your Annuity. If you do not make an election, we will pay you annually under the Life Income Benefit. To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduced your Account Value to zero are more than the Annual Income Amount but less than or equal to the Annual Withdrawal Amount and amounts are still payable under the Withdrawal Benefit, you will receive the payments under the Withdrawal Benefit. In the year of a withdrawal that reduced your Account Value to zero, we will make an additional payment to equal any remaining Annual Withdrawal Amount and make payments equal to the Annual Withdrawal Amount in each subsequent year (until the Protected Withdrawal Value is depleted). Once your Account Value equals zero no further Purchase Payments will be accepted under your Annuity.
- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is any Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years or any remaining Protected Withdrawal Value, you can elect one of the following three options:
 1. apply your Account Value to any annuity option available; or
 2. request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We make such annuity payments until the Annuitant's death; or
 3. request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we pay out any remaining Protected Withdrawal Value as annuity payments. Each year such annuity payments will equal the Annual Withdrawal Amount or the remaining Protected Withdrawal Value if less. We make such annuity payments until the earlier of the Annuitant's death or the date the Protected Withdrawal Value is depleted. We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office.
- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we will make annual annuity payments as a single life fixed annuity with five payments certain using the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:

1. the present value of future Annual Income Amount payments. Such present value will be calculated using the greater of the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
 2. the Account Value.
- If no withdrawal was ever taken, we will determine a Protected Withdrawal Value and calculate an Annual Income Amount and an Annual Withdrawal Amount as if you made your first withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under Lifetime Five are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any CDSC.
- Withdrawals made while Lifetime Five is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Lifetime Five does not directly affect the Annuity's Account Value or Surrender Value, but any withdrawal will decrease the Account Value by the amount of the withdrawal (plus any applicable CDSC). If you surrender your Annuity, you will receive the current Surrender Value, not the Protected Withdrawal Value.
- You can make withdrawals from your Annuity while your Account Value is greater than zero without purchasing Lifetime Five. Lifetime Five provides a guarantee that if your Account Value declines due to sub-account performance, you will be able to receive your Protected Withdrawal Value or Annual Income Amount in the form of periodic benefit payments.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals.
 - a. If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount or Annual Withdrawal Amount through the Systematic Withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.
 - b. In general, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then available investment option(s) that we may prescribe in order to maintain the benefit. If, subsequent to your election of the benefit, we change our requirements for how Account Value must be allocated under the benefit, we will not compel you to re-allocate your Account Value in accordance with our newly-adopted requirements. Subsequent to any change in requirements, transfers of Account Value and allocation of additional purchase payments may be subject to the new investment limitations.
 - c. You will begin paying the charge for this benefit as of the effective date of the benefit, even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.
 - d. The Basic Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under the Lifetime Five benefit cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. Certain optional Death Benefits may terminate if withdrawals taken under the Lifetime Five benefit cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. (See "Death Benefit" for more information.)

Election of Lifetime Five

We no longer permit elections of Lifetime Five. If you wish, you may cancel the Lifetime Five benefit. You may then elect any other currently available living benefit on the Valuation Day after you have cancelled the Lifetime Five benefit provided the request is received in good order (subject to state availability and in accordance with any applicable age requirements). Once the Lifetime Five benefit is canceled you are not required to re-elect another optional living benefit and any subsequent benefit election may be made on or after the first Valuation Day following the cancellation of the Lifetime Five benefit provided that the benefit you are looking to elect is available on a post-issue basis. If you cancel Lifetime Five, you lose all guarantees under the benefit and we will base any guarantees under the new benefit on your Contract Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. Any such new benefit may be more expensive.

Charges under the Benefit

The maximum charge for Lifetime Five is 1.50% annually of the daily net assets of the Sub-Accounts. The charge is deducted daily.

Termination of the Program

The benefit terminates automatically when your Protected Withdrawal Value and Annual Income Amount equals zero. You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. If you terminate the benefit, any guarantee provided by the benefit will terminate as of the date the termination is effective. The benefit terminates upon your surrender of the Annuity, upon the death of the Annuitant, upon a change in ownership of the Annuity that changes the tax identification number of the Owner, upon change in the Annuitant or upon your election to begin receiving annuity payments. While you may terminate your benefit at any time, we may not terminate the benefit other than in the circumstances listed above.

The charge for Lifetime Five will no longer be deducted from your Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations for Qualified Contracts

If you purchase an Annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, or Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)), the minimum distribution rules under the Code require that you begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity beginning after age 70 ½ (72 for those who would have reached age 70 ½ after 2019). The amount required under the Code may exceed the Annual Withdrawal Amount and the Annual Income Amount, which will cause us to increase the Annual Income Amount and the Annual Withdrawal Amount in any Annuity Year that required minimum distributions due from your Annuity are greater than such amounts. Any such payments will reduce your Protected Withdrawal Value. In addition, the amount and duration of payments under the annuity payment and death benefit provisions may be adjusted so that the payments do not trigger any penalty or excise taxes due to tax considerations such as minimum distribution requirements.

SPOUSAL LIFETIME FIVE INCOME BENEFIT (SPOUSAL LIFETIME FIVE)

The Spousal Lifetime Five benefit is no longer available for new elections.

Spousal Lifetime Five must have been elected based on two Designated Lives, as described below. Each Designated Life must have been at least 55 years old when the benefit was elected. The Spousal Lifetime Five benefit was not available if you elected any other optional living benefit or optional death benefit. As long as your Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit is in effect, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then permitted and available option(s) with this benefit.

The benefit guarantees until the later death of two natural persons that are each other's spouses at the time of election of Spousal Lifetime Five (the "Designated Lives", each a "Designated Life") the ability to withdraw an annual amount ("Spousal Life Income Benefit") equal to a percentage of an initial principal value (the "Protected Withdrawal Value") regardless of the impact of Sub-account performance on the Account Value, subject to our benefit rules regarding the timing and amount of withdrawals. The Spousal Life Income Benefit may remain in effect even if the Account Value of the Annuity is zero. The benefit may be appropriate if you intend to make periodic withdrawals from your Annuity, wish to ensure that Sub-account performance will not affect your ability to receive annual payments, and wish either spouse to be able to continue the Spousal Life Income Benefit after the death of the first. You are not required to make withdrawals as part of the benefit – the guarantees are not lost if you withdraw less than the maximum allowable amount each year under the rules of the benefit. Withdrawals are taken first from your own Account Value. We are only required to begin making lifetime income payments to you under the Spousal Life Income Benefit when and if your Account Value is reduced to zero (unless the benefit has terminated).

Key Feature – Initial Protected Withdrawal Value

The Protected Withdrawal Value is used to determine the amount of each annual payment under the Spousal Life Income Benefit. The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is determined as of the date you make your first withdrawal under the Annuity following your election of Spousal Lifetime Five. The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to the greatest of (A) the Account Value on the date you elect Spousal Lifetime Five, plus any additional purchase payments as applicable, each growing at 5% per year from the date of your election of the benefit, or application of the Purchase Payment to your Annuity, until the date of your first withdrawal or the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, if earlier (B) the Account Value on the date of the first withdrawal from your Annuity, prior to the withdrawal, and (C) the highest Account Value on each Annuity anniversary, plus subsequent purchase payments prior to the first withdrawal or the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, if earlier. With respect to (A) and (C) above, after the 10th anniversary of the benefit effective date, each value is increased by the amount of any subsequent purchase payments.

Key Feature – Annual Income Amount under the Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit

The initial Annual Income Amount is equal to 5% of the initial Protected Withdrawal Value at the first withdrawal taken after the benefit becomes active. Under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit, if your cumulative withdrawals in an Annuity Year are less than or equal to the Annual Income Amount, they will not reduce your Annual Income Amount in subsequent Annuity Years, but any such withdrawals will reduce the Annual Income Amount on a dollar-for-dollar basis in that Annuity Year. If, cumulatively, you withdraw an amount less than the Annual Income Amount under the Spousal Life Income Benefit in any Annuity Year, you cannot carry-over the unused portion of the Annual Income Amount to subsequent Annuity Years. If your cumulative withdrawals are in excess of the Annual Income Amount ("Excess Income"), your Annual Income Amount in subsequent years will be reduced (except with regard to required minimum distributions) by the result of the ratio of the Excess Income to the Account Value immediately prior to such withdrawal (see examples of this calculation below). Reductions include the actual amount of the withdrawal, including any CDSC that may apply. The Spousal Lifetime Five benefit does not affect your ability to make withdrawals under your Annuity or limit your ability to request withdrawals that exceed the Annual Income Amount.

Step-Up of Annual Income Amount

You may elect to step-up your Annual Income Amount if, due to positive Sub-account performance, 5% of your Account Value is greater than the Annual Income Amount. You are eligible to step-up the Annual Income Amount on or after the 1st anniversary of the first withdrawal under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit. The Annual Income Amount can be stepped up again on or after the 1st anniversary of the preceding step-up. If you elect to step-up the Annual Income Amount under the benefit, and on the date you elect to step-up, the charges under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit have changed for new purchasers, your benefit may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. When you elect a step-up, your Annual Income Amount increases to equal 5% of your Account Value after the step-up, adjusted for withdrawals within the current annuity year. Your Annual Income Amount also increases if you make additional purchase payments. The amount of the increase is equal to 5% of any additional purchase payments. Any increase will be added to your Annual Income Amount beginning on the day that the step-up is effective or the Purchase Payment is made. A determination of whether you have exceeded your Annual Income Amount is made at the time of each withdrawal; therefore a

subsequent increase in the Annual Income Amount will not offset the effect of a withdrawal that exceeded the Annual Income Amount at the time the withdrawal was made.

An optional automatic step-up ("Auto Step-Up") feature is available for this benefit. This feature may be elected at the time the benefit is elected or at any time while the benefit is in force. If you elect this feature, the first Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the 1st Annuity Anniversary that is at least one year after the later of (1) the date of the first withdrawal under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit or (2) the most recent step-up. At this time, your Annual Income Amount will be stepped-up if 5% of your Account Value is greater than the Annual Income Amount by any amount. If 5% of the Account Value does not exceed the Annual Income Amount, then an Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on each successive Annuity Anniversary until a step-up occurs. Once a step-up occurs, the next Auto Step-Up opportunity will occur on the 1st Annuity Anniversary that is at least 1 year after the most recent step-up. If, on the date that we implement an Auto Step-Up to your Annual Income Amount, the charge for Spousal Lifetime Five has changed for new purchasers, you may be subject to the new charge at the time of such step-up. Subject to our rules and restrictions, you will still be permitted to manually step-up the Annual Income Amount even if you elect the Auto Step-Up feature.

Examples of withdrawals and step-up

The following examples of dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions and the step-up of the Annual Income Amount assume: 1.) the Issue Date and the Effective Date of the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit are February 1, 2005; 2.) an initial Purchase Payment of \$250,000; 3.) the Account Value on February 1, 2006 is equal to \$265,000; 4.) the first withdrawal occurs on March 1, 2006 when the Account Value is equal to \$263,000; and 5.) the Account Value on February 1, 2010 is equal to \$280,000. The values set forth here are purely hypothetical, and do not reflect the charge for the Spousal Lifetime Five or any other fees and charges.

The initial Protected Withdrawal Value is calculated as the greatest of (a),(b) and (c):

(a) Purchase payment accumulated at 5% per year from February 1, 2005 until March 1, 2006 (393 days) = $\$250,000 \times 1.05^{(393/365)} = \$263,484.33$

(b) Account Value on March 1, 2006 (the date of the first withdrawal) = \$263,000

(c) Account Value on February 1, 2006 (the first Annuity Anniversary) = \$265,000

Therefore, the initial Protected Withdrawal Value is equal to \$265,000. The Annual Income Amount is equal to \$13,250 under the Spousal Life Income Benefit (5% of \$265,000).

Example 1. Dollar-for-dollar reduction

If \$10,000 was withdrawn (less than the Annual Income Amount) on March 1, 2006, then the following values would result

- Remaining Annual Income Amount for current Annuity Year = \$13,250 – \$10,000 = \$3,250.
- Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years remains at \$13,250

Example 2. Dollar-for-dollar and proportional reductions

If \$15,000 was withdrawn (more than the Annual Income Amount) on March 1, 2006, then the following values would result:

- Remaining Annual Income Amount for current Annuity Year = \$0
- Excess of withdrawal over the Annual Income Amount (\$15,000 – \$13,250 = \$1,750) reduces Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years.
- Reduction to Annual Income Amount = Excess Income/Account Value before Excess Income X Annual Income Amount = $\$1,750 / (\$263,000 - \$13,250) \times \$13,250 = \$93$. Annual Income Amount for future Annuity Years = \$13,250 – \$93 = \$13,157

Example 3. Step-up of the Annual Income Amount

If a step-up of the Annual Income Amount is requested on February 1, 2010 or the Auto Step-Up feature was elected, the step-up would occur because 5% of the Account Value, which is \$14,000 (5% of \$280,000), is greater than the Annual Income Amount of \$13,250. The new Annual Income Amount will be equal to \$14,000.

BENEFITS UNDER THE SPOUSAL LIFETIME FIVE BENEFIT

To the extent that your Account Value was reduced to zero as a result of cumulative withdrawals that are equal to or less than the Annual Income Amount and amounts are still payable under the Spousal Life Income Benefit, we will make an additional payment for that Annuity Year equal to the remaining Annual Income Amount for the Annuity Year, if any. Thus, in that scenario, the remaining Annual Income Amount would be payable even though your Account Value was reduced to zero. In subsequent Annuity Years we make payments that equal the Annual Income Amount as described in this Prospectus. No further purchase payments will be accepted under your Annuity. We will make payments until the first of the Designated Lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second Designated Life. To the extent that cumulative withdrawals in the current Annuity Year that reduced your Account Value to zero are more than the Annual Income Amount, the Spousal Life Income Benefit terminates and no additional payments will be made.

- If annuity payments are to begin under the terms of your Annuity or if you decide to begin receiving annuity payments and there is any Annual Income Amount due in subsequent Annuity Years, you can elect one of the following two options:
 1. apply your Account Value to any annuity option available; or
 2. request that, as of the date annuity payments are to begin, we make annuity payments each year equal to the Annual Income Amount. We will make payments until the first of the Designated Lives to die, and will continue to make payments until the death of the second Designated Life.

We must receive your request in a form acceptable to us at our office.

- In the absence of an election when mandatory annuity payments are to begin, we will make annual annuity payments as a joint and survivor or single (as applicable) life fixed annuity with five payments certain using the same basis that is used to calculate the greater of the annuity rates then currently available or the annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity. The amount that will be applied to provide such annuity payments will be the greater of:
 1. the present value of future Annual Income Amount payments. Such present value will be calculated using the same basis that is used to calculate the single life fixed annuity rates then currently available or the single life fixed annuity rates guaranteed in your Annuity; and
 2. the Account Value.
- If no withdrawal was ever taken, we will determine an initial Protected Withdrawal Value and calculate an Annual Income Amount as if you made your first withdrawal on the date the annuity payments are to begin.

Other Important Considerations

- Withdrawals under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit are subject to all of the terms and conditions of the Annuity, including any CDSC.
- Withdrawals made while the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. The Spousal Lifetime Five benefit does not directly affect the Annuity's Account Value or Surrender Value, but any withdrawal will decrease the Account Value by the amount of the withdrawal (plus any applicable CDSC). If you surrender your Annuity, you will receive the current Surrender Value, not the Protected Withdrawal Value.
- You can make withdrawals from your Annuity while your Account Value is greater than zero without purchasing the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit. The Spousal Lifetime Five benefit provides a guarantee that if your Account Value declines due to Sub-account performance, you will be able to receive your Annual Income Amount in the form of periodic benefit payments.
- You should carefully consider when to begin taking withdrawals. If you begin taking withdrawals early, you may maximize the time during which you may take withdrawals due to longer life expectancy, and you will be using an optional benefit for which you are paying a charge. On the other hand, you could limit the value of the benefit if you begin taking withdrawals too soon. For example, withdrawals reduce your Account Value and may limit the potential for increasing your Protected Withdrawal Value. You should discuss with your financial professional when it may be appropriate for you to begin taking withdrawals.
- If you are taking your entire Annual Income Amount through the Systematic Withdrawal program, you must take that withdrawal as a gross withdrawal, not a net withdrawal.
- In general, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then available investment option(s) that we may prescribe in order to maintain the benefit. If, subsequent to your election of the benefit, we change our requirements for how Account Value must be allocated under the benefit, we will not compel you to re-allocate your Account Value in accordance with our newly-adopted requirements. Subsequent to any change in requirements, transfers of Account Value and allocation of additional purchase payments may be subject to the new investment limitations.
- There may be circumstances where you will continue to be charged the full amount for the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit even when the benefit is only providing a guarantee of income based on one life with no survivorship.
- In order for the Surviving Designated Life to continue the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit upon the death of an owner, the Designated Life must elect to assume ownership of the Annuity under the spousal continuation option. When the Annuity is owned by a Custodial Account, in order for Spousal Lifetime Five to be continued after the death of the first Designated Life (the Annuitant), the Custodial Account must elect to continue the Annuity and the second Designated Life (the Contingent Annuitant) will be named as the new Annuitant. See "Spousal Designations", and "Spousal Assumption of Annuity" in this Prospectus.
- You will begin paying the charge for this benefit as of the effective date of the benefit, even if you do not begin taking withdrawals for many years, or ever. We will not refund the charges you have paid if you choose never to take any withdrawals and/or if you never receive any lifetime income payments.
- The Basic Death Benefit will terminate if withdrawals taken under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. Certain optional Death Benefits may terminate if withdrawals taken under the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. (See "Death Benefit" for more information.)

Election of and Designations under the Benefit

We no longer permit elections of Spousal Lifetime Five - whether for those who currently participate in Spousal Lifetime Five or for those who are buying an Annuity for the first time. If you wish, you may cancel the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit. You may then elect any other available living benefit on the Valuation Day after you have cancelled the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit, provided the request is received in good order (subject to state availability and any applicable age requirements). Once the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit is canceled you are not required to re-elect another optional living benefit and any subsequent benefit election may be made on or after the first Valuation Day following the cancellation of the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit provided that the benefit you are looking to elect is available on a post-issue basis. If you cancel the benefit, you lose all guarantees under the benefit, and your guarantee under any new benefit you elect will be based on your Account Value at that time. Any such new benefit may be more expensive.

Spousal Lifetime Five could only be elected based on two Designated Lives. Designated Lives must be natural persons who are each other's spouses at the time of election of the benefit. Spousal Lifetime Five only could be elected where the Owner, Annuitant, and Beneficiary designations are as follows:

- One Annuity Owner, where the Annuitant and the Owner are the same person and the beneficiary is the Owner's spouse. The Owner/Annuitant and the beneficiary each must be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- Co-Annuity Owners, where the Owners are each other's spouses. The beneficiary designation must be the surviving spouse, or the spouses named equally. One of the owners must be the Annuitant. Each Owner must each be at least 55 years old at the time of election; or
- One Annuity Owner, where the Owner is a custodial account established to hold retirement assets for the benefit of the Annuitant pursuant to the provisions of Section 408(a) of the Code (or any successor Code section thereto) ("Custodial Account"), the beneficiary is the Custodial Account, and the spouse of the Annuitant is the Contingent Annuitant. Both the Annuitant and the Contingent Annuitant each must be at least 55 years old at the time of election.

We do not permit a change of Owner under this benefit, except as follows:

(a) if one Owner dies and the surviving spousal Owner assumes the Annuity or

(b) if the Annuity initially is co-owned, but thereafter the Owner who is not the Annuitant is removed as Owner. We permit changes of beneficiary designations under this benefit. If the Designated Lives divorce, however, the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit may not be divided as part of the divorce settlement or judgment. Nor may the divorcing spouse who retains ownership of the Annuity appoint a new Designated Life upon remarriage. Our current administrative procedure is to treat the division of an Annuity as a withdrawal from the existing Annuity. The non-owner spouse may then decide whether he or she wishes to use the withdrawn funds to purchase a new Annuity, subject to the rules that are current at the time of purchase.

Charges under the Benefit

The maximum charge for Spousal Lifetime Five is 1.50% annually of the daily net assets of the Sub-Accounts. The charge is deducted daily.

Termination of the Benefit

The benefit terminates automatically when your Annual Income Amount equals zero. The benefit also terminates upon your surrender of the Annuity, upon the first Designated Life to die if the Annuity is not continued, upon the second Designated Life to die or upon your election to begin receiving annuity payments. You may terminate the benefit at any time by notifying us. **Please note that if you terminate a living benefit such as Spousal Lifetime Five and elect a new living benefit, you lose the guarantees that you had accumulated under your existing benefit and we will base any guarantees under the new benefit on your Account Value as of the date the new benefit becomes active. We reserve the right to waive, change and/or further limit the election frequency in the future.**

The charge for the Spousal Lifetime Five benefit will no longer be deducted from your Account Value upon termination of the benefit.

Additional Tax Considerations

If you purchase an Annuity as an investment vehicle for "qualified" investments, including an IRA, SEP-IRA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (or 403(b)) or an employer plan under Code Section 401(a), the Required Minimum Distribution rules under the Code provide that you begin receiving periodic amounts from your Annuity beginning after age 70 1/2 (72 for those who would have reached age 70 1/2 after 2019). For a Tax Sheltered Annuity or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5 percent owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount required under the Code may exceed the Annual Income Amount, which will cause us to increase the Annual Income Amount in any Annuity Year that Required Minimum Distributions due from your Annuity are greater than such amounts. Any such payments will reduce your Protected Withdrawal Value.

As indicated, withdrawals made while this Benefit is in effect will be treated, for tax purposes, in the same way as any other withdrawals under the Annuity. Please see the Tax Considerations section of the prospectus for a detailed discussion of the tax treatment of withdrawals. We do not address each potential tax scenario that could arise with respect to this Benefit here.

DEATH BENEFIT

WHAT TRIGGERS THE PAYMENT OF A DEATH BENEFIT?

The Annuity provides a Death Benefit during its accumulation period. If the Annuity is owned by one or more natural persons, the Death Benefit is payable upon the first death of an Owner. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Death Benefit is payable upon the Annuitant's death, if there is no Contingent Annuitant. If a Contingent Annuitant was designated before the Annuitant's death and the Annuitant dies, then the Contingent Annuitant becomes the Annuitant and a Death Benefit will not be paid at that time. The person upon whose death the Death Benefit is paid is referred to below as the "decedent."

BASIC DEATH BENEFIT

The Annuity provides a basic Death Benefit at no additional charge. The Insurance Charge we deduct daily from your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts is used, in part, to pay us for the risk we assume in providing the basic Death Benefit guarantee under the Annuity.

The basic Death Benefit is the greater of:

- The sum of all Purchase Payments less the sum of all proportional withdrawals.
- The sum of your Account Value in the variable investment options and your Interim Value in the Fixed Allocations.

"Proportional withdrawals" are determined by calculating the percentage of your Account Value that each prior withdrawal represented when withdrawn. For example, a withdrawal of 50% of Account Value would be considered as a 50% reduction in Purchase Payments for purposes of calculating the basic Death Benefit.

Here is an example of how the basic death benefit is calculated:

The contract was issued with purchase payments totaling \$100,000 but, due to negative Sub-Account performance, the account value had decreased to \$80,000. If the owner died, the death benefit would still be \$100,000. This amount, however, is reduced proportionally when you make a withdrawal from the contract. If the contract owner had withdrawn 50% of the remaining \$80,000, the death benefit would also be reduced by 50%. Since the death benefit had been \$100,000, it would now be \$50,000.

OPTIONAL DEATH BENEFITS

Four optional Death Benefits are offered for purchase with your Annuity to provide an enhanced level of protection for your beneficiaries.

These benefits are no longer offered and must have been elected at the time that you purchased your Annuity. Certain terms and conditions may differ if you purchase your Annuity as part of an exchange, replacement or transfer, in whole or in part, from any other Annuity we issue.

1. Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit

The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit can provide additional amounts to your Beneficiary that may be used to offset federal and state taxes payable on any taxable gains in your Annuity at the time of your death. Whether this benefit is appropriate for you may depend on your particular circumstances, including other financial resources that may be available to your Beneficiary to pay taxes on your Annuity should you die during the accumulation period. No benefit is payable if death occurs on or after the Annuity Date.

The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit provides a benefit that is payable in addition to the basic Death Benefit. If the Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 75 or less at the time the benefit is purchased. If the Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 75 or less. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 75 or less.

Calculation of Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit

If you purchase the Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit, the Death Benefit is calculated as follows:

1. the **basic Death Benefit** described above;
- PLUS**
2. 40% of your "**Growth**" under the Annuity, as defined below.

"**Growth**" means the sum of your Account Value in the variable investment options and your Interim Value in the Fixed Allocations, minus the total of all Purchase Payments reduced by the sum of all proportional withdrawals.

"**Proportional withdrawals**" are determined by calculating the percentage of your Account Value that each prior withdrawal represented when withdrawn.

The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is subject to a maximum of 100% of all Purchase Payments applied to the Annuity at least 12 months prior to the death of the decedent that triggers the payment of the Death Benefit.

The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit described above was offered in those jurisdictions where we received regulatory approval. Please refer to the section entitled "Tax Considerations" for a discussion of special tax considerations for purchasers of this benefit. The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Death Benefit is not available if you elect the "Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value" Death Benefit.

Examples of Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit Calculation

The following are examples of how the Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is calculated. Each example assumes that a \$50,000 initial Purchase Payment is made. Each example assumes that there is one Owner who is age 50 on the Issue Date and that all Account Value is maintained in the variable investment options. The formula for determining the Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is as follows:

$$\text{Growth} = \begin{array}{l} \text{Account Value of variable investment} \\ \text{options plus Interim Value of Fixed} \\ \text{Allocations (no Market Value} \\ \text{Adjustment applies)} \end{array} \quad \text{minus} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{Purchase Payments – proportional} \\ \text{withdrawals} \end{array}$$

Example with sub-account increase

Assume that the Owner has made no withdrawals and that the Account Value has been increasing due to positive sub-account performance. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$75,000. The basic Death Benefit is calculated as Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals, or Account Value, which ever is greater. Therefore, the basic Death Benefit is equal to \$75,000. The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is equal to the amount payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$75,000) PLUS 40% of the "Growth" under the Annuity.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Growth} &= \$75,000 - [\$50,000 - \$0] \\ &= \$25,000 \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit} \\ &= 40\% \text{ of Growth} \\ &= \$25,000 \times 0.40 \\ &= \$10,000 \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Basic Death Benefit PLUS Enhanced Beneficiary Protection} \\ \text{Optional Death Benefit} \\ &= \$85,000 \end{aligned}$$

Examples with sub-account decline

Assume that the Owner has made no withdrawals and that the Account Value has been decreasing due to declines in sub-account performance. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$45,000. The basic Death Benefit is calculated as Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals, or Account Value, which ever is greater. Therefore, the basic Death Benefit is equal to \$50,000. The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is equal to the amount payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$50,000) PLUS the "Growth" under the Annuity.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Growth} &= \$45,000 - [\$50,000 - \$0] \\ &= \$-5,000 \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit} &= \\ 40\% \text{ of Growth} & \\ \text{NO BENEFIT IS PAYABLE} & \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Basic Death Benefit PLUS Enhanced Beneficiary Protection} \\ \text{Optional Death Benefit} & \\ &= \$50,000 \end{aligned}$$

In this example you would receive no additional benefit from purchasing the Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit.

Example with sub-account increase and withdrawals

Assume that the Account Value has been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and the Owner made a withdrawal of \$15,000 in Annuity Year 5 when the Account Value was \$75,000. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$90,000. The basic Death Benefit is calculated as Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals, or Account Value, which ever is greater. Therefore, the basic Death

Benefit is equal to \$90,000. The Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit is equal to the amount payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$90,000) PLUS 40% of the "Growth" under the Annuity.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Growth} &= \$90,000 - [\$50,000 - (\$50,000 \times \$15,000/\$75,000)] \\ &= \$90,000 - [\$50,000 - \$10,000] \\ &= \$90,000 - \$40,000 \\ &= \$50,000 \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Optional Death Benefit} &= \\ 40\% \text{ of Growth} &= \\ &= \$50,000 \times 0.40 \\ &= \$20,000 \\ \text{Benefit Payable under Basic Death Benefit PLUS Enhanced Beneficiary Protection} &= \\ \text{Optional Death Benefit} &= \\ &= \$110,000\end{aligned}$$

2. Highest Anniversary Value Optional Death Benefit

If the Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time Highest Anniversary Value Optional Death Benefit is purchased. If the Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less.

We restrict certain Portfolios if you elect the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit.

Key Terms Used with the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

- The Death Benefit Target Date is the contract anniversary on or after the 80th birthday of the current Owner, the oldest of either joint Owner or the Annuitant, if entity owned.
- The Highest Anniversary Value equals the highest of all previous "Anniversary Value" less proportional withdrawals since such anniversary and plus any Purchase Payments since such anniversary.
- The Anniversary Value is the Account Value as of each anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. The Anniversary Value on the Issue Date is equal to your Purchase Payment.
- Proportional withdrawals result in a reduction to the Highest Anniversary Value by reducing such value in the same proportion as the Account Value was reduced by the withdrawal as of the date the withdrawal occurred. For example, if your Highest Anniversary Value is \$125,000 and you subsequently withdraw \$10,000 at a time when your Account Value is equal to \$100,000 (a 10% reduction), when calculating the optional Death Benefit we will reduce your Highest Anniversary Value (\$125,000) by 10% or \$12,500.

Calculation of Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

The Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit depends on whether death occurs before or after the Death Benefit Target Date.

If the Owner dies before the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the basic Death Benefit described above; and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value as of the Owner's date of death.

If the Owner dies on or after the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the basic Death Benefit described above; and
2. the Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date plus the sum of all Purchase Payments less the sum of all proportional withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date.

The amount determined by this calculation is increased by any Purchase Payments received after the Owner's date of death and decreased by any proportional withdrawals since such date.

The Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit described above was offered in those jurisdictions where we received regulatory approval. The Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit is not available if you elect the "Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value" or the "Highest Daily Value" Death Benefit.

Please refer to the definition of Death Benefit Target Date below. This death benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the Owner's age is near the age specified in the Death Benefit Target Date. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer contract anniversaries before the death benefit target date is reached. The death benefit target date under this death benefit is earlier than the death benefit target date under the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit for Owners who are age 76 or older when the Annuity is issued, which may result in a lower value on the death benefit, since there will be fewer contract anniversaries before the death benefit target date is reached.

Examples of Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit Calculation

The following are examples of how the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit is calculated. Each example assumes an initial Purchase Payment of \$50,000. Each example assumes that there is one Owner who is age 70 on the Issue Date and that all Account Value is maintained in the variable investment options.

Example with sub-account increase and death before Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner's Account Value has generally been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and that no withdrawals have been made. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$75,000; however, the Anniversary Value on the 5th anniversary of the Issue Date was \$90,000. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Anniversary Value or the basic Death Benefit. The Death Benefit would be the Highest Anniversary Value (\$90,000) because it is greater than the amount that would have been payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$75,000).

Example with withdrawals

Assume that the Account Value has been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and the Owner made a withdrawal of \$15,000 in Annuity Year 7 when the Account Value was \$75,000. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$80,000; however, the Anniversary Value on the 5th anniversary of the Issue Date was \$90,000. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Anniversary Value or the basic Death Benefit.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Highest Anniversary Value} &= \$90,000 - [\$90,000 \times \$15,000/\$75,000] \\ &= \$90,000 - \$18,000 \\ &= \$72,000 \\ \text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$80,000, \$50,000 - (\$50,000 \times \$15,000/\$75,000)] \\ &= \max [\$80,000, \$40,000] \\ &= \$80,000\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$80,000.

Example with death after Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner's Account Value has generally been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and that no withdrawals had been made prior to the Death Benefit Target Date. Further assume that the Owner dies after the Death Benefit Target Date, when the Account Value is \$75,000. The Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date was \$80,000; however, following the Death Benefit Target Date, the Owner made a Purchase Payment of \$15,000 and later had taken a withdrawal of \$5,000 when the Account Value was \$70,000. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Anniversary Value plus Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals after the Death Benefit Target Date or the basic Death Benefit.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Highest Anniversary Value} &= \$80,000 + \$15,000 - [(\$80,000 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000] \\ &= \$80,000 + \$15,000 - \$6,786 \\ &= \$88,214 \\ \text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$75,000, (\$50,000 + \$15,000) - \{(\$50,000 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000\}] \\ &= \max [\$75,000, \$60,357] \\ &= \$75,000\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$88,214.

3. Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Optional Death Benefit

If the Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must be age 79 or less at the time the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Optional Death Benefit is purchased. If the Annuity has joint Owners, the oldest Owner must be age 79 or less. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must be age 79 or less.

Certain of the Portfolios offered as Sub-accounts under the Annuity are not available if you elect the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit. If you elect this benefit, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the then permitted and available option(s). In addition, we reserve the right to require you to use certain asset allocation model(s) if you elect this death benefit.

Calculation of the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit

The Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit equals the greatest of:

1. the basic Death Benefit described above; and

2. the Highest Anniversary Value death benefit described above, and

3. 5% Roll-up described below.

The calculation of the 5% Roll-up depends on whether death occurs before or after the Death Benefit Target Date.

If the Owner dies before the Death Benefit Target Date the 5% Roll up is equal to:

- all Purchase Payments increasing at an annual effective interest rate of 5% starting on the date that each Purchase Payment is made and ending on the Owner's date of death; MINUS
- the sum of all withdrawals, dollar for dollar up to 5% of the death benefit's value as of the prior contract anniversary (or issue date if the withdrawal is in the first contract year). Any withdrawals in excess of the 5% dollar for dollar limit are proportional.

If the Owner dies on or after the Death Benefit Target Date the 5% Roll-up is equal to:

- the 5% Roll-up value as of the Death Benefit Target Date increased by total Purchase Payments made after the Death Benefit Target Date;

MINUS

- the sum of all withdrawals which reduce the 5% Roll-up proportionally.

Please refer to the definitions of Death Benefit Target Date below. This death benefit may not be an appropriate feature where the Owner's age is near the age specified in the Death Benefit Target Date. This is because the benefit may not have the same potential for growth as it otherwise would, since there will be fewer Annuity anniversaries before the Death Benefit Target Date is reached.

The Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit described above is currently being offered in those jurisdictions where we have received regulatory approval. Certain terms and conditions may differ between jurisdictions once approved. The "Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value" Death Benefit is not available if you elect any other optional death benefit.

Key Terms Used with the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit:

- The Death Benefit Target Date for the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit is the contract anniversary on or after the 80th birthday of the current Owner, the oldest of either joint Owner or the Annuitant, if entity owned.
- The Death Benefit Target Date for the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit is the later of the contract anniversary on or after the 80th birthday of the current Owner, the oldest of either joint Owner or the Annuitant, if entity owned, or five years after the Issue Date of the Annuity.
- The Highest Anniversary Value equals the highest of all previous "Anniversary Values" less proportional withdrawals since such anniversary and plus any Purchase Payments since such anniversary.
- The Anniversary Value is the Account Value in the Sub-accounts plus the Interim Value in any Market Value Adjustment Fixed Allocations as of each anniversary of the Issue Date of the Annuity. The Anniversary Value on the Issue Date is equal to your Purchase Payment.
- Proportional withdrawals are determined by calculating the percentage of your Account Value that each prior withdrawal represented when withdrawn. Proportional withdrawals result in a reduction to the Highest Anniversary Value or 5% Roll-up value by reducing such value in the same proportion as the Account Value was reduced by the withdrawal as of the date the withdrawal occurred. For example, if your Highest Anniversary Value or 5% Roll-up value is \$125,000 and you subsequently withdraw \$10,000 at a time when your Account Value is equal to \$100,000 (a 10% reduction), when calculating the optional Death Benefit we will reduce your Highest Anniversary Value (\$125,000) by 10% or \$12,500.

Examples of Combination 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit Calculation

The following are examples of how the Combination 5% Roll-Up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit are calculated. Each example assumes an initial Purchase Payment of \$50,000. Each example assumes that there is one Owner who is age 70 on the Issue Date and that all Account Value is maintained in the variable investment options.

Example with sub-account increase and death before Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner's Account Value has generally been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and that no withdrawals have been made. On the 7th anniversary of the Issue Date we receive due proof of death, at which time the Account Value is \$75,000; however, the Anniversary Value on the 5th anniversary of the Issue Date was \$90,000. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Roll-Up Value is equal to initial Purchase Payment accumulated at 5% for 6 years, or \$67,005. The Death Benefit is equal to the greatest of the Roll-Up Value, Highest Anniversary Value or the basic Death Benefit. The Death Benefit would be the Highest Anniversary Value (\$90,000) because it is greater than both the Roll-Up Value (\$67,005) and the amount that would have been payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$75,000).

Example with withdrawals

Assume that the Owner made a withdrawal of \$5,000 on the 6th anniversary of the Issue Date when the Account Value was \$45,000. The Roll-Up Value on the 6th anniversary of the Issue Date is equal to initial Purchase Payment accumulated at 5% for 6 years, or \$67,005. The 5% Dollar-for-Dollar Withdrawal Limit for the 7th annuity year is equal to 5% of the Roll-Up Value as of the 6th anniversary of the Issue Date, or \$3,350. Therefore, the remaining \$1,650 of the withdrawal results in a proportional reduction to the Roll-Up Value. On the 7th anniversary of the Issue Date we receive due proof of death, at which time the Account Value is \$43,000; however, the Anniversary Value on the 2nd anniversary of the Issue Date was \$70,000. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Death Benefit is equal to the greatest of the Roll-Up Value, Highest Anniversary Value or the basic Death Benefit.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Roll-Up Value} &= \{(\$67,005 - \$3,350) - [(\$67,005 - \$3,350) \times \$1,650/(\$45,000 - \$3,350)]\} \times 1.05 \\ &= (\$63,655 - \$2,522) \times 1.05 \\ &= \$64,190 \\ \text{Highest Anniversary Value} &= \$70,000 - [\$70,000 \times \$5,000/\$45,000] \\ &= \$70,000 - \$7,778 \\ &= \$62,222 \\ \text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$43,000, \$50,000 - (\$50,000 \times \$5,000/\$45,000)] \\ &= \max [\$43,000, \$44,444] \\ &= \$44,444\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$64,190.

Example with death after Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner has not made any withdrawals prior to the Death Benefit Target Date. Further assume that the Owner dies after the Death Benefit Target Date, when the Account Value is \$75,000. The Roll-Up Value on the Death Benefit Target Date (the contract anniversary on or following the Owner's 80th birthday) is equal to initial Purchase Payment accumulated at 5% for 10 years, or \$81,445. The Highest Anniversary Value on the Death Benefit Target Date was \$85,000; however, following the Death Benefit Target Date, the Owner made a Purchase Payment of \$15,000 and later had taken a withdrawal of \$5,000 when the Account Value was \$70,000. The Death Benefit is equal to the greatest of the Roll-Up Value, Highest Anniversary Value or the basic Death Benefit as of the Death Benefit Target Date; each increased by subsequent purchase payments and reduced proportionally for subsequent withdrawals.

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Roll-Up Value} &= \$81,445 + \$15,000 - [(\$81,445 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000] \\ &= \$81,445 + \$15,000 - \$6,889 \\ &= \$89,556 \\ \text{Highest Anniversary Value} &= \$85,000 + \$15,000 - [(\$85,000 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000] \\ &= \$85,000 + \$15,000 - \$7,143 \\ &= \$92,857 \\ \text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$75,000, \$50,000 + \$15,000 - \{(\$50,000 + \$15,000) \times \\ &\quad \$5,000/\$70,000\}] \\ &= \max [\$75,000, \$60,357] \\ &= \$75,000\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$92,857.

4. Highest Daily Value Death Benefit ("HDV")

The Highest Daily Value Death Benefit is no longer available for new elections. If the Annuity has one Owner, the Owner must have been age 79 or less at the time the Highest Daily Value Death Benefit was elected. If the Annuity has joint Owners, the older Owner must have been age 79 or less. If there are Joint Owners, death of the Owner refers to the first to die of the Joint Owners. If the Annuity is owned by an entity, the Annuitant must have been age 79 or less at the time of election and death of the Owner refers to the death of the Annuitant.

If you elected this benefit, you must allocate your Account Value in accordance with the permitted and available option(s) with this benefit.

For further information on asset allocation programs, please consult with your Investment Professional or call 1-888-PRU-2888.

The HDV Death Benefit depends on whether death occurs before or after the Death Benefit Target Date.

If the Owner dies before the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the basic Death Benefit described above; and
2. the HDV as of the Owner's date of death.

If the Owner dies on or after the Death Benefit Target Date, the Death Benefit equals the greater of:

1. the basic Death Benefit described above; and
2. the HDV on the Death Benefit Target Date plus the sum of all Purchase Payments less the sum of all proportional withdrawals since the Death Benefit Target Date.

The amount determined by this calculation is increased by any Purchase Payments received after the Owner's date of death and decreased by any proportional withdrawals since such date.

The Highest Daily Value Death Benefit described above was offered in those jurisdictions where we received regulatory approval. The Highest Daily Value Death Benefit is not available if you elect the Guaranteed Return Option, Guaranteed Return Option Plus, the "Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value" Death Benefit, or the Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit.

Key Terms Used with the Highest Daily Value Death Benefit:

- The Death Benefit Target Date for the Highest Daily Value Death Benefit is the later of the Annuity anniversary on or after the 80th birthday of the current Owner, or the older of either the joint Owner or the Annuitant, if entity owned, or five years after the Issue Date of the Annuity.
- The Highest Daily Value equals the highest of all previous "Daily Values" less proportional withdrawals since such date and plus any Purchase Payments since such date.
- The Daily Value is the Account Value as of the end of each Valuation Day. The Daily Value on the Issue Date is equal to your Purchase Payment.
- Proportional withdrawals are determined by calculating the percentage of your Account Value that each prior withdrawal represented when withdrawn. Proportional withdrawals result in a reduction to the Highest Daily Value by reducing such value in the same proportion as the Account Value was reduced by the withdrawal as of the date the withdrawal occurred. For example, if your Highest Daily Value is \$125,000 and you subsequently withdraw \$10,000 at a time when your Account Value is equal to \$100,000 (a 10% reduction), when calculating the optional Death Benefit we will reduce your Highest Daily Value (\$125,000) by 10% or \$12,500.

Examples of Highest Daily Value Death Benefit Calculation

The following are examples of how the HDV Death Benefit is calculated. Each example assumes an initial Purchase Payment of \$50,000. Each example assumes that there is one Owner who is age 70 on the Issue Date.

Example with sub-account increase and death before Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner's Account Value has generally been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and that no withdrawals have been made. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$75,000; however, the Highest Daily Value was \$90,000. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Daily Value or the basic Death Benefit. The Death Benefit would be the HDV (\$90,000) because it is greater than the amount that would have been payable under the basic Death Benefit (\$75,000).

Example with withdrawals

Assume that the Account Value has been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and the Owner made a withdrawal of \$15,000 in Annuity Year 7 when the Account Value was \$75,000. On the date we receive due proof of death, the Account Value is \$80,000; however, the Highest Daily Value (\$90,000) was attained during the fifth Annuity Year. Assume as well that the Owner has died before the Death Benefit Target Date. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Daily Value (proportionally reduced by the subsequent withdrawal) or the basic Death Benefit.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Highest Daily Value} &= \$90,000 - [\$90,000 \times \$15,000/\$75,000] \\
&= \$90,000 - \$18,000 \\
&= \$72,000 \\
\text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$80,000, \$50,000 - (\$50,000 \times \$15,000/\$75,000)] \\
&= \max [\$80,000, \$40,000] \\
&= \$80,000
\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$80,000.

Example with death after Death Benefit Target Date

Assume that the Owner's Account Value has generally been increasing due to positive sub-account performance and that no withdrawals had been made prior to the Death Benefit Target Date. Further assume that the Owner dies after the Death Benefit Target Date, when the Account Value is \$75,000. The Highest Daily Value on the Death Benefit Target Date was \$80,000; however, following the Death Benefit Target Date, the Owner made a Purchase Payment of \$15,000 and later had taken a withdrawal of \$5,000 when the Account Value was \$70,000. The Death Benefit is equal to the greater of the Highest Daily Value on the Death Benefit Target Date plus Purchase Payments minus proportional withdrawals after the Death Benefit Target Date or the basic Death Benefit.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Highest Daily Value} &= \$80,000 + \$15,000 - [(\$80,000 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000] \\
&= \$80,000 + \$15,000 - \$6,786 \\
&= \$88,214 \\
\text{Basic Death Benefit} &= \max [\$75,000, (\$50,000 + \$15,000) - \{(\$50,000 + \$15,000) \times \$5,000/\$70,000\}] \\
&= \max [\$75,000, \$60,357] \\
&= \$75,000
\end{aligned}$$

The Death Benefit therefore is \$88,214.

Annuities with Joint Owners

For Annuities with Joint Owners, the Death Benefits are calculated as shown above except that the age of the oldest of the Joint Owners is used to determine the Death Benefit Target Date. NOTE: If you and your spouse own the Annuity jointly, we will pay the Death Benefit to the Beneficiary. If the sole primary Beneficiary is the surviving spouse, then the surviving spouse can elect to assume ownership of the Annuity and continue the Annuity instead of receiving the Death Benefit unless the Annuity is held as a Beneficiary Annuity).

Annuities owned by Entities

For Annuities owned by an entity, the Death Benefits are calculated as shown above except that the age of the Annuitant is used to determine the Death Benefit Target Date. Payment of the Death Benefit is based on the death of the Annuitant (or Contingent Annuitant, if applicable).

Can I terminate the optional Death Benefits? Do the optional Death Benefits terminate under other circumstances?

You can terminate the Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Death Benefit and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit at any time. The "Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit" and the HDV Death Benefit may not be terminated once elected. The optional Death Benefits will terminate automatically on the Annuity Date. Also, if you elected one of either the Highest Anniversary Value or the Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefits and, in addition, are taking withdrawals under a guaranteed minimum withdrawal or a lifetime guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit, these optional Death Benefits will terminate if such withdrawals cause your Account Value to reduce to zero. We may also terminate any optional Death Benefit if necessary to comply with our interpretation of the Code and applicable regulations. For jointly owned Annuities, the optional death benefits are payable upon the first death of either Owner and therefore terminate and do not continue if a surviving spouse continues the Annuity. Where an Annuity is structured so that it is owned by a grantor trust but the annuitant is not the grantor, then the Annuity is required to terminate upon the death of the grantor if the grantor pre-deceases the annuitant under Section 72(s) of the Code. Under this circumstance, the Surrender Value will be paid out to the beneficiary and it is not eligible for the death benefit provided under the Annuity.

What are the charges for the optional Death Benefits?

The maximum charge for Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit, Enhanced Beneficiary Protection Death Benefit, "Combination 5% Roll-up and HAV Death Benefit" and the HDV Death Benefit respectively is 0.75%, 0.75%, 0.50% and 0.60%. We deduct the charge for each of these benefits to compensate Prudential Annuities for providing increased insurance protection under the optional Death Benefits. The additional annual charge is deducted daily against your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts.

Please refer to the section entitled "Tax Considerations" for additional considerations in relation to the optional Death Benefit.

PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES' ANNUITY REWARDS

What is the Annuity Rewards Benefit?

The Annuity Rewards Benefit offers Owners the ability to capture any sub-account gains since the Issue Date of their Annuity as an enhancement to their current Death Benefit so their Beneficiaries will not receive less than the Annuity's value as of the effective date of the benefit. Under the Annuity Rewards benefit, Prudential Annuities guarantees that the Death Benefit will not be less than:

- your Account Value in the variable investment options plus the Interim Value in any Fixed Allocations as of the effective date of the Owner's election
- MINUS any proportional withdrawals* following the date of election
- PLUS any additional Purchase Payments applied to the Annuity following the date of election.

* "Proportional withdrawals" are determined by calculating the percentage of the Account Value that each withdrawal represented when withdrawn. For example, a withdrawal of 50% of your Account Value would be treated as a 50% reduction in the amount payable under the Death Benefit.

The Annuity Rewards Death Benefit enhancement does not affect the basic Death Benefit calculation and any Optional Death Benefits available under the Annuity. If the Death Benefit amount payable under your Annuity's basic Death Benefit or any Optional Death Benefits you purchase is greater than the enhanced Death Benefit under the Annuity Rewards Benefit on the date the Death Benefit is calculated, your Beneficiary will receive the higher amount.

Who is eligible for the Annuity Rewards Benefit?

Owners can elect the Annuity Rewards Death Benefit enhancement following the fourth (4th) anniversary of the Annuity's Issue Date. However, the Account Value on the date that the Annuity Rewards Benefit is effective must be greater than the amount that would be payable to the Beneficiary under the Death Benefit (including any amounts payable under any optional death benefit then in effect). The effective date must occur before annuity payments begin. There can only be one effective date for the Annuity Rewards Death Benefit enhancement. There is no additional charge for electing the Annuity Rewards Death Benefit enhancement.

PAYMENT OF DEATH BENEFITS

Payment of Death Benefit to Beneficiary from a Non-qualified Annuity

Except in the case of a spousal Beneficiary, in the event of your death, the death benefit must be distributed:

- as a lump sum amount at any time within five (5) years of the date of death; or
- as a series of annuity payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the Beneficiary or over the life of the Beneficiary.
- Payments under this option must begin within one year of the date of death.

Unless you have made an election prior to death benefit proceeds becoming due, a Beneficiary can elect to receive the Death Benefit proceeds as a series of fixed annuity payments. See the section entitled "What Types of Annuity Options are Available."

Spousal Beneficiary - Assumption of Annuity

You may name your spouse as your Beneficiary. If you and your spouse own the Annuity jointly, we assume that the sole primary Beneficiary will be the surviving spouse unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation. Unless you elect an alternative Beneficiary designation, the spouse Beneficiary may elect to assume ownership of the Annuity instead of taking the Death Benefit payment. Any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefits) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary will become the new Account Value as of the date we receive due proof of death and any required proof of a spousal relationship. As of the date the assumption is effective, the surviving spouse will have all the rights and benefits that would be available under the Annuity to a new purchaser of the same attained age. For purposes of determining any future Death Benefit for the surviving spouse, the new Account Value will be considered as the initial Purchase Payment. No CDSC will apply to the new Account Value. However, any additional Purchase Payments applied after the date the assumption is effective will be subject to all provisions of the Annuity, including any CDSC that may apply to the additional Purchase Payments.

See the section entitled "Managing Your Annuity - Contingent Annuitant" for a discussion of the treatment of a spousal Contingent Annuitant in the case of the death of the Annuitant in an entity owned Annuity.

Death Benefit Payment Options - Contracts Held by Tax-Favored Plans

The Code provides for death benefit payment options when a contract is used as an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment" that requires minimum distributions. Upon your death under an IRA, 403(b) or other "qualified investment", the designated beneficiary may generally elect to

continue the contract and receive Required Minimum Distributions under the contract, instead of receiving the death benefit in a single payment. The available payment options will depend on whether you die before the date Required Minimum Distributions under the Code were to begin, whether you have named a designated beneficiary and whether the beneficiary is your surviving spouse.

For deaths occurring after 2019, H.R. 1865, the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2020 (which includes the "Setting Every Community Up for Retirement Enhancement" Act (SECURE Act)), impacts defined contribution plans and IRA balances death benefits paid starting in 2020. If you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, the new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, the new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

- If you die after a designated Beneficiary has been named, the death benefit must be fully distributed by December 31st of the year including the ten year anniversary of the date of death (the "Qualified Ten-Year Deadline") with the exception of "eligible designated beneficiaries." "Eligible designated beneficiaries" may elect periodic payments not extending beyond the life expectancy of the eligible designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin by December 31st of the year following the year of death). Eligible designated beneficiaries generally include any designated beneficiary who is your surviving spouse, your child who has not reached majority, disabled and chronically ill beneficiaries (as specified by the Code) and any beneficiary who is not more than 10 years younger than you. In the case of a child who has not attained the age of majority, the Qualified Ten Year Deadline would apply as of the date the child attains the age of majority. The determination of whether a designated beneficiary is an eligible designated beneficiary shall be made as of the date of your death.
- If the eligible designated Beneficiary does not begin installments by December 31st of the year following the year of death, then we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit by the Qualified Ten-Year Deadline. However, if your surviving spouse is the Beneficiary, the death benefit can be paid out over the life expectancy of your spouse with such payments beginning no later than December 31st of the year following the year of death, or December 31st of the year in which you would have reached age 72, whichever is later. Additionally, if the Death Benefit is solely payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, then the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner.
- If you die before a designated Beneficiary is named, If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed as follows:
 - If death occurs before the date Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit can be paid out in either a lump sum, by December 31st of the year that includes five year anniversary of the date of death,
 - If death occurs after the date Minimum Distributions must begin under the Code, the Death Benefit must be paid out at least as rapidly as under the method then in effect.
 - Where multiple Beneficiaries have been named and at least one of the Beneficiaries does not qualify as a designated Beneficiary and the account has not been divided into Separate Accounts by December 31st of the year following the year of death, such Annuity is deemed to have no designated Beneficiary.

For more information, see "Tax Considerations." You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

Designated Beneficiaries may be eligible for the IRA Beneficiary Continuation Option; however, distribution periods may be limited by applicable tax law as stated above. Beneficiaries should consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of distribution options.

Upon election of this IRA Beneficiary Continuation option:

- the Annuity contract will be continued in the Owner's name, for the benefit of the Beneficiary.
- the Account Value will be equal to any Death Benefit (including any optional Death Benefit) that would have been payable to the Beneficiary if they had taken a lump sum distribution.
- the Beneficiary may request transfers among Sub-accounts, subject to the same limitations and restrictions that applied to the Owner.
NOTE: The Sub-accounts offered under the IRA Beneficiary Continuation option may be limited.
- no additional Purchase Payments can be applied to the Annuity.
- the basic Death Benefit and any optional Death Benefits elected by the Owner will no longer apply to the Beneficiary.
- the Beneficiary can request a withdrawal of all or a portion of the Account Value at any time without application of a CDSC.
- upon the death of the Beneficiary, any remaining Account Value will be paid in a lump sum to the person(s) named by the Beneficiary.
- all amounts in the Annuity must be paid out to the Beneficiary according to the Minimum Distribution rules described in the Tax Considerations section.

Please contact Prudential Annuities for additional information on the availability, restrictions and limitations that will apply to a Beneficiary under the IRA Beneficiary Continuation option.

Are there any exceptions to these rules for paying the Death Benefit?

Yes, there are exceptions that apply no matter how your Death Benefit is calculated. There are exceptions to the Death Benefit if the decedent was not the Owner or Annuitant as of the Issue Date and did not become the Owner or Annuitant due to the prior Owner's or Annuitant's death. Any Death Benefit (including either optional Death Benefit) that applies will be suspended for a two-year period from the date he or she first became Owner or Annuitant. After the two-year suspension period is completed, the Death Benefit is the same as if this person had been an Owner or Annuitant on the Issue Date.

When do you determine the Death Benefit?

We determine the amount of the Death Benefit as of the date we receive "due proof of death", any instructions we require to determine the method of payment and any other written representations we require to determine the proper payment of the Death Benefit to all Beneficiaries. "Due proof of death" may include a certified copy of a death certificate, a certified copy of a decree of a court of competent jurisdiction as to the finding of death or other satisfactory proof of death. Upon our receipt of "due proof of death" we automatically transfer the Death Benefit to the AST Money Market Sub-account until we further determine the universe of eligible Beneficiaries.

Each Beneficiary must make an election as to the method they wish to receive their portion of the Death Benefit. Absent an election of a Death Benefit payment method, no Death Benefit can be paid to the Beneficiary. We may require written acknowledgment of all named Beneficiaries before we can pay the Death Benefit. During the period from the date of death until we receive all required paper work, the amount of the Death Benefit may be subject to sub-account fluctuations.

VALUING YOUR INVESTMENT

HOW IS MY ACCOUNT VALUE DETERMINED?

During the accumulation period, the Annuity has an Account Value. The Account Value is determined separately for each Sub-account allocation and for each Fixed Allocation. The Account Value is the sum of the values of each Sub-account allocation and the value of each Fixed Allocation. The Account Value does not reflect any CDSC that may apply to a withdrawal or surrender. When determining the Account Value on a day more than 30 days prior to a Fixed Allocation's Maturity Date, the Account Value may include any Market Value Adjustment that would apply to a Fixed Allocation (if withdrawn or transferred) on that day.

WHAT IS THE SURRENDER VALUE OF MY ANNUITY?

The Surrender Value of your Annuity is the value available to you on any day during the accumulation period. The Surrender Value is defined under "Glossary of Terms" above.

HOW AND WHEN DO YOU VALUE THE SUB-ACCOUNTS?

When you allocate Account Value to a Sub-account, you are purchasing units of the Sub-account. Each Sub-account invests exclusively in shares of an underlying Portfolio. The value of the Units fluctuates with the market fluctuations of the Portfolios. The value of the Units also reflects the daily accrual for the Insurance Charge and if you elected one or more optional benefits whose annual charge is deducted daily; the additional charge made for such benefits. There may be several different Unit Prices for each Sub-account to reflect the Insurance Charge and the charges for any optional benefits. The Unit Price for the Units you purchase will be based on the total charges for the benefits that apply to your Annuity. See the section entitled "What Happens to My Units When There is a Change in Daily Asset-Based Charges?" for a detailed discussion of how Units are purchased and redeemed to reflect changes in the daily charges that apply to your Annuity.

Each Valuation Day, we determine the price for a Unit of each Sub-account, called the "Unit Price." The Unit Price is used for determining the value of transactions involving Units of the Sub-accounts. We determine the number of Units involved in any transaction by dividing the dollar value of the transaction by the Unit Price of the Sub-account as of the Valuation Day. The investment performance of the Portfolios, expenses, and deductions of certain charges affects the Unit Price, the number of Units, or both.

Example

Assume you allocate \$5,000 to a Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you make the allocation, the Unit Price is \$14.83. Your \$5,000 buys 337.154 Units of the Sub-account. Assume that later, you wish to transfer \$3,000 of your Account Value out of that Sub-account and into another Sub-account. On the Valuation Day you request the transfer, the Unit Price of the original Sub-account has increased to \$16.79. To transfer \$3,000, we sell 178.677 Units at the current Unit Price, leaving you 158.477 Units. We then buy \$3,000 of Units of the new Sub-account at the Unit Price of \$17.83. You would then have 168.255 Units of the new Sub-account.

HOW DO YOU VALUE FIXED ALLOCATIONS?

During the Guarantee Period, we use the concept of an Interim Value. The Interim Value can be calculated on any day and is equal to the initial value allocated to a Fixed Allocation plus all interest credited to a Fixed Allocation as of the date calculated. The Interim Value does not include the impact of any Market Value Adjustment. If you made any transfers or withdrawals from a Fixed Allocation, the Interim Value will reflect the withdrawal of those amounts and any interest credited to those amounts before they were withdrawn. To determine the Account Value of a Fixed Allocation on any day more than 30 days prior to its Maturity Date, we multiply the Account Value of the Fixed Allocation times the Market Value Adjustment factor.

WHEN DO YOU PROCESS AND VALUE TRANSACTIONS?

Prudential Annuities is generally open to process financial transactions on those days that the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) is open for trading. There may be circumstances where the NYSE does not open on a regularly scheduled date or time or closes at an earlier time than scheduled (normally 4:00 p.m. EST). Financial transactions requested before the close of the NYSE which meet our requirements will be processed according to the value next determined following the close of business. Financial transactions requested on a non-business day or after the close of the NYSE will be processed based on the value next computed on the next business day. There may be circumstances when the opening or closing time of the NYSE is different than other major stock exchanges, such as NASDAQ. Under such circumstances, the closing time of the NYSE will be used when valuing and processing transactions.

There may be circumstances where the NYSE is open, however, due to inclement weather, natural disaster or other circumstances beyond our control, our offices may be closed or our business processing capabilities may be restricted. Under those circumstances, your Account Value may fluctuate based on changes in the Unit Values, but you may not be able to transfer Account Value or make a purchase or redemption request.

The NYSE is closed on certain announced holidays. On those dates, we will not process any financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders.

Prudential Annuities will also not process financial transactions involving purchase or redemption orders or transfers on any day that:

- trading on the NYSE is restricted;

- an emergency exists making redemption or valuation of securities held in the separate account impractical; or
- the SEC, by order, permits the suspension or postponement for the protection of security holders.

Initial Purchase Payments: We allocated your initial Purchase Payment to the Sub-accounts within two (2) days after we receive all of our requirements to issue the Annuity. If we did not have all the required information to allow us to issue your Annuity, we may have retained the Purchase Payment while we tried to reach you or your representative to obtain all of our requirements. If we were unable to obtain all of our required information within five (5) days, we were required to return the Purchase Payment to you at that time, unless you specifically consented to our retaining the Purchase Payment while we gathered the required information. Once we obtained the required information, we invested the Purchase Payment and issued the Annuity within two (2) days. During any period that we were trying to obtain the required information, your money was not invested.

Additional Purchase Payments: We will apply any additional Purchase Payments on the Valuation Day that we receive the Purchase Payment with satisfactory allocation instructions.

Scheduled Transactions: "Scheduled" transactions include transfers under a Dollar Cost Averaging, rebalancing, or asset allocation program, Systematic Withdrawals, Minimum Distributions or annuity payments. Scheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the date they are scheduled, unless the scheduled day is not a Valuation Day. In that case, the transaction will be processed and valued on Valuation Day prior to the scheduled transaction date.

Unscheduled Transactions: "Unscheduled" transactions include any other non-scheduled transfers and requests for Partial Withdrawals or Charge Free Withdrawals or Surrenders. Unscheduled transactions are processed and valued as of the Valuation Day we receive the request at our Office and have all of the required information.

Deferral of Transactions: We may defer any annuity payment for a period not to exceed the lesser of 6 months or the period permitted by law. If we defer a distribution or transfer from any Fixed Allocation or any fixed annuity payout for more than thirty days, we pay interest of at least 3% per year on the amount deferred. We may defer any distribution from any Sub-account or any transfer from a Sub-account for a period not to exceed 7 calendar days from the date the transaction is effected. Any other deferral period begins on the date such distribution or transfer would otherwise have been transacted.

Medically-related Surrenders & Death Benefits: Medically-related surrender requests and Death Benefit claims require our review and evaluation before processing. We price such transactions as of the date we receive at our Office all supporting documentation we require for such transactions and that are satisfactory to us.

Transactions in ProFunds VP Sub-accounts: Generally, purchase or redemption orders or transfer requests must be received by us by no later than the close of the NYSE to be processed on the current Valuation Day. However, any purchase or redemption order or transfer request involving the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts must be received by us no later than one hour prior to any announced closing of the applicable securities exchange (generally, 3:00 p.m. Eastern time) to be processed on the current Valuation Day. The "cut-off" time for such financial transactions involving a ProFunds VP Sub-account will be extended to ½ hour prior to any announced closing (generally, 3:30 p.m. Eastern time) for transactions submitted electronically through our website (www.prudential.com). You cannot request a transaction involving the purchase, redemption or transfer of Units in one of the ProFunds VP Sub-accounts between the applicable "cut-off" time and 4:00 p.m. Transactions received after 4:00 p.m. will be treated as received by us on the next Valuation Day.

WHAT HAPPENS TO MY UNITS WHEN THERE IS A CHANGE IN DAILY ASSET-BASED CHARGES?

Termination of Optional Benefits: Except for the Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit, the Combination 5% Roll-up and Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit and the Highest Daily Value Death Benefit, which cannot be terminated by the owner once elected, if any optional benefit terminates, we will no longer deduct the charge we apply to purchase the optional benefit.

On the date the charge no longer applies, your Annuity will become subject to a different daily asset-based charge. We will process a transaction where your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts will be used to purchase new Units of the Sub-accounts that reflect the Insurance Charge and any optional benefit or program still elected, but not the charge for the optional benefit or program that you terminated. The number of Units attributed to your Annuity will be decreased and the Unit Price of each unit of the Sub-accounts in which you invested will be increased. **The adjustment in the number of Units and Unit Price will not affect your Account Value.** Beginning on that date, your Account Value will be determined based on the change in the value of Units that reflect the Insurance Charge and any other optional benefits that you have elected.

TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The tax considerations associated with an Annuity vary depending on whether the Annuity is (i) owned by an individual or non-natural person, and not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan, or (ii) held under a tax-favored retirement plan. We discuss the tax considerations for these categories of Annuities below. The discussion is general in nature and describes only federal income tax law (not state, local, foreign or other federal tax laws). It is based on current law and interpretations which may change. The information provided is not intended as tax advice. The federal income tax treatment of the Annuity is unclear in certain circumstances, and you should always consult a qualified tax adviser regarding the application of law to individual circumstances. Generally, the cost basis in an Annuity is the amount you pay into your Annuity, or into an annuity exchanged for your Annuity, on an after-tax basis less any withdrawals of such payments. Cost basis for a tax-favored retirement plan is provided only in limited circumstances, such as for contributions to a Roth IRA or nondeductible contributions to a traditional IRA. We do not track cost basis for tax-favored retirement plans, which is the responsibility of the Owner.

On advisory products, you may establish an advisory fee deduction program for a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with no living benefit such that charges for investment advisory fees are not taxable to the Annuity Owner. Please note that there are additional requirements that must be satisfied in order for investment advisory fee charges paid from a non-qualified Annuity to be treated as not taxable. Advisory fee deduction programs are not permitted if the Annuity is commission based or has a living benefit. Charges for investment advisory fees that are taken from a qualified or non-qualified Annuity with a living benefit are treated as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity and will be tax reported as such to the Annuity Owner.

The discussion below generally assumes that the Annuity is issued to the Annuity Owner. For Annuities issued under the Beneficiary Continuation Option or as a Beneficiary Annuity, refer to the Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity and Required Distributions Upon Your Death for Qualified Annuities sections below.

NONQUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Nonqualified Annuity is owned by an individual or non-natural person and is not associated with a tax-favored retirement plan.

Taxes Payable by You

We believe the Annuity is an Annuity for tax purposes. Accordingly, as a general rule, you should not pay any tax until you receive money under the Annuity. Generally, an Annuity issued by the same company (and affiliates) to you during the same calendar year must be treated as one Annuity for purposes of determining the amount subject to tax under the rules described below. We treat advisory fee payments as an expense of the Annuity and not a taxable distribution if your non-qualified Annuity satisfies the requirements of a Private Letter Ruling issued to us by the Internal Revenue Services ("IRS"). In accordance with the PLR, advisory fee payments from your non-qualified Annuity are treated as an expense as long as your advisor attests to Prudential that the PLR requirements have been met, including that the advisory fees will not exceed 1.5% of the Annuity's cash value and the Annuity only pays the advisor for fees related to investment advice and no other services. The PLR does not generally allow such favorable tax treatment of advisory fee payments where a commission is also paid on the Annuity.

It is possible that the IRS could assert that some or all of the charges for the optional living or death benefits under the Annuity should be treated for federal income tax purposes as a partial withdrawal from the Annuity. If this were the case, the charge for this benefit could be deemed a withdrawal and treated as taxable income to the extent there are earnings in the Annuity. Additionally, for Owners under age 59½, the taxable income attributable to the charge for the benefit could be subject to a 10% additional tax. If the IRS determines that the charges for one or more benefits under the Annuity are taxable withdrawals, then the sole or surviving Owner will be provided with a notice from us describing available alternatives regarding these benefits.

Taxes on Withdrawals and Surrender Before Annuity Payments Begin

If you make a withdrawal from your Annuity or surrender it before annuity payments begin, the amount you receive will be taxed as ordinary income, rather than as a return of cost basis, until all gain has been withdrawn. At any time there is no gain in your Annuity, payments will be treated as a nontaxable return of cost basis until all cost basis has been returned. After all cost basis is returned, all subsequent amounts will be taxed as ordinary income. An exception to this treatment exists for contracts purchased prior to August 14, 1982. Withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis in the Annuity first until Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

You will generally be taxed on any withdrawals from the Annuity while you are alive even if the withdrawal is paid to someone else. Withdrawals under any of the optional living benefits or as a systematic payment are taxed under these rules. If you assign or pledge all or part of your Annuity as collateral for a loan, the part assigned generally will be treated as a withdrawal and subject to income tax to the extent of gain. If the entire Account Value is assigned or pledged, subsequent increases in the Account Value are also treated as withdrawals for as long as the assignment or pledge remains in place. The cost basis is increased by the amount includible in income with respect to such assignment or pledge. If you transfer your Annuity for less than full consideration, such as by gift, you will also trigger tax on any gain in the Annuity. This rule does not apply if you transfer the Annuity to your spouse or under most circumstances if you transfer the Annuity incident to divorce.

If you choose to receive payments under an interest payment option, or a Beneficiary chooses to receive a death benefit under an interest payment option, that election will be treated, for tax purposes, as surrendering your Annuity and will immediately subject any gain in the Annuity to income tax.

Taxes on Annuity Payments

If you select an annuity payment option as described in the Access to Account Value section earlier in this prospectus, a portion of each annuity payment you receive will be treated as a partial return of your cost basis and will not be taxed. The remaining portion will be taxed as ordinary income. Generally, the nontaxable portion is determined by multiplying the annuity payment you receive by a fraction, the numerator of which is your cost basis (less any amounts previously received tax-free) and the denominator of which is the total expected payments under the Annuity. After the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable. If annuity payments stop due to the death of the Annuitant before the full amount of your cost basis has been recovered, a tax deduction may be allowed for the unrecovered amount. Under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017, this deduction is suspended until after 2025.

If your Account Value is reduced to zero but the Annuity remains in force due to a benefit provision, further distributions from the Annuity will be reported as annuity payments, using an exclusion ratio based upon the undistributed cost basis in the Annuity and the total value of the anticipated future payments until such time as all cost basis has been recovered.

Maximum Annuity Date

You must commence annuity payments no later than the first day of the calendar month following the maximum Annuity Date for your Annuity. Upon reaching the maximum Annuity Date you can no longer make Purchase Payments, surrender, exchange, or transfer your contract. The maximum Annuity Date may be the same as the Latest Annuity Date as described elsewhere in this prospectus. For some of our Annuities, you can choose to defer the Annuity Date beyond the default or Latest Annuity Date, as applicable, described in your Annuity. However, the IRS may not then consider your Annuity to be an Annuity under the tax law.

Please refer to your Annuity contract for the maximum Annuity Date.

Partial Annuitization

We do not currently permit partial annuitization.

Medicare Tax on Net Investment Income

The Code includes a Medicare tax on investment income. This tax assesses a 3.8% surtax on the lesser of (1) net investment income or (2) the excess of "modified adjusted gross income" over a threshold amount. The "threshold amount" is \$250,000 for married taxpayers filing jointly or qualifying widow(er) with dependent child, \$125,000 for married taxpayers filing separately, \$200,000 for all others, and approximately \$12,750 for trusts. The taxable portion of payments received as a withdrawal, surrender, annuity payment, death benefit payment or any other actual or deemed distribution under the Annuity will be considered investment income for purposes of this surtax.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawal from a Nonqualified Annuity

You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from your Nonqualified Annuity before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½;
- the amount is paid on or after your death (or the death of the Annuitant when the owner is not an individual);
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled (as defined in the Code);
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually (please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years and modification of payments during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax); or
- the amount received is paid under an immediate Annuity (within the meaning of the Code) and the annuity start date is no more than one year from the date of purchase (the first monthly annuity payment being required to be paid within 13 months).

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Special Rules in Relation to Tax-free Exchanges Under Section 1035

Section 1035 of the Code permits certain tax-free exchanges of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract for an Annuity, including tax-free exchanges of annuity death benefits for a Beneficiary Annuity. Partial exchanges may be treated in the same way as tax-free 1035 exchanges of entire contracts, therefore avoiding current taxation of the partially exchanged amount as well as the 10% additional tax on pre-age 59½ withdrawals. In Revenue Procedure 2011-38, the IRS indicated that, for partial exchanges on or after October 24, 2011, where there is a surrender or distribution from either the initial Annuity or receiving Annuity within 180 days of the date on which the partial exchange was completed (other than an amount received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more or during one or more lives), the IRS may not treat the transaction, as a tax-free Section 1035 exchange. The IRS will apply general tax rules to determine the substance and treatment of the transaction in such cases. We strongly urge you to discuss any partial exchange transaction of this type with your tax adviser before proceeding with the transaction.

If an Annuity is purchased through a tax-free exchange of a life insurance contract, Annuity or endowment contract that was purchased prior to August 14, 1982, then any Purchase Payments made to the original contract prior to August 14, 1982 will be treated as made to the new Annuity prior to that date. Generally, such pre-August 14, 1982 withdrawals are treated as a return of cost basis first until Purchase Payments made before

August 14, 1982 are withdrawn. Moreover, income allocable to Purchase Payments made before August 14, 1982, is not subject to the 10% additional tax.

After you elect an Annuity Payout Option, we do not allow you to exchange your Annuity.

Taxes Payable by Beneficiaries for a Nonqualified Annuity

If an Owner dies before the Annuity Date, the Death Benefit distributions are subject to ordinary income tax to the extent the distribution exceeds the cost basis in the Annuity. The value of the Death Benefit, as determined under federal law, is also included in the Owner's estate for federal estate tax purposes. Generally, the same income tax rules described above would also apply to amounts received by your Beneficiary. Choosing an option other than a lump sum Death Benefit may defer taxes. Certain minimum distribution requirements apply upon your death, as discussed further below in the Annuity Qualification section. Tax consequences to the Beneficiary vary depending upon the Death Benefit payment option selected. Generally, for payment of the Death Benefit:

- As a lump sum payment, the Beneficiary is taxed in the year of payment on gain in the Annuity.
- Within 5 years of death of Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on the lump sum payment. The Death Benefit must be taken as one lump sum payment within 5 years of the death of the Owner. Partial withdrawals are not permitted to be paid to Beneficiaries under our Annuity contracts.
- Under an Annuity or Annuity settlement option where distributions begin within one year of the date of death of the Owner, the Beneficiary is taxed on each payment with part as gain and part as return of cost basis. After the full amount of cost basis has been recovered tax-free, the full amount of the annuity payments will be taxable.

After the Annuity Date, if a period certain remains under the annuity option and the Annuitant dies before the end of that period, any remaining payments made to the Beneficiary will be fully excluded from income until the remaining investment in the contract is recovered and all annuity payments thereafter are fully includible in income. If we allow the Beneficiary to commute the remaining payments in a lump sum, the proceeds will be taxable as a surrender.

Considerations for Contingent Annuitants: We may allow the naming of a contingent Annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by a pension plan or a tax favored retirement plan, or held by a Custodial Account (as defined earlier in this prospectus). In such a situation, the Annuity may no longer qualify for tax deferral where the Annuity continues after the death of the Annuitant. However, tax deferral should be provided instead by the pension plan, tax favored retirement plan, or Custodial Account. We may also allow the naming of a contingent annuitant when a Nonqualified Annuity is held by an entity owner when such Annuities do not qualify for tax deferral under the current tax law. This does not supersede any benefit language which may restrict the use of the contingent annuitant.

Reporting and Withholding on Distributions

Amounts distributed from an Annuity are subject to federal and state income tax reporting and withholding. In general, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution based on the type of distribution. In the case of an annuity payment, we apply default withholding under the applicable tax rules unless you designate a different withholding status. In the case of all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate. You may generally elect not to have tax withheld from your payments. An election out of withholding must be made on forms that we provide. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the United States or do not provide a U.S. taxpayer identification number, we are required to withhold income tax.

State income tax withholding rules vary and we will withhold based on the rules of your state of residence. Special tax rules apply to withholding for nonresident aliens, and we generally withhold income tax for nonresident aliens at a 30% rate. A different withholding rate may be applicable to a nonresident alien based on the terms of an existing income tax treaty between the United States and the nonresident alien's country. Please refer to the discussion below regarding withholding rules for a Qualified Annuity.

Regardless of the amount withheld by us, you are liable for payment of income taxes (including any estimated taxes that may be due) on the taxable portion of annuity distributions. You should consult with your tax adviser regarding the payment of the correct amount of these income taxes and potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes.

Entity Owners

Where an Annuity is held by a non-natural person (e.g., a corporation, partnership), other than as an agent or nominee for a natural person (or in other limited circumstances), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax annually.

Where an Annuity is issued to a Charitable Remainder Trust (CRT), increases in the value of the Annuity over its cost basis will be subject to tax reporting annually. As there are charges for the optional living and death benefits described elsewhere in this prospectus, and such charges reduce the contract value of the Annuity, trustees of the CRT should discuss with their legal advisers whether election of such optional living or death benefits violates their fiduciary duty to the remainder beneficiary.

Where an Annuity is issued to a trust, and such trust is characterized as a grantor trust under the Code, such Annuity is generally not considered to be held by a non-natural person and will be subject to the tax reporting and withholding requirements generally applicable to a Nonqualified Annuity held by a natural person, provided that all grantors of the trust are natural persons. At this time, we will not issue an Annuity to grantor trusts with more than two grantors.

Where the Annuity is owned by a grantor trust, the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of the first grantor's death (or the Annuitant's death in certain instances) under Section 72(s) of the Code. See the "Death Benefits" section for scenarios where a Death Benefit or Surrender Value is payable depending upon the underlying facts.

Trusts are required to complete and submit a Certificate of Entity form, and we will tax report based on the information provided on this form.

Annuity Qualification

Diversification And Investor Control. In order to qualify for the tax rules applicable to Annuities described above, the investment assets in the Subaccounts Nonqualified Annuity must be diversified according to certain rules under the Code. Each Portfolio is required to diversify its investments each quarter so that no more than 55% of the value of its assets is represented by any one investment, no more than 70% is represented by any two investments, no more than 80% is represented by any three investments, and no more than 90% is represented by any four investments. Generally, securities of a single issuer are treated as one investment, and obligations of each U.S. Government agency and instrumentality (such as the Government National Mortgage Association) are treated as issued by separate issuers. In addition, any security issued, guaranteed or insured (to the extent so guaranteed or insured) by the U.S. or an instrumentality of the U.S. will be treated as a security issued by the U.S. Government or its instrumentality, where applicable. We believe the Portfolios underlying the variable Investment Options of the Annuity meet these diversification requirements.

An additional requirement for qualification for the tax treatment described above is that we, and not you as the Annuity Owner, must have sufficient control over the underlying assets to be treated as the Owner of the underlying assets for tax purposes. While we also believe these investor control rules will be met, the Treasury Department may promulgate guidelines under which a variable annuity will not be treated as an Annuity for tax purposes if persons with ownership rights have excessive control over the investments underlying such variable Annuity. It is unclear whether such guidelines, if in fact promulgated, would have retroactive effect. It is also unclear what effect, if any, such guidelines might have on transfers between the Investment Options offered pursuant to this prospectus. We reserve the right to take any action, including modifications to your Annuity or the Investment Options, required to comply with such guidelines if promulgated. Any such changes will apply uniformly to affected Owners and will be made with such notice to affected Owners as is feasible under the circumstances.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Nonqualified Annuity

Upon your death, certain distributions must be made under the Annuity. The required distributions depend on whether you die before you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity or after you start taking annuity payments under the Annuity. If you die on or after the Annuity Date, the remaining portion of the interest in the Annuity must be distributed at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution being used as of the date of death. If you die before the Annuity Date, the entire interest in the Annuity must be distributed within five years after the date of death, or as periodic payments over a period not extending beyond the life or life expectancy of the designated Beneficiary (provided such payments begin within one year of your death). If the Beneficiary does not begin installments within one year of the date of death, no partial withdrawals will be permitted thereafter, and we require that the Beneficiary take the Death Benefit as a lump sum within the five-year deadline. Your designated Beneficiary is the person to whom benefit rights under the Annuity pass by reason of death, and must be a natural person in order to elect a periodic payment option based on life expectancy or a period exceeding five years. Additionally, if the Annuity is payable to (or for the benefit of) your surviving spouse, that portion of the Annuity may be continued with your spouse as the Owner. For Nonqualified Annuities owned by a non-natural person, the required distribution rules generally apply upon the death of the Annuitant. This means that for an Annuity held by a non-natural person (such as a trust) for which there is named a co-annuitant, then such required distributions will be triggered by the death of the first co-annuitant to die.

Changes To Your Annuity. We reserve the right to make any changes we deem necessary to assure that your Annuity qualifies as an Annuity for tax purposes. Any such changes will apply to all Annuity Owners and you will be given notice to the extent feasible under the circumstances.

QUALIFIED ANNUITIES

In general, as used in this prospectus, a Qualified Annuity is an Annuity with applicable endorsements for a tax-favored plan or a Nonqualified Annuity held by a tax-favored retirement plan.

The following is a general discussion of the tax considerations for Qualified Annuities. This Annuity may or may not be available for all types of the tax-favored retirement plans discussed below. This discussion assumes that you have satisfied the eligibility requirements for any tax-favored retirement plan. Please consult your financial professional prior to purchase to confirm if this Annuity is available for a particular type of tax-favored retirement plan or whether we will accept the type of contribution you intend for this Annuity.

A Qualified Annuity may typically be purchased for use in connection with:

- Individual retirement accounts and annuities (IRAs), including inherited IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary IRA), which are subject to Sections 408(a) and 408(b) of the Code;
- Roth IRAs, including inherited Roth IRAs (which we refer to as a Beneficiary Roth IRA) under Section 408A of the Code;
- A corporate Pension or Profit-sharing plan (subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- H.R. 10 plans (also known as Keogh Plans, subject to 401(a) of the Code);
- Tax Sheltered Annuities (subject to 403(b) of the Code, also known as Tax Deferred Annuities or TDAs);

- Section 457 plans (subject to 457 of the Code).

A Nonqualified Annuity may also be purchased by a 401(a) trust, a custodial IRA or a custodial Roth IRA account, or a Section 457 plan, which can hold other permissible assets. The terms and administration of the trust or custodial account or plan in accordance with the laws and regulations for 401(a) plans, IRAs or Roth IRAs, or a Section 457 plan, as applicable, are the responsibility of the applicable trustee or custodian.

You should be aware that tax favored plans such as IRAs generally provide income tax deferral regardless of whether they invest in Annuities. This means that when a tax favored plan invests in an Annuity, it generally does not result in any additional tax benefits (such as income tax deferral and income tax free transfers).

Types of Tax-favored Plans

IRAs. The "IRA Disclosure Statement" and "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" which accompany the prospectus contain information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars, and other IRA information. In addition to this information (the material terms are summarized in this prospectus and in those Disclosure Statements), the IRS requires that you have a "Free Look" after making an initial contribution to the Annuity. During this time, you can cancel the Annuity by notifying us in writing, and we will refund the greater of all purchase payments under the Annuity or the Account Value, less any applicable federal and state income tax withholding.

Contribution Limits/Rollovers. Subject to the minimum purchase payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for an IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts from a qualified retirement plan, as a transfer from another IRA, by making a contribution consisting of your IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the later applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year. The tax law also provides for a catch-up provision for individuals who are age 50 and above, allowing these individuals an additional \$1,000 contribution each year. The catch-up amount is not indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the contribution limits for each year. The "rollover" rules under the Code are fairly technical; however, an individual (or his or her surviving spouse) may generally "roll over" certain distributions from tax favored retirement plans (either directly or within 60 days from the date of these distributions) if he or she meets the requirements for distribution. Once you buy an Annuity, you can make regular IRA contributions under the Annuity (to the extent permitted by law). For IRA rollovers, an individual can only make an IRA to IRA rollover if the individual has not made a rollover involving any IRAs owned by the individual in the prior 12 months. An IRA transfer is a tax-free trustee-to-trustee "transfer" from one IRA account to another. IRA transfers are not subject to this 12-month rule. There is no age limitation with regard to contributions to a traditional IRA as long as the earned income requirements are met.

In some circumstances, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over to an IRA amounts due from qualified plans, 403(b) plans, and governmental 457(b) plans. However, the rollover rules applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries under the Code are more restrictive than the rollover rules applicable to Owner/participants and spouse Beneficiaries. Generally, non-spouse Beneficiaries may roll over distributions from tax favored retirement plans only as a direct rollover. An inherited IRA must be directly rolled over from the employer plan or transferred from an IRA and must be titled in the name of the deceased (i.e., John Doe deceased for the benefit of Jane Doe). No additional contributions can be made to an inherited IRA. In this prospectus, an inherited IRA is also referred to as a Beneficiary Annuity.

Required Provisions. Annuities that are IRAs (or endorsements that are part of the contract) must contain certain provisions:

- You, as Owner of the Annuity, must be the "Annuitant" under the contract (except in certain cases involving the division of property under a decree of divorce);
- Your rights as Owner are non-forfeitable;
- You cannot sell, assign or pledge the Annuity;
- The annual contribution you pay cannot be greater than the maximum amount allowed by law, including catch-up contributions if applicable (which does not include any rollover amounts or amounts transferred by trustee-to-trustee transfer);
- The date on which required minimum distributions must begin cannot be later than April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72, for distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain 70 ½ after such date); and
- Death and annuity payments must meet Required Minimum Distribution rules described below.

Usually, the full amount of any distribution from an IRA (including a distribution from this Annuity) which is not a transfer or rollover is taxable. As taxable income, these distributions are subject to the general income tax withholding rules described earlier regarding an Annuity in the Nonqualified Annuity section. In addition to this normal tax liability, you may also be liable for the following, depending on your actions:

- A 10% early withdrawal additional tax described below;
- Liability for "prohibited transactions" if you, for example, borrow against the value of an IRA; or
- Failure to take a Required Minimum Distribution, also described below.

SEPs. SEPs are a variation on a standard IRA, and Annuities issued to a SEP must satisfy the same general requirements described under IRAs (above). There are, however, some differences:

- If you participate in a SEP, you generally do not include in income any employer contributions made to the SEP on your behalf up to the lesser of (a) the annual employer contribution limit as indexed for inflation, or (b) 25% of your taxable compensation paid by the contributing employer (not including the employer's SEP contribution as compensation for these purposes). However, for these purposes, compensation in excess of certain limits established by the IRS will not be considered. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and compensation limit.
- SEPs must satisfy certain participation and nondiscrimination requirements not generally applicable to IRAs; and
- SEPs that contain a salary reduction or "SARSEP" provision prior to 1997 may permit salary deferrals from employee income. Contribution amounts are indexed for inflation. The IRS generally provides contribution limits for the subsequent year in the fourth quarter of the current year, with the employer making these contributions to the SEP. However, no new "salary reduction" or "SARSEPs" can be established after 1996. Individuals participating in a SARSEP who are age 50 or above by the end of the year are permitted to contribute an additional catch up contribution amount. These amounts are indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Not all Annuities issued by us are available for SARSEPs. You will also be provided the same information, and have the same "Free Look" period, as you would have if you purchased the Annuity for a standard IRA.

ROTH IRAs. The "Roth IRA Disclosure Statement" contains information about eligibility, contribution limits, tax particulars and other Roth IRA information. Like standard IRAs, income within a Roth IRA accumulates tax-free, and contributions are subject to specific limits. Roth IRAs have, however, the following differences:

- Contributions to a Roth IRA cannot be deducted from your gross income;
- "Qualified distributions" from a Roth IRA are excludable from gross income. A "qualified distribution" is a distribution that satisfies two requirements: (1) the distribution must be made (a) after the Owner of the IRA attains age 59½; (b) after the Owner's death; (c) due to the Owner's disability; or (d) for a qualified first time homebuyer distribution within the meaning of Section 72(t)(2)(F) of the Code; and (2) the distribution must be made in the year that is at least five tax years after the first year for which a contribution was made to any Roth IRA established for the Owner or five years after a rollover, transfer, or conversion was made from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA that are not qualified distributions will be treated as made first from contributions and then from earnings and earnings will be taxed generally in the same manner as distributions from a traditional IRA.
- If eligible (including meeting income limitations and earnings requirements), you may make contributions to a Roth IRA during your lifetime, and distributions are not required during the owner's lifetime.

Subject to the minimum Purchase Payment requirements of an Annuity, you may purchase an Annuity for a Roth IRA in connection with a "rollover" of amounts of another traditional IRA, SEP, SIMPLE-IRA, employer sponsored retirement plan (under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code) or Roth IRA; or, if you meet certain income limitations, by making a contribution consisting of your Roth IRA contributions and catch-up contributions, if applicable, attributable to the prior year during the period from January 1 to April 15 (or the applicable due date of your federal income tax return, without extension), or as a current year contribution. The Code permits persons who receive certain qualifying distributions from such non-Roth IRAs, to directly rollover or make, within 60 days, a "rollover" of all or any part of the amount of such distribution to a Roth IRA which they establish (a "conversion"). The conversion of non-Roth accounts triggers current taxation (but is not subject to a 10% early distribution additional tax).

The Code also permits the recharacterization of current year contribution amounts from a traditional IRA, SEP, or SIMPLE IRA into a Roth IRA, or from a Roth IRA to a traditional IRA. Recharacterization is accomplished through a trustee-to-trustee transfer of a contribution (or a portion of a contribution) plus earnings, between different types of IRAs. A properly recharacterized contribution is treated as a contribution made to the second IRA instead of the first IRA. Such recharacterization must be completed by the applicable tax return due date (with extensions).

Once an Annuity has been purchased, regular Roth IRA contributions will be accepted to the extent permitted by law. In addition, an individual receiving an eligible rollover distribution from a designated Roth account under an employer plan may roll over the distribution to a Roth IRA even if the individual is not eligible to make regular contributions to a Roth IRA. Non-spouse Beneficiaries receiving a distribution from an employer sponsored retirement plan under Sections 401(a) or 403(b) of the Code can also directly roll over contributions to a Roth IRA. However, it is our understanding of the Code that non-spouse Beneficiaries cannot "rollover" benefits from a traditional IRA to a Roth IRA.

TDAs. In general, you may own a Tax Deferred Annuity (also known as a TDA, Tax Sheltered Annuity (TSA), 403(b) plan or 403(b) Annuity) if you are an employee of a tax-exempt organization (as defined under Code Section 501(c)(3)) or a public educational organization, and you may make contributions to a TDA so long as your employer maintains such a plan and your rights to the Annuity are non-forfeitable. Contributions to a TDA, and any earnings, are not taxable until distribution. You may also make contributions to a TDA under a salary reduction agreement subject to specific limits. Individuals participating in a TDA who are age 50 or above by the end of the year will be permitted to contribute an additional amount. This amount is indexed for inflation. Go to www.irs.gov for the current year contribution limit and catch up contribution limit. Further, you may roll over TDA amounts to another TDA or an IRA. You may also roll over TDA amounts to a qualified retirement plan, a SEP and a governmental 457(b) plan. An Annuity may generally only qualify as a TDA if distributions of salary deferrals (other than "grandfathered" amounts held as of December 31, 1988) may be made only on account of:

- Your attainment of age 59½;
- Your severance of employment;

- Your death;
- Your total and permanent disability; or
- Hardship (under limited circumstances, and only related to salary deferrals, not including earnings attributable to these amounts).

In any event, you must begin receiving distributions from your TDA by April 1st of the calendar year after the calendar year you turn age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date), or retire, whichever is later. These distribution limits do not apply either to transfers or exchanges of investments under the Annuity, or to any "direct transfer" of your interest in the Annuity to another employer's TDA plan or mutual fund "custodial account" described under Code Section 403(b)(7). Employer contributions to TDAs are subject to the same general contribution, nondiscrimination, and minimum participation rules applicable to "qualified" retirement plans.

Caution: Under IRS regulations we can accept contributions, transfers and rollovers only if we have entered into an information-sharing agreement, or its functional equivalent, with the applicable employer or its agent. In addition, in order to comply with the regulations, we will only process certain transactions (e.g., transfers, withdrawals, hardship distributions and, if applicable, loans) with employer approval. This means that if you request one of these transactions we will not consider your request to be in Good Order, and will not therefore process the transaction, until we receive the employer's approval in written or electronic form.

Late Rollover Self-Certification

You may be able to apply a rollover contribution to your IRA or qualified retirement plan after the 60-day deadline through a self-certification procedure established by the IRS. Please consult your tax or legal adviser regarding your eligibility to use this self-certification procedure. As indicated in this IRS guidance, we, as a financial institution, are not required to accept your self-certification for waiver of the 60-day deadline.

Required Minimum Distributions and Payment Options

If you hold the Annuity under an IRA (or other tax-favored plan), Required Minimum Distribution rules must be satisfied. This means that generally payments must start by April 1 of the year after the year you reach age 70½ (or age 72 shall apply to distributions required to be made after December 31, 2019, with respect to individuals who attain age 70½ after such date) and must be made for each year thereafter. For a TDA or a 401(a) plan for which the participant is not a greater than 5% Owner of the employer, this required beginning date can generally be deferred to retirement, if later. Roth IRAs are not subject to these rules during the Owner's lifetime. The amount of the payment must at least equal the minimum required under the IRS rules. Several choices are available for calculating the minimum amount. More information on the mechanics of this calculation is available on request. Please contact us at a reasonable time before the IRS deadline so that a timely distribution is made. Please note that there is a 50% tax penalty on the amount of any required minimum distribution not made in a timely manner. Required Minimum Distributions are calculated based on the sum of the Account Value and the actuarial value of any additional living and death benefits from optional riders that you have purchased under the Annuity. As a result, the Required Minimum Distributions may be larger than if the calculation were based on the Account Value only, which may in turn result in an earlier (but not before the required beginning date) distribution of amounts under the Annuity and an increased amount of taxable income distributed to the Annuity Owner, and a reduction of payments under the living and death benefit optional riders.

You can use the Minimum Distribution option to satisfy the Required Minimum Distribution rules for an Annuity without either beginning annuity payments or surrendering the Annuity. We will distribute to you the Required Minimum Distribution amount, less any other partial withdrawals that you made during the year. Such amount will be based on the value of the Annuity as of December 31 of the prior year, but is determined without regard to other Annuities you may own. If a trustee to trustee transfer or direct rollover of the full contract value is requested when there is an active Required Minimum Distribution program running, the Required Minimum Distribution will be removed and sent to the Owner prior to the remaining funds being sent to the transfer institution.

Although the IRS rules determine the required amount to be distributed from your IRA each year, certain payment alternatives are still available to you. If you own more than one IRA, you can choose to satisfy your minimum distribution requirement for each of your IRAs by withdrawing that amount from any of your IRAs. If you inherit more than one IRA or more than one Roth IRA from the same Owner, similar rules apply.

Charitable IRA Distributions.

Certain qualified IRA distributions used for charitable purposes are eligible for an exclusion from gross income, up to \$100,000, for otherwise taxable IRA distributions from a traditional or Roth IRA. A qualified charitable distribution is a distribution that is made (1) directly by the IRA trustee to certain qualified charitable organizations and (2) on or after the date the IRA owner attains age 70½. Distributions that are excluded from income under this provision are not taken into account in determining the individual's deductions, if any, for charitable contributions. Effective 2020, the amount of your qualified charitable distributions that are excluded from income for a tax year is reduced (but not below zero) by the excess of: (1) the total amount of your IRA deductions allowed for all tax years ending on or after the date you attain age 70½, over (2) the total amount of reductions for all tax years preceding the current tax year.

The IRS has indicated that an IRA trustee is not responsible for determining whether a distribution to a charity is one that satisfies the requirements of the charitable giving incentive. Consistent with the applicable IRS instructions, we report these distributions as normal IRA distributions on Form 1099-R. Individuals are responsible for reflecting the distributions as charitable IRA distributions on their personal tax returns.

Required Distributions Upon Your Death for a Qualified Annuity

Upon your death under an IRA, Roth IRA, 403(b) or other employer sponsored plan, any remaining interest must be distributed in accordance with federal income tax requirements. The information provided below applies to Owners who die after 2019. For Owner deaths prior to 2020, please consult your tax advisor regarding the applicable post-death distribution requirements.

- If you have a designated beneficiary, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after your death, unless the designated beneficiary is an "eligible designated beneficiary" ("EDB") or some other exception applies. A designated beneficiary is any individual designated as a beneficiary by the employee or IRA owner. An EDB is any designated beneficiary who is (1) your surviving spouse, (2) your minor child, (3) disabled, (4) chronically ill, or (5) an individual not more than 10 years younger than you. An individual's status as an EDB is determined on the date of your death.

This 10-year post-death distribution period applies regardless of whether you die before your required beginning date, or you die on or after that date (including after distributions have commenced in the form of an annuity). However, if the beneficiary is an EDB and the EDB dies before the entire interest is distributed under this 10-year rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (*i.e.*, a new 10-year distribution period begins).

Instead of taking distributions under the 10-year rule, an EDB can stretch distributions over life, or over a period not extending beyond life expectancy, provided that such distributions commence by December 31st of the year after your death, subject to certain special rules. In particular, if the EDB dies before the remaining interest is distributed under this stretch rule, the remaining interest must be distributed within 10 years after the EDB's death (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years). In addition, if your minor child is an EDB, the child will cease to be an EDB on the date the child reaches the age of 18 and any remaining interest must be distributed with 10 years after that date (regardless of whether the remaining distribution period under the stretch rule was more or less than 10 years).

If you are an employee under a governmental plan, such as a section 403(b) plan of a public school or a governmental 457(b) plan, this new law applies if you die after 2021. In addition, if your plan is maintained pursuant to one or more collective bargaining agreements, this new law generally applies if you die after 2021 (unless the collective bargaining agreements terminate earlier).

If you commence taking distributions in the form of an annuity that can continue after your death, such as in the form of a joint and survivor annuity or an annuity with a guaranteed period of more than 10 years, any distributions after your death that are scheduled to be made beyond the applicable distribution period imposed under the new law might need to be commuted at the end of that period (or otherwise modified after your death if permitted under federal tax law and by Prudential) in order to comply with the post-death distribution requirements.

The new post-death distribution requirements do not apply if annuity payments that comply with prior law commenced prior to December 20, 2019. Also, even if annuity payments have not commenced prior to December 20, 2019, the new requirements generally do not apply to an immediate annuity contract or a deferred income annuity contract (including a qualifying lifetime annuity contract, or "QLAC") purchased prior to that date, if you have made an irrevocable election before that date as to the method and amount of the annuity.

If your beneficiary is not an individual, such as a charity, your estate, or a trust, any remaining interest after your death generally must be distributed in accordance with the 5-year rule or the at-least-as-rapidly rule, as applicable (but not the lifetime payout rule). However, if your beneficiary is a trust and all the beneficiaries of the trust are individuals, the law can apply pursuant to special rules that treat the beneficiaries of the trust as designated beneficiaries. You may wish to consult a professional tax advisor about the federal income tax consequences of your beneficiary designations.

In addition, these post-death distribution requirements generally do not apply if the employee or IRA owner died prior to January 1, 2020. However, if the designated beneficiary of the deceased employee or IRA owner dies after January 1, 2020, any remaining interest must be distributed within 10 year of the designated beneficiary's death. Hence, this 10-year rule will apply to (1) a contract issued prior to 2020 which continues to be held by a designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020, and (2) an inherited IRA issued after 2019 to the designated beneficiary of an employee or IRA owner who died prior to 2020.

- *Spousal continuation.* If your beneficiary is your spouse, your surviving spouse can delay the application of the post-death distribution requirements until after your surviving spouse's death by transferring the remaining interest tax-free to your surviving spouse's own IRA, or by treating your IRA as your surviving spouse's own IRA.

The post-death distribution requirements are complex and unclear in numerous respects. In addition, the manner in which these requirements will apply will depend on your particular facts and circumstances. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

A Beneficiary has the flexibility to take out more each year than mandated under the required minimum distribution rules. Note that in 2014, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that Inherited IRAs, other than IRAs inherited by the owner's spouse, do not qualify as retirement assets for purposes of protection under the federal bankruptcy laws.

Until withdrawn, amounts in a Qualified Annuity continue to be tax deferred. Amounts withdrawn each year, including amounts that are required to be withdrawn under the required minimum distribution rules, are subject to tax. You may wish to consult a professional tax adviser for tax advice as to your particular situation.

For a Roth IRA, if death occurs before the entire interest is distributed, the death benefit must be distributed under the same rules applied to IRAs where death occurs before the date required minimum distributions must begin under the Code.

10% Additional Tax for Early Withdrawals from a Qualified Annuity You may owe a 10% additional tax on the taxable part of distributions received from an IRA, SEP, Roth IRA, TDA or qualified retirement plan before you attain age 59½. Amounts are not subject to this additional tax if:

- the amount is paid on or after you reach age 59½ or die;
- the amount received is attributable to your becoming disabled; or
- generally the amount paid or received is in the form of substantially equal payments (as defined in the Code) not less frequently than annually. (Please note that substantially equal payments must continue until the later of reaching age 59½ or five years. Modification of payments or additional contributions to the Annuity during that time period will result in retroactive application of the 10% additional tax.)

Other exceptions to this tax may apply. You should consult your tax adviser for further details.

Withholding

For 403(b) Tax Deferred annuities, we will withhold federal income tax at the rate of 20% for any eligible rollover distribution paid by us to or for a plan participant, unless such distribution is “directly” rolled over into another qualified plan, IRA (including the IRA variations described above), SEP, governmental 457(b) plan or TDA. An eligible rollover distribution is defined under the tax law as a distribution from an employer plan under 401(a), a TDA or a governmental 457(b) plan, excluding any distribution that is part of a series of substantially equal payments (at least annually) made over the life expectancy of the employee or the joint life expectancies of the employee and his designated Beneficiary, any distribution made for a specified period of 10 years or more, any distribution that is a required minimum distribution and any hardship distribution. Regulations also specify certain other items which are not considered eligible rollover distributions. We will not withhold for payments made from trustee owned Annuities or for payments under a 457 plan. For all other distributions, unless you elect otherwise, we will withhold federal income tax from the taxable portion of such distribution at an appropriate percentage. The rate of withholding on annuity payments where no mandatory withholding is required is determined on the basis of the withholding certificate that you file with us. If you do not file a certificate, we will automatically withhold federal taxes on the following basis:

- For any annuity payments not subject to mandatory withholding, you will have taxes withheld under the applicable default withholding rules; and
- For all other distributions, we will withhold at a 10% rate.

If no U.S. taxpayer identification number is provided, no election out of withholding will be allowed, and we will automatically withhold using the default withholding rules. We will provide you with forms and instructions concerning the right to elect that no amount be withheld from payments in the ordinary course. However, you should know that, in any event, you are liable for payment of federal income taxes on the taxable portion of the distributions, and you should consult with your tax adviser to find out more information on your potential liability if you fail to pay such taxes. If you are a U.S. person (which includes a resident alien), and you request a payment be delivered outside the U.S., we are required to withhold income tax. There may be additional state income tax withholding requirements.

CARES Act impacts. In 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security (CARES) Act. This law includes provisions that impact Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs), Roth IRAs and employer sponsored qualified retirement plans. While most provisions applied only to 2020, certain items impact future years as well.

Waiver of Required Minimum Distributions (RMDs) for 2020. The requirement to take minimum distributions from defined contribution plans and IRAs was waived for 2020. For deaths occurring before 2020, if the post-death 5-year rule applies, the 5-year period is determined without regard to calendar year 2020 and thus, the 5 year rule is extended by one year. The 1-year election rule for life expectancy payments by an eligible beneficiary is also extended by 1 year so that for a 2019 death, the election for a lifetime payout can be made by December 31, 2021.

Withdrawals from Employer Plans and IRAs, including Roth IRAs. Relief was provided for “coronavirus-related distributions” (as defined by federal tax law) from qualified plans and IRAs. The relief applies to such distributions made at any time on or after January 1, 2020 and before December 31, 2020 and permits recontribution of such distribution to a plan or IRA within three years. The recontribution is generally treated as a direct trustee-to-trustee transfer within 60 days of the distribution. Please note that recontributions to certain plans or IRAs may not be allowed based on plan or contract restrictions.

The distribution must have come from an “eligible retirement plan” within the meaning of Code section 402(c)(8)(B), i.e., an IRA, 401(a) plan, 403(a) plan, 403(b) plan, or governmental 457(b) plan. The relief was limited to aggregate distributions of \$100,000.

Plan Loans. Relief is provided with respect to plan loans taken by any “qualified individual” (as defined by federal tax law) who is affected by the coronavirus in that the due date for any repayment on a loan that otherwise is due between March 27, 2020 (the date of enactment) and December 31, 2020, would be delayed for one year. This also would extend the maximum loan period (normally five years).

ERISA Requirements

ERISA (the “Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974”) and the Code prevent a fiduciary and other “parties in interest” with respect to a plan (and, for these purposes, an IRA would also constitute a “plan”) from receiving any benefit from any party dealing with the plan, as a result of the sale of the Annuity. Administrative exemptions under ERISA generally permit the sale of insurance/annuity products to plans, provided that certain information is disclosed to the person purchasing the Annuity. This information has to do primarily with the fees, charges, discounts and other costs related to the Annuity, as well as any commissions paid to any agent selling the Annuity. Information about any applicable fees, charges, discounts, penalties or adjustments may be found in the applicable sections of this prospectus. Information about sales representatives and commissions may be found in the sections of this prospectus addressing distribution of the Annuities.

Other relevant information required by the exemptions is contained in the contract and accompanying documentation.

Please consult with your tax adviser if you have any questions about ERISA and these disclosure requirements.

Spousal Consent Rules for Retirement Plans – Qualified Annuities

If you are married at the time your payments commence, you may be required by federal law to choose an income option that provides survivor annuity income to your spouse, unless your spouse waives that right. Similarly, if you are married at the time of your death, federal law may require all or a portion of the Death Benefit to be paid to your spouse, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary. A brief explanation of the applicable rules follows. For more information, consult the terms of your retirement arrangement.

Defined Benefit Plans and Money Purchase Pension Plans. If you are married at the time your payments commence, federal law requires that benefits be paid to you in the form of a “qualified joint and survivor annuity” (QJSA), unless you and your spouse waive that right, in writing. Generally, this means that you will receive a reduced payment during your life and, upon your death, your spouse will receive at least one-half of what you were receiving for life. You may elect to receive another income option if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QJSA. If your spouse consents to the alternative form of payment, your spouse may not receive any benefits from the plan upon your death. Federal law also requires that the plan pay a Death Benefit to your spouse if you are married and die before you begin receiving your benefit. This benefit must be available in the form of an Annuity for your spouse’s lifetime and is called a “qualified pre-retirement survivor annuity” (QPSA). If the plan pays Death Benefits to other Beneficiaries, you may elect to have a Beneficiary other than your spouse receive the Death Benefit, but only if your spouse consents to the election and waives his or her right to receive the QPSA. If your spouse consents to the alternate Beneficiary, your spouse will receive no benefits from the plan upon your death. Any QPSA waiver prior to your attaining age 35 will become null and void on the first day of the calendar year in which you attain age 35, if still employed.

Defined Contribution Plans (including 401(k) Plans and ERISA 403(b) Annuities). Spousal consent to a distribution is generally not required. Upon your death, your spouse will receive the entire Death Benefit, even if you designated someone else as your Beneficiary, unless your spouse consents in writing to waive this right. Also, if you are married and elect an Annuity as a periodic income option, federal law requires that you receive a QJSA (as described above), unless you and your spouse consent to waive this right.

IRAs, non-ERISA 403(b) Annuities, and 457 Plans. Spousal consent to a distribution usually is not required. Upon your death, any Death Benefit will be paid to your designated Beneficiary.

ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reporting and Withholding for Escheated Amounts

Revenue Rulings 2018-17 and 2020-24 provide that an amount transferred from an IRA or 401(a) qualified retirement plan to a state’s unclaimed property fund is subject to federal income tax withholding at the time of transfer. The amount transferred is also subject to federal tax reporting. Consistent with these Rulings, we will withhold federal and state income taxes and report to the applicable Owner or Beneficiary as required by law when amounts are transferred to a state’s unclaimed property fund.

Gifts and Generation-skipping Transfers

If you transfer your Annuity to another person for less than adequate consideration, there may be gift tax consequences in addition to income tax consequences. Also, if you transfer your Annuity to a person two or more generations younger than you (such as a grandchild or grandniece) or to a person that is more than 37½ years younger than you, there may be generation-skipping transfer tax consequences.

Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships

U.S. Treasury Department regulations provide that for federal tax purposes, the term “spouse” does not include individuals (whether of the opposite sex or the same sex) who have entered into a registered domestic partnership, civil union, or other similar formal relationship that is not denominated as a marriage under the laws of the state where the relationship was entered into, regardless of domicile. As a result, if a Beneficiary of a deceased Owner and the Owner were parties to such a relationship, the Beneficiary will be required by federal tax law to take distributions from the Contract in the manner applicable to non-spouse Beneficiaries and will not be able to continue the Contract. Please consult with your tax or legal adviser before electing the Spousal Benefit for a civil union partner or domestic partner.

GENERAL INFORMATION

HOW WILL I RECEIVE STATEMENTS AND REPORTS?

We send any statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you at your last known address of record. You should therefore give us prompt notice of any address change. We reserve the right, to the extent permitted by law and subject to your prior consent, to provide any prospectus, prospectus supplements, confirmations, statements and reports required by applicable law or regulation to you through our website at <https://www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity-prospectuses> or any other electronic means. We send a confirmation statement to you each time a transaction is made affecting Account Value, such as making additional Purchase Payments, transfers, exchanges or withdrawals. We also send quarterly statements detailing the activity affecting your Annuity during the calendar quarter. We may confirm regularly scheduled transactions, such as the Annual Maintenance Fee, systematic withdrawals (including 72(t) payments and required minimum distributions), bank drafting, dollar cost averaging, and static rebalancing, in quarterly statements instead of confirming them immediately. You should review the information in these statements carefully. You may request additional reports. We reserve the right to charge up to \$50 for each such additional report.

Any errors or corrections on transactions for your Annuity must be reported to us at our Office as soon as possible to assure proper accounting to your Annuity. For transactions that are confirmed immediately, we assume all transactions are accurate unless you notify us otherwise within 30 days from the date you receive the confirmation. For transactions that are first confirmed on the quarterly statement, we assume all transactions are accurate unless you notify us within 30 days from the date you receive the quarterly statement. All transactions confirmed immediately or by quarterly statement are deemed conclusive after the applicable 30-day period. We may also send an annual report and a semi-annual report containing applicable financial statements for the Separate Account and the Portfolios, as of December 31 and June 30, respectively, to Owners or, with your prior consent, make such documents available electronically through our website or other electronic means.

WHO IS PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES?

Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation (“Prudential Annuities”, “PALAC”, “we”, “our” or “us”) is the issuer of the Annuity. PALAC is a stock life insurance company incorporated under the laws of Arizona, and its ultimate parent company is Prudential Financial, Inc. (“Prudential Financial”). PALAC’s principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484.

No company other than PALAC has any legal responsibility to pay amounts that it owes under its annuity contracts. Among other things, this means that where you participate in an optional living benefit or death benefit and the value of that benefit exceeds your current Account Value, you would rely solely on the ability of PALAC to make payments under the benefit out of its own assets. Prudential Financial, however, exercises significant influence over the operations and capital structure of Prudential Annuities.

Pursuant to the delivery obligations under Section 5 of the Securities Act of 1933 (“Securities Act”) and Rule 159 thereunder, PALAC delivers this prospectus to current Owners that reside outside of the United States. In addition, we may not market or offer benefits, features or enhancements to prospective or current Owners while outside of the United States.

Service Providers

Prudential Annuities conducts the bulk of its operations through staff employed by it or by affiliated companies within the Prudential Financial family. Certain discrete functions have been delegated to non-affiliates that could be deemed “service providers” under the Investment Company Act of 1940. The entities engaged by Prudential Annuities may change over time. As of December 31, 2020, non-affiliated entities that could be deemed service providers to Prudential Annuities and/or an affiliated insurer within the Prudential Annuities business unit consisted of those set forth in the table below.

Name of Service Provider	Services Provided	Address
Broadridge Investor Communication	Proxy services and regulatory mailings	51 Mercedes Way, Edgewood, NY 11717
EDM Americas	Records management and administration of annuity contracts	301 Fayetteville Street, Suite 1500, Raleigh, NC 27601
EXL Service Holdings, Inc	Administration of annuity contracts	350 Park Avenue, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10022
Guidehouse	Claim related services	150 North Riverside Plaza, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606
National Financial Services	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	82 Devonshire Street Boston, MA 02109
Open Text, Inc	Fax Services	100 Tri-State International Parkway, Lincolnshire, IL 60069
PERSHING LLC	Clearing firm for Broker Dealers	One Pershing Plaza, Jersey City, NJ 07399
The Depository Trust Clearinghouse Corporation	Clearing and settlement services for Distributors and Carriers.	55 Water Street, 26th Floor, New York, NY 10041
Thomson Reuters	Tax reporting services	3 Times Square New York, NY 10036
Universal Wilde	Composition, printing, and mailing of contracts and benefit documents	26 Dartmouth Street, Westwood, MA 02090
Venio Systems LLC	Claim related services	4031 University Drive, Suite 100, Fairfax, VA 22030

WHAT ARE SEPARATE ACCOUNTS?

During the Accumulation Period, the assets supporting obligations based on allocations to the variable investment options are held in Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation Variable Account B (the “Separate Account”). 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 PALAC’s other assets. The

assets of the Separate Account may not be used to pay any liabilities of PALAC other than those arising from the Annuity and other annuity contracts issued in connection with the Separate Account. PALAC is obligated to pay all amounts promised to investors under the Annuity.

The Separate Account consists of multiple Sub-accounts. Each Sub-account invests only in a single Portfolio. The name of each Sub-account generally corresponds to the name of the Portfolio. Each Sub-account may have several different Unit Prices to reflect charges that are offered under annuities issued by us through the Separate Account. The Separate Account is registered with the SEC under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("Investment Company Act") as a unit investment trust, which is a type of investment company. The SEC does not supervise investment policies, management or practices of the Separate Account. We may offer new Sub-accounts, eliminate Sub-accounts, or combine Sub-accounts at our sole discretion. We may also close Sub-accounts to additional Purchase Payments on existing annuities or close Sub-accounts for annuities purchased on or after specified dates. We will first notify you and receive any necessary SEC and/or state approval before making such a change. If an underlying Portfolio is liquidated, we will ask you to reallocate any amount in the liquidated fund. If you do not reallocate these amounts, we will reallocate such amounts only in accordance with SEC pronouncements and only after obtaining an order from the SEC, if required. If investment in the Portfolios or a particular Portfolio is no longer possible, or in our discretion becomes inappropriate for purposes of the Annuity, or for any other rationale in our sole judgment, we may substitute another portfolio or investment portfolios without your consent. The substituted portfolio may have different fees and expenses. Substitution may be made with respect to existing investments or the investment of future Purchase Payments, or both. However, we will not make such substitution without any required approval of the SEC and any applicable state insurance departments. In addition, we may close Portfolios to allocation of Purchase Payments or Account Value, or both, at any time in our sole discretion. We do not control the Portfolios, so we cannot guarantee that any of those Portfolios will always be available.

WHAT IS THE LEGAL STRUCTURE OF THE UNDERLYING FUNDS?

Each underlying Portfolio is registered as an open-end management investment company under the Investment Company Act. Shares of the underlying Portfolios are sold to separate accounts of life insurance companies offering variable annuity and variable life insurance products. The shares may also be sold directly to qualified pension and retirement plans.

Voting Rights

We are the legal owner of the shares of the underlying Portfolios in which the Sub-accounts invest. However, under current SEC rules, you have voting rights in relation to Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts. If an underlying Portfolio requests a vote of shareholders, we will vote our shares based on instructions received from Owners with Account Value allocated to that Sub-account. Owners have the right to vote an amount equal to the number of shares attributable to their Annuity. If we do not receive voting instructions in relation to certain shares, we will vote those shares in the same manner and proportion as the shares for which we have received instructions. This voting procedure is sometimes referred to as "mirror voting" because, as indicated in the immediately preceding sentence, we mirror the votes that are actually cast, rather than decide on our own how to vote. We will also "mirror vote" shares that are owned directly by us or an affiliate (excluding shares held in the separate account of an affiliated insurer). In addition, because all the shares of a given Portfolio held within the Separate Account are legally owned by us, we intend to vote all of such shares when that underlying Portfolio seeks a vote of its shareholders. As such, all such shares will be counted towards whether there is a quorum at the underlying Portfolio's shareholder meeting and toward the ultimate outcome of the vote. Thus, under "mirror voting," it is possible that the votes of a small percentage of Owners who actually vote will determine the ultimate outcome.

We may, if required by state insurance regulations, disregard voting instructions if they would require shares to be voted so as to cause a change in the sub-classification or investment objectives of one or more of the available variable investment options or to approve or disapprove an investment advisory contract for a Portfolio. In addition, we may disregard voting instructions that would require changes in the investment policy or investment adviser of one or more of the Portfolios associated with the available variable investment options, provided that we reasonably disapprove such changes in accordance with applicable federal or state regulations. If we disregard Owner voting instructions, we will advise Owners of our action and the reasons for such action in the next available annual or semi-annual report.

We will furnish those Owners who have Account Value allocated to a Sub-account whose underlying Portfolio has requested a "proxy" vote with proxy materials and the necessary forms to provide us with their voting instructions. Generally, you will be asked to provide instructions for us to vote on matters such as changes in a fundamental investment strategy, adoption of a new investment advisory agreement, or matters relating to the structure of the underlying Portfolio that require a vote of shareholders. We reserve the right to change the voting procedures described above if applicable SEC rules change.

Similar Funds

The Portfolios are not publicly traded mutual funds. They are only available as investment options in variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies issued by insurance companies, or in some cases, to participants in certain qualified retirement plans. However, some of the Portfolios available as Sub-accounts under the Annuity are managed by the same adviser or subadviser as a retail mutual fund of the same or similar name that the Portfolio may have been modeled after at its inception. Certain retail mutual funds may also have been modeled after a Portfolio. While the investment objective and policies of the retail mutual funds and the Portfolios may be substantially similar, the actual investments will differ to varying degrees. Differences in the performance of the funds can be expected, and in some cases could be substantial. You should not compare the performance of a publicly traded mutual fund with the performance of any similarly named Portfolio offered as a Sub-account.

Material Conflicts

In the future, it may become disadvantageous for separate accounts of variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts to invest in the same underlying Portfolios. Neither the companies that invest in the Portfolios nor the Portfolios currently foresee any such disadvantage. The Board of Directors for each Portfolio intends to monitor events in order to identify any material conflict between variable life insurance policy owners and variable annuity contract owners and to determine what action, if any, should be taken. Material conflicts could result from such things as:

1. changes in state insurance law;
2. changes in federal income tax law;
3. changes in the investment management of any variable investment options; or
4. differences between voting instructions given by variable life insurance policy owners and variable annuity contract owners.

Fees and Payments Received by Prudential Annuities

As detailed below, Prudential Annuities and our affiliates receive substantial payments from the underlying Portfolios and/or related entities, such as the Portfolios' advisers and subadvisers. Because these fees and payments are made to Prudential Annuities and our affiliates, allocations you make to the underlying Portfolios benefit us financially. In selecting Portfolios available under the Annuity, we consider the payments that will be made to us. We receive Rule 12b-1 fees which compensate our affiliate, Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc., for distribution and administrative services (including recordkeeping services and the mailing of prospectuses and reports to Owners invested in the Portfolios). These fees are paid by the underlying Portfolio out of each Portfolio's assets and are therefore borne by Owners.

We also receive administrative services payments from the Portfolios or the advisers of the underlying Portfolios or their affiliates, which are referred to as "revenue sharing" payments. The maximum combined 12b-1 fees and administrative services payments we receive with respect to a Portfolio are generally equal to an annual rate of 0.55% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio under the Annuity (in certain cases, however, this amount may be equal to an annual rate of 0.60% of the average assets allocated to the Portfolio). We expect to make a profit on these fees and payments and consider them when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity.

In addition, an adviser or subadviser of a Portfolio or a distributor of the Annuity (not the Portfolios) may also compensate us by providing reimbursement, defraying the costs of, or paying directly for, among other things, marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide in connection with the Annuity. These services may include but are not limited to: sponsoring or co-sponsoring various promotional, educational or marketing meetings and seminars attended by distributors, wholesalers, and/or broker dealer firms' registered representatives, and creating marketing material discussing the Annuity, available options, and underlying Portfolios. The amounts paid depend on the nature of the meetings, the number of meetings attended by the adviser, subadviser, or distributor, the number of participants and attendees at the meetings, the costs expected to be incurred, and the level of the adviser's, subadviser's or distributor's participation. These payments or reimbursements may not be offered by all advisers, subadvisers, or distributors and the amounts of such payments may vary between and among each adviser, subadviser, and distributor depending on their respective participation. We may also consider these payments and reimbursements when selecting the Portfolios available under the Annuity. For the annual period ended December 31, 2020, with regard to the total annual amounts that were paid (or as to which a payment amount was accrued) under the kinds of arrangements described in this paragraph, the amounts for any particular adviser, subadviser or distributor ranged from \$1,500 to \$246,998. These amounts relate to all individual variable annuity contracts issued by Prudential Annuities or its affiliates, not only the Annuity covered by this prospectus.

In addition to the payments that we receive from underlying Portfolios and/or their affiliates, those same Portfolios and/or their affiliates may make payments to us and/or other insurers within the Prudential Financial group related to the offering of investment options within variable annuity contracts or life insurance policies offered by different Prudential business units.

WHO DISTRIBUTES ANNUITIES OFFERED BY PRUDENTIAL ANNUITIES?

Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. ("PAD"), a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Annuities, Inc., is the distributor and principal underwriter of the Annuity offered through this prospectus. PAD acts as the distributor of several annuity and life insurance products and the AST Portfolios. PAD's principal business address is One Corporate Drive, Shelton, Connecticut 06484. PAD is registered as a broker-dealer under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA").

The Annuity is no longer sold but Owners may make additional Purchase Payments and transfer Account Value in accordance with the Annuity. PAD enters into distribution agreements with both affiliated and unaffiliated broker-dealers who are registered under the Exchange Act ("Firms"). Applications for annuity products are solicited by registered representatives of those firms. PAD utilizes a network of its own registered representatives to wholesale annuity products to Firms. Because a variable annuity contract is an insurance product as well as a security, all registered representatives who sell variable annuity contracts are also appointed as insurance agents of PALAC.

Prudential Annuities sells its annuity products through multiple distribution channels, including (1) independent broker-dealer firms and financial planners; (2) broker-dealers that are members of the New York Stock Exchange, including "wirehouse" and regional broker-dealer firms; and (3) broker-dealers affiliated with banks or that specialize in marketing to customers of banks. Although we are active in each of those distribution channels, the majority of our sales have come from the independent broker-dealer firms and financial planners.

Under the selling agreements, cash compensation in the form of commissions is paid to firms on sales according to one or more schedules. The registered representative will receive a portion of the compensation, depending on the practice of his or her firm. Commissions are generally based on a percentage of purchase payments made. Alternative compensation schedules are available that generally provide a lower initial commission plus ongoing quarterly compensation based on all or a portion of the account value. We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to your Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain Prudential Annuities products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as purchase payments under Prudential Annuities annuity products sold through the firm. Commissions and other cash compensation paid in relation to your Annuity do not result in any additional charge to you or to the Separate Account.

In connection with the sale and servicing of the Annuity, Firms may receive cash compensation and/or non-cash compensation. Cash compensation includes discounts, concessions, fees, service fees, commissions, asset-based sales charges, loans, overrides, or any cash employee benefit received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts. Non-cash compensation includes any form of compensation received in connection with the sale and distribution of variable contracts that is not cash compensation, including but not limited to merchandise, gifts, travel expenses, meals and lodging.

We may also provide cash compensation to the distributing Firm for providing ongoing service to you in relation to the Annuity. These payments may be made in the form of percentage payments based upon "Assets under Management" or "AUM," (total assets), subject to certain criteria in certain PALAC products. These payments may also be made in the form of percentage payments based upon the total amount of money received as Purchase Payments under PALAC annuity products sold through the Firm.

In addition, in an effort to promote the sale of our products (which may include the placement of PALAC and/or the Annuity on a preferred or recommended company or product list and/or access to the Firm's registered representatives), we, or PAD, may enter into non-cash compensation arrangements with certain Firms with respect to certain or all registered representatives of such Firms under which such Firms may receive fixed payments or reimbursement. These types of fixed payments are made directly to or in sponsorship of the Firm and may include, but are not limited to payment for: training of sales personnel; marketing and/or administrative services and/or other services they provide to us or our affiliates; educating customers of the firm on the Annuity's features; conducting due diligence and analysis; providing office access, operations, systems and other support; holding seminars intended to educate registered representatives and make them more knowledgeable about the Annuities; conferences (national, regional and top producer); sponsorships; speaker fees; promotional items; a dedicated marketing coordinator; priority sales desk support; expedited marketing compliance approval and preferred programs to PAD; and reimbursements to Firms for marketing activities or other services provided by third-party vendors to the Firms and/or their registered representatives. To the extent permitted by FINRA rules and other applicable laws and regulations, we or PAD may also pay or allow other promotional incentives or payments in other forms of non-cash compensation (e.g., gifts, occasional meals and entertainment, sponsorship of due diligence events). Under certain circumstances, Portfolio advisers/subadvisers or other organizations with which we do business ("Entities") may also receive incidental non-cash compensation, such as occasional meals and nominal gifts. The amount of this non-cash compensation varies widely because some may encompass only a single event, such as a conference, and others have a much broader scope.

Cash and/or non-cash compensation may not be offered to all Firms and Entities and the terms of such compensation may differ between Firms and Entities. In addition, we or our affiliates may provide such compensation, payments and/or incentives to Firms or Entities arising out of the marketing, sale and/or servicing of variable annuities or life insurance offered by different Prudential business units.

A list of the firms to whom Prudential Annuities pays an amount under these arrangements is provided below. You should note that firms and individual registered representatives and branch managers within some firms participating in one of these compensation arrangements might receive greater compensation for selling one annuity than for selling a different annuity that is not eligible for these compensation arrangements. While compensation is generally considered as an expense in considering the charges applicable to an annuity product, any such compensation will be paid by us or PAD and will not result in any additional charge to you. Your registered representative can provide you with more information about the compensation arrangements that apply to your Annuity. Further information about the firms that are part of these compensation arrangements appears in the Statement of Additional Information, which is available without charge upon request.

The list below includes the names of the firms that we are aware (as of December 31, 2020) received cash compensation with respect to our annuity business during 2020 (or as to which a payment amount was accrued during 2020). The firms listed below include those receiving payments in connection with marketing of products issued by Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation. During 2020, the least amount paid, and greatest amount paid, were \$0.40 and \$6,484,139.48, respectively.

Name of Firm:

Advisor Group	Independent Financial Grp, LLC	SAGEPOINT FINANCIAL, INC.
Allstate Financial Svcs, LLC	Investacorp	Securian Financial Svcs, Inc.
AMERICAN PORTFOLIO FIN SVCS INC	Janney Montgomery Scott, LLC.	Securities America, Inc.
ASSOCIATED SECURITIES CORP	Kestra Financial, Inc.	Securities Service Network
AXA Advisors, LLC	KMS Financial Services, Inc.	Stifel Nicolaus & Co.
BBVA Compass Investment Solutions, Inc.	Lincoln Financial Advisors	TFS Securities, Inc.

BFT Financial Group, LLC	Lincoln Financial Securities Corporation	The Investment Center
Cadaret, Grant & Co., Inc.	Lincoln Investment Planning	TransAmerica Financial Advisors, Inc.
Cambridge Investment Research, Inc.	LPL Financial Corporation	Triad Advisors, Inc.
Centaurus Financial, Inc.	M Holdings Securities, Inc	UBS Financial Services, Inc.
Cetera Advisor Network LLC	MML Investors Services, Inc.	United Planners Fin. Serv.
CFD Investments, Inc.	Morgan Stanley Smith Barney	WADDELL & REED INC.
Citizens Securities, Inc.	Mutual Service Corporation	WATERSTONE FINANCIAL GROUP INC
Commonwealth Financial Network	Next Financial Group, Inc.	Wells Fargo Advisors LLC
Crown Capital Securities, L.P.	Park Avenue Securities, LLC	WELLS FARGO ADVISORS LLC - WEALTH
CUNA Brokerage Svcs, Inc.	PNC Investments, LLC	Wells Fargo Investments LLC
CUSO Financial Services, L.P.	ProEquities	Woodbury Financial Services
Equity Services, Inc.	Purshe Kaplan Sterling Investments	
FSC Securities Corp.	Raymond James Financial Svcs	
Geneos Wealth Management, Inc.	RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION	
H. Beck, Inc.	Robert W. Baird & Co., Inc.	
H.D. Vest Investment	Royal Alliance Associates	
Hantz Financial Services, Inc.	SA Stone Wealth Management	

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the separate account and Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As of the date of this prospectus, none of Prudential Annuities, the Separate Account or Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. is a party to any material legal proceedings outside of the ordinary routine litigation incidental to the business. Although Prudential Annuities and its affiliates are involved in pending and threatened legal proceedings in the normal course of its business, we do not anticipate that the outcome of any such legal proceedings will have a material adverse effect on the Separate Account, or Prudential Annuities' ability to meet its obligations under the Annuity, or the ability of Prudential Annuities Distributors, Inc. to meet its obligations related to the Annuity.

HOW TO CONTACT US

Please communicate with us using the telephone number and addresses below for the purposes described. Failure to send mail to the proper address may result in a delay in our receiving and processing your request.

Prudential's Customer Service Team

Call our Customer Service Team at 1-888-PRU-2888 during normal business hours.

Internet

Access information about your Annuity through our website: www.prudential.com

Correspondence Sent by Regular Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
P.O. Box 7960
Philadelphia, PA 19176

Correspondence Sent by Overnight*, Certified or Registered Mail

Prudential Annuities Service Center
2101 Welsh Road
Dresher, PA 19025

*Please note that overnight correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service may be delivered to the P.O. Box listed above, which could delay receipt of your correspondence at our Service Center. Overnight mail sent through other methods (e.g. Federal Express, United Parcel Service) will be delivered to the address listed below.

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APPENDIX A - PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE UNDER THE ANNUITY

The following is a list of Portfolios available under the Annuity. More information about the Portfolios is available in the prospectuses for the Portfolios, which may be amended from time to time and can be found online at <https://www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity-prospectuses>. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1-800-346-3778 or by sending an email request to service@prudential.com. Depending on the optional benefits you choose, you may not be able to invest in certain Portfolio Companies.

The current expenses and performance information below reflects fee and expenses of the Portfolios, but do not reflect the other fees and expenses that your Contract may charge. Expenses would be higher, and performance would be lower if these other charges were included. Each Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance.

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks capital appreciation	AIM Variable Insurance Funds (Invesco Variable Insurance Funds) – Invesco V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund – Series I Shares (formerly Invesco Oppenheimer V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund - Series I shares)* <i>Invesco Advisers, Inc.</i>	0.80%	40.69%	19.40%	15.92%
Seeks to provide reasonable current income and long-term growth of income and capital.	AIM Variable Insurance Funds (Invesco Variable Insurance Funds) – Invesco V.I. Diversified Dividend Fund – Series I Shares <i>Invesco Advisers, Inc.</i>	0.71%	0.14%	7.62%	9.99%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	AIM Variable Insurance Funds (Invesco Variable Insurance Funds) – Invesco V.I. Health Care Fund – Series I Shares <i>Invesco Advisers, Inc.</i>	0.98%	14.16%	9.43%	13.09%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	AIM Variable Insurance Funds (Invesco Variable Insurance Funds) – Invesco V.I. Technology Fund – Series I Shares <i>Invesco Advisers, Inc.</i>	0.98%	46.11%	21.53%	15.31%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	² AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>AlphaSimplex Group, LLC</i> <i>AQR Capital Management, LLC</i> <i>CoreCommodity Management, LLC</i> <i>First Quadrant, L.P.</i> <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.</i> <i>Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>Western Asset Management Company, LLC</i> <i>Western Asset Management Company Limited</i>	1.31%	4.22%	5.87%	4.88%
Seeks a high level of absolute return by using traditional and non-traditional investment strategies and by investing in domestic and foreign equity and fixed income securities, derivative instruments and other investment companies.	² AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio* <i>Brown Advisory, LLC</i> <i>Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.</i> <i>LSV Asset Management</i> <i>Pacific Investment Management Company, LLC</i> <i>PGIM Investments LLC</i> <i>PGIM Fixed Income</i> <i>QMA LLC</i> <i>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</i> <i>William Blair Investment Management, LLC</i>	0.92%	10.68%	9.71%	8.47%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio * <i>Allianz Global Investors U.S. LLC</i>	0.97%	14.10%	8.61%	6.80%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio <i>PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC</i>	0.92%	11.77%	9.16%	8.05%
Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with income generation and prudent investment management.	² AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio* <i>BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited</i>	0.75%	2.56%	2.25%	1.62%
Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.	² AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio* <i>BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. BlackRock International Limited BlackRock (Singapore) Limited Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.</i>	0.70%	7.36%	4.85%	3.65%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio <i>PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC</i>	0.91%	13.42%	10.37%	9.14%
Seeks to maximize total return through investment in real estate securities.	² AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio <i>Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.</i>	1.11%	-2.84%	6.22%	8.94%
Seeks long-term capital growth balanced by current income.	² AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio* <i>FIAM LLC</i>	0.92%	8.76%	7.89%	6.65%
Seeks to provide consistent excess returns over the Bloomberg Barclays Global Aggregate US Dollar Hedged Bond Index.	² AST Global Bond Portfolio (formerly AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio)* <i>AllianceBernstein L.P. Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P. Wellington Management Company LLP</i>	0.86%	4.50%	3.99%	N/A
Seeks high current income and maintain high levels of liquidity.	² AST Government Money Market Portfolio <i>PGIM Fixed Income</i>	0.57%	0.22%	0.71%	0.36%
Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.	² AST High Yield Portfolio <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. PGIM Fixed Income</i>	0.87%	2.64%	7.54%	6.00%
Seeks current income and long-term growth of income, as well as capital appreciation.	² AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio* <i>Hotchkis & Wiley Capital Management, LLC</i>	0.83%	0.27%	9.76%	10.09%
Seeks long-term capital growth.	² AST International Growth Portfolio* <i>Jennison Associates LLC Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC William Blair Investment Management, LLC</i>	1.09%	31.32%	14.40%	9.07%
Seeks capital growth.	² AST International Value Portfolio <i>Lazard Asset Management LLC LSV Asset Management</i>	1.11%	-0.61%	4.33%	3.55%
Seeks capital appreciation consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i>	1.06%	13.16%	9.03%	7.85%
Seeks capital growth.	² AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i>	1.04%	13.08%	9.42%	6.20%
Seeks to maximize return compared to the benchmark through security selection and tactical asset allocation.	² AST J.P. Morgan Tactical Preservation Portfolio (formerly AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio)* <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc.</i>	0.91%	11.35%	7.11%	6.22%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks capital growth. Income realization is not an investment objective and any income realized on the Portfolio's investments, therefore, will be incidental to the Portfolio's objective.	² AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio* <i>Loomis, Sayles & Company, L.P.</i>	0.91%	31.59%	18.80%	15.91%
Seeks capital growth.	² AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio* <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i>	1.12%	14.18%	12.23%	10.71%
Seeks total return.	² AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i>	0.98%	9.87%	8.50%	N/A
Seeks long-term capital growth and future, rather than current income.	² AST MFS Growth Portfolio* <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company</i>	0.96%	30.48%	19.59%	16.33%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	² AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company Victory Capital Management Inc.</i>	1.09%	34.84%	16.74%	13.34%
Seeks capital growth.	² AST Mid-Cap Value Portfolio (formerly AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio)* <i>Massachusetts Financial Services Company Wellington Management Company LLP Victory Capital Management Inc.</i>	1.00%	-1.78%	5.97%	8.86%
Seeks to obtain the highest potential total return consistent with its specified level of risk tolerance.	² AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio <i>PGIM Investments LLC QMA LLC</i>	0.92%	9.08%	7.16%	6.19%
Seeks total return.	² AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio <i>Jennison Associates LLC PGIM Fixed Income PGIM Real Estate QMA LLC</i>	0.88%	5.86%	8.30%	7.20%
Seeks long term capital appreciation.	² AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio <i>QMA LLC</i>	1.45%	-5.19%	8.74%	11.58%
Seeks capital growth.	² AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio <i>Victory Capital Management Inc. Wellington Management Company, LLP</i>	1.06%	35.18%	17.73%	13.46%
Seeks long-term capital growth.	² AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio <i>Emerald Mutual Fund Advisers Trust UBS Asset Management (Americas) Inc.</i>	1.00%	48.39%	19.69%	14.46%
Seeks to provide long-term capital growth by investing primarily in small-capitalization stocks that appear to be undervalued.	² AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio <i>J.P. Morgan Investment Management, Inc. LMCG Investments, LLC</i>	1.10%	0.86%	7.19%	8.08%
Seeks a high level of total return by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity and fixed income securities.	² AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio* <i>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</i>	0.88%	12.53%	9.83%	8.63%
Seeks long-term growth of capital by investing predominantly in the equity securities of a limited number of large, carefully selected, high-quality U.S. companies that are judged likely to achieve superior earnings growth.	² AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio* <i>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</i>	0.89%	39.80%	21.40%	17.95%
Seeks maximum growth of capital by investing primarily in the value stocks of larger companies.	² AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio * <i>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</i>	0.81%	2.09%	7.51%	7.61%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks long-term capital growth primarily through the investment in common stocks of companies that own or develop natural resources (such as energy products, precious metals and forest products) and other basic commodities.	² AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio* <i>T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.</i>	1.05%	-2.22%	5.54%	-0.15%
Seeks to outperform a mix of 50% Russell 3000 Index, 20% MSCI Europe, Australasia and the Far East (EAFE) Index, and 30% Bank of America Merrill Lynch Three-Month US Treasury Bill Index over a full market cycle by preserving capital in adverse markets utilizing an options strategy while maintaining equity exposure to benefit from up markets through investments in the Portfolio's subadviser's equity investment strategies	² AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio* <i>Wellington Management Company LLP</i>	1.05%	6.66%	8.13%	7.18%
Seeks to maximize total return, consistent with prudent investment management and liquidity needs, by investing to obtain the average duration specified for the Portfolio.	² AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio <i>Western Asset Management Company, LLC. Western Asset Management Company Limited</i>	0.77%	8.11%	5.81%	4.95%
Seeks long-term capital growth by investing primarily in equity securities of companies located in emerging market countries.	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund – Class D* <i>Nationwide Fund Advisors/Lazard Asset Management LLC and Standard Life Investments (Corporate Funds) Limited</i>	1.47%	12.92%	11.52%	2.12%
Seeks to provide investment results that correspond generally to the total return of the high yield market, consistent with maintaining reasonable liquidity.	ProFund Access VP High Yield* ¹ <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-0.06%	4.99%	5.37%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the ProFunds Asia 30 Index.	ProFund VP Asia 30* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	35.55%	13.26%	4.89%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Banks SM Index.	ProFund VP Banks* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-15.21%	6.65%	7.06%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Basic Materials SM Index.	ProFund VP Basic Materials* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	16.49%	10.47%	4.49%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of the S&P 500® Index.	ProFund VP Bear* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-25.61%	-15.71%	-15.14%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Biotechnology SM Index.	ProFund VP Biotechnology* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.67%	15.38%	5.35%	15.95%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Index.	ProFund VP Bull* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	16.03%	12.93%	11.66%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Goods SM Index.	ProFund VP Consumer Goods* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	31.05%	10.98%	11.40%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Consumer Services SM Index.	ProFund VP Consumer Services* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	28.34%	14.69%	15.46%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the ProFunds Europe 30 Index.	ProFund VP Europe 30* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-9.23%	3.45%	2.23%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Financials SM Index.	ProFund VP Financials* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-1.77%	9.33%	9.45%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Health Care SM Index.	ProFund VP Health Care* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	14.44%	10.60%	14.53%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Industrials SM Index.	ProFund VP Industrials* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	16.76%	13.84%	11.85%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones Internet Composite SM Index.	ProFund VP Internet* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	50.82%	21.81%	18.63%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Nikkei 225 Stock Average.	ProFund VP Japan* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	15.93%	7.89%	9.02%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Growth Index.	ProFund VP Large-Cap Growth* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	30.93%	16.86%	14.51%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P 500® Value Index.	ProFund VP Large-Cap Value* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-0.06%	8.70%	8.99%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Growth Index.	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	20.90%	12.04%	10.61%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Value Index.	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	2.30%	8.64%	8.52%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the NASDAQ-100® Index.	ProFund VP NASDAQ-100* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	45.57%	21.79%	18.22%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Oil & Gas SM Index.	ProFund VP Oil & Gas* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-34.46%	-7.36%	-4.85%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Pharmaceuticals SM Index.	ProFund VP Pharmaceuticals* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	12.51%	5.04%	10.55%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones Precious Metals SM Index.	ProFund VP Precious Metals* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	24.10%	20.79%	-5.58%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Real Estate SM Index.	ProFund VP Real Estate* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-6.29%	5.05%	7.02%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times the inverse (-1.25x) of the daily price movement of the most recently issued 30-year U.S. Treasury Bond.	ProFund VP Rising Rates Opportunity* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-26.70%	-12.03%	-13.12%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Semiconductors SM Index.	ProFund VP Semiconductor* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	44.85%	27.51%	18.40%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of the S&P MidCap 400® Index.	ProFund VP Short Mid-Cap* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-26.65%	-15.29%	-14.79%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of the NASDAQ-100® Index.	ProFund VP Short NASDAQ-100* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-42.77%	-23.11%	-20.83%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the inverse (-1x) of the daily performance of the Russell 2000® Index.	ProFund VP Short Small-Cap* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-31.96%	-16.73%	-15.64%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Growth Index®.	ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	17.39%	12.35%	11.46%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the S&P SmallCap 600® Value Index.	ProFund VP Small-Cap Value* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	1.06%	8.46%	8.37%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Technology SM Index.	ProFund VP Technology* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.65%	44.80%	25.55%	17.78%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Select Telecommunications SM Index.	ProFund VP Telecommunications* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	3.15%	3.66%	4.98%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to one and one-quarter times (1.25x) the daily movement of the most recently issued 30-year U.S. Treasury bond.	ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.38%	20.69%	8.05%	8.31%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the S&P 500® Index.	ProFund VP UltraBull* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	19.83%	22.09%	20.94%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the S&P MidCap 400®.	ProFund VP UltraMid-Cap* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	5.22%	15.14%	15.26%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the NASDAQ-100® Index.	ProFund VP UltraNASDAQ-100* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	86.30%	40.78%	35.06%
Seeks daily investment results, before fees and expenses, that correspond to two times (2x) the daily performance of the Russell 2000® Index.	ProFund VP UltraSmall-Cap* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	16.39%	16.96%	14.69%
Seeks investment results, before fees and expenses that correspond to the performance of the Dow Jones U.S. Utilities SM Index.	ProFund VP Utilities* <i>ProFund Advisors LLC</i>	1.68%	-2.40%	9.45%	9.45%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	² PSF International Growth Portfolio – Class I (formerly PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I)* <i>Jennison Associates LLC</i> <i>Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC</i> <i>William Blair Investment Management, LLC</i>	1.01%	32.11%	14.83%	9.19%
Seeks long-term total return, consisting of capital appreciation and current income.	Wells Fargo VT Index Asset Allocation Fund-Class 2* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	1.00%	16.59%	10.45%	10.96%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 1* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	0.69%	4.89%	5.36%	4.11%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 2* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	0.94%	4.93%	5.18%	3.89%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 1* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	0.75%	43.41%	21.91%	16.40%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 2* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	1.00%	43.18%	21.63%	16.12%

Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/20)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT Opportunity Fund SM - Class 2* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	1.00%	21.00%	14.83%	11.79%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 1* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	0.93%	58.09%	22.35%	15.11%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 2* <i>Wells Fargo Funds Management, LLC, advisor; Wells Capital Management Incorporated, subadvisor</i>	1.18%	57.78%	22.03%	14.83%

¹ Effective April 26, 2021, this Portfolio is closed to new investments except from contract owners that had contract value transferred into this Portfolio on April 26, 2021 as the result of a fund merger.

² These Portfolios are also offered in other variable annuity contracts that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula to manage the guarantees offered in connection with optional benefits.

Those other variable annuity contracts offer certain optional living benefits that utilize a predetermined mathematical formula (the "formula") to manage the guarantees offered in connection with those optional benefits. The formula monitors each contract owner's account value daily and, if necessary, will systematically transfer amounts among investment options. The formula transfers funds between the Sub-accounts for those variable annuity contracts and an AST bond portfolio Sub-account (those AST bond portfolios are not available in connection with the annuity contracts offered through this prospectus). **You should be aware that the operation of the formula in those other variable annuity contracts may result in large-scale asset flows into and out of the underlying Portfolios that are available with your contract. These asset flows could adversely impact the underlying Portfolios, including their risk profile, expenses and performance.** Because transfers between the Sub-accounts and the AST bond Sub-account can be frequent and the amount transferred can vary from day to day, any of the underlying Portfolios could experience the following effects, among others:

- (a) a Portfolio's investment performance could be adversely affected by requiring a subadvisor to purchase and sell securities at inopportune times or by otherwise limiting the subadvisor's ability to fully implement the Portfolio's investment strategy;
- (b) the subadvisor may be required to hold a larger portion of assets in highly liquid securities than it otherwise would hold, which could adversely affect performance if the highly liquid securities underperform other securities (e.g., equities) that otherwise would have been held; and
- (c) a Portfolio may experience higher turnover and greater negative asset flows than it would have experienced without the formula, which could result in higher operating expense ratios and higher transaction costs for the Portfolio compared to other similar funds.

The efficient operation of the asset flows among Portfolios triggered by the formula depends on active and liquid markets. If market liquidity is strained, the asset flows may not operate as intended. For example, it is possible that illiquid markets or other market stress could cause delays in the transfer of cash from one portfolio to another portfolio, which in turn could adversely impact performance.

Before you allocate to the Sub-account with the AST Portfolios listed above, you should consider the potential effects on the Portfolios that are the result of the operation of the formula in the variable annuity contracts that are unrelated to your Variable Annuity. Please work with your financial professional to determine which Portfolios are appropriate for your needs.

* See important information below regarding certain portfolios. This information includes annual expenses that reflect temporary fee reductions.

<p>AIM Variable Insurance Funds (Invesco Variable Insurance Funds) – Invesco V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund – Series I Shares (formerly Invesco Oppenheimer V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund - Series I shares)</p> <p>Invesco Advisers, Inc. ("Invesco" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to limit Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement (excluding certain items discussed below) of Series I shares to 0.80% of the Fund's average daily net assets (the "expense limit"). In determining the Adviser's obligation to waive advisory fees and/or reimburse expenses, the following expenses are not taken into account, and could cause the Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver and/or Expense Reimbursement to exceed the numbers reflected above: (i) interest; (ii) taxes; (iii) dividend expense on short sales; (iv) extraordinary or non-routine items, including litigation expenses; (v) expenses that the Fund has incurred but did not actually pay because of an expense offset arrangement. Unless Invesco continues the fee waiver agreement, it will terminate on April 30, 2022. During its terms, the fee waiver agreement cannot be terminated or amended to increase the expense limit without approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio</p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.007% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio</p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0242% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio</p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.047% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio</p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.057% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>

<p><u>AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.035% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Global Bond Portfolio (formerly AST Wellington Management Global Bond Portfolio)</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0412% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.009% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST International Growth Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.020% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST J.P. Morgan Tactical Preservation Portfolio (formerly AST J.P. Morgan Strategic Opportunities Portfolio)</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (including net distribution fees, acquired fund fees and expenses due to investments in underlying portfolios of the Trust) (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 0.91% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.060% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0067% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST MFS Growth Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0185% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Mid-Cap Value Portfolio (formerly AST Neuberger Berman/LSV Mid-Cap Value Portfolio)</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0051% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.000% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0101% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0373% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.010% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0128% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST T. Rowe Price Natural Resources Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.0152% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio</u></p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.055% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. This arrangement may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p><u>NVIT Emerging Markets Fund – Class D</u></p> <p>Nationwide Variable Insurance Trust (the "Trust") and Nationwide Fund Advisors (the "Adviser") have entered into a written contract waiving 0.05% of the management fee to which the Adviser would otherwise be entitled until April 30, 2022. The written contract may be changed or eliminated only with the consent of the Board of Trustees of the Trust.</p>
<p><u>ProFund Access VP High Yield</u></p> <p>ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Adviser") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Adviser. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.</p>

ProFund VP Pharmaceuticals

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Precious Metals

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Real Estate

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Rising Rates Opportunity

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% (1.38% for ProFund VP U.S. Government Plus and 1.35% for ProFund VP Government Money Market) through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time. The Advisor may also waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to maintain the net yield of the ProFund VP Government Money Market at a certain level as determined by the Advisor. The Advisor may recoup from the ProFund VP Government Money Market any of the fees or expenses it has waived and/or reimbursed until the third anniversary of the end of the 12 month period ending April 30 in which such waiver and/or reimbursement occurs, subject to certain limitations. This recoupment could negatively affect the ProFund VP Government Money Market's future yield.

ProFund VP Semiconductor

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Short Mid-Cap

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Short NASDAQ-100

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Short Small-Cap

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth

ProFund Advisors LLC ("ProFund Advisors" or the "Advisor") has contractually agreed to waive Investment Advisory and Management Services Fees and to reimburse Other Expenses to the extent Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses Before Fee Waivers and Expense Reimbursements (excluding "Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses"), as a percentage of average daily net assets, exceed 1.68% through April 30, 2022. After such date, the expense limitation may be terminated or revised by the Advisor. Amounts waived or reimbursed in a particular contractual period may be recouped by ProFund Advisors within three years of the end of the contractual period to the extent that recoupment will not cause the Fund's expenses to exceed any expense limitation in place at that time.

<p>PSF International Growth Portfolio – Class I (formerly PSF SP International Growth Portfolio – Class I)</p> <p>The Manager has contractually agreed to waive 0.019% of its investment management fee through June 30, 2022. In addition, the Manager has contractually agreed to waive a portion of its investment management fee and/or reimburse certain expenses of the Portfolio so that the Portfolio's investment management fee plus other expenses (exclusive of certain expenses as described more fully in the Trust's Statement of Additional Information) do not exceed 1.01% of the Portfolio's average daily net assets through June 30, 2022. Expenses waived/reimbursed by the Manager may be recouped by the Manager within the same fiscal year during which such waiver/reimbursement is made if such recoupment can be realized without exceeding the expense limit in effect at the time of the recoupment for that fiscal year. These arrangements may not be terminated or modified without the prior approval of the Trust's Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Index Asset Allocation Fund - Class 2</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 1</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.69% for Class 1 and 0.94% for Class 2. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 2</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.69% for Class 1 and 0.94% for Class 2. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 1</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 2</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Opportunity FundSM - Class 2</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at the amounts shown above. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 1</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.95% for Class 1 and 1.20% for Class 2. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>
<p>Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 2</p> <p>The Manager has committed through April 30, 2022, to waive fees and/or reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to cap the Fund's Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses After Fee Waiver at 0.95% for Class 1 and 1.20% for Class 2. Brokerage commissions, stamp duty fees, interest, taxes, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses are excluded from the cap. After this time, the cap may be increased or the commitment to maintain the cap may be terminated only with the approval of the Board of Trustees.</p>

FIAM LLC is a business unit of FMR LLC (also known as Fidelity Investments).

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Dow Jones has no relationship to the ProFunds VP, other than the licensing of the Dow Jones sector indices and its service marks for use in connection with the ProFunds VP. The ProFunds VP are not sponsored, endorsed, sold, or promoted by Standard & Poor's or NASDAQ, and neither Standard & Poor's nor NASDAQ makes any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ProFunds VP.

Personnel of Goldman Sachs Asset Management International, an affiliate of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., may perform certain delegated responsibilities for GSAM, may act on behalf of GSAM, or may perform functions that otherwise support the sub-advisory services provided to the Portfolio.

PGIM Fixed Income is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Advanced Series Trust (AST). AST Investment Services, Inc. serves as co-manager, along with PGIM Investments LLC, to many of the portfolios of AST.

PGIM Investments LLC manages each of the portfolios of the Prudential Series Fund (PSF).

PGIM Real Estate is a business unit of PGIM, Inc.

Investment Restrictions

Depending on the optional benefits you choose, you may not be able to invest in certain Portfolio Companies.

Optional Benefit Name	All Investment Options Permitted, EXCEPT These:
Guaranteed Return Option Guaranteed Return Option Plus Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Guaranteed Minimum Income Benefit Highest Anniversary Value Death Benefit Combination 5% Roll-Up and HAV Death Benefit	Invesco V.I. Technology Fund – Series I Shares
	ProFund Access VP High Yield
	ProFund VP Biotechnology
	ProFund VP Internet
	ProFund VP Semiconductor
	ProFund VP Short Mid-Cap
	ProFund VP Short Small-Cap
	ProFund VP Technology
	ProFund VP UltraBull
	ProFund VP UltraNASDAQ-100
	ProFund VP UltraSmall-Cap
Optional Benefit Name	Allowable Benefit Allocations:
Lifetime Five Income Benefit	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
	AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
	AST Global Bond Portfolio
	AST Government Money Market Portfolio
	AST High Yield Portfolio
	AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST International Growth Portfolio
	AST International Value Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Tactical Preservation Portfolio
	AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio

Optional Benefit Name	Allowable Benefit Allocations:
Lifetime Five Income Benefit continued	AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
	AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
	Invesco V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth - Series I Shares
	Invesco V.I. Diversified Dividend Fund - Series I Shares
	Invesco V.I. Health Care Fund – Series I Shares
	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund - Class D
	ProFund VP Europe 30
	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth
	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value
	ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth
	ProFund VP Small-Cap Value
	PSF International Growth Portfolio - Class I
	Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 1
	Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 1
	Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 1
Optional Benefit Name	Allowable Benefit Allocations:
Spousal Lifetime Five Income Benefit	AST Academic Strategies Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Advanced Strategies Portfolio
	AST AllianzGI World Trends Portfolio
	AST Balanced Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Capital Growth Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Fidelity Institutional AM® Quantitative Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Global Thematic Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan Tactical Preservation Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST Preservation Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Prudential Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST Wellington Management Hedged Equity Portfolio
Optional Benefit Name	Allowable Benefit Allocations:
Highest Daily Value Death Benefit	AST BlackRock Low Duration Bond Portfolio
	AST BlackRock/Loomis Sayles Bond Portfolio
	AST Cohen & Steers Realty Portfolio
	AST Global Bond Portfolio
	AST Government Money Market Portfolio
	AST High Yield Portfolio
	AST Hotchkis & Wiley Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST International Growth Portfolio
	AST International Value Portfolio
	AST J.P. Morgan International Equity Portfolio
	AST Loomis Sayles Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Global Equity Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Portfolio
	AST MFS Growth Allocation Portfolio
	AST Mid-Cap Growth Portfolio

Optional Benefit Name	Allowable Benefit Allocations:
Highest Daily Value Death Benefit continued	AST Mid-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST QMA US Equity Alpha Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Small-Cap Growth Opportunities Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Asset Allocation Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Growth Portfolio
	AST T. Rowe Price Large-Cap Value Portfolio
	AST Western Asset Core Plus Bond Portfolio
	Invesco V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth - Series I Shares
	Invesco V.I. Diversified Dividend Fund - Series I Shares
	Invesco V.I. Health Care Fund – Series I Shares
	NVIT Emerging Markets Fund - Class D
	ProFund VP Europe 30
	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Growth
	ProFund VP Mid-Cap Value
	ProFund VP Small-Cap Growth
	ProFund VP Small-Cap Value
	PSF International Growth Portfolio - Class I
	Wells Fargo VT International Equity Fund - Class 1
	Wells Fargo VT Omega Growth Fund - Class 1
	Wells Fargo VT Small Cap Growth Fund - Class 1

APPENDIX B – ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON ASSET ALLOCATION PROGRAMS

Program Rules

Prior to December 5, 2005, you could elect an asset allocation program where the Sub-accounts for each asset class in each model portfolio were designated based on an evaluation of available Sub-accounts. Effective December 5, 2005, you can no longer enroll in an asset allocation program, but you will be permitted to remain in the program if you enrolled prior to the date. These program Rules reflect how the asset allocation program will be administered as of December 5, 2005 for those Owners who have chosen to remain in their program. Asset allocation is a sophisticated method of diversification that allocates assets among asset classes in order to manage investment risk and potentially enhance returns over the long term. However, asset allocation does not guarantee a profit or protect against a loss.

How the Asset Allocation Program Works

- Amounts will automatically be allocated in accordance with the percentages and to Sub-accounts indicated for the model portfolio that you previously choose. If you allocate your Account Value or transfer your Account Value among any Sub-accounts that are outside of your model portfolio, we will allocate these amounts according to the allocation percentages of the applicable model portfolio upon the next rebalancing. You will not be permitted to change from one model portfolio to another. Upon each rebalance, 100% of your Account Value allocated to the variable Sub-accounts will be allocated to the asset allocation program. Any Account Value not invested in the Sub-accounts will not be part of the program.
- Additional Purchase Payments: Unless otherwise requested, any additional Purchase Payments applied to the variable Sub-accounts in the Annuity will be allocated to the Sub-accounts according to the allocation percentages for the model portfolio you choose. Allocation of additional Purchase Payments outside of your model portfolio but into a Sub-account, will be reallocated according to the allocation percentages of the applicable model portfolio upon the next rebalancing.
- Rebalancing Your Model Portfolio: Changes in the value of the Sub-account will cause your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts to vary from the percentage allocations of the model portfolio you select. By selecting the asset allocation program, you have directed us to periodically (e.g., quarterly) rebalance your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts in accordance with the percentage allocations assigned to each Sub-account within your model portfolio at the time you elected the program or had later modified with your consent. Some asset allocation programs will only require that a rebalancing occur when the percent of your Account Value allocated to the Sub-accounts are outside of the acceptable range permitted under such asset allocation program. Note -- Any Account Value not invested in the Sub-accounts will not be affected by any rebalance.
- Sub-account Changes Within the Model Portfolios: From time to time there may be a change in a Sub-account within your model portfolio. Unless directed by you or your financial professional to reallocate to the new Sub-account, rebalancing will continue in accordance with your unchanged model portfolio, unless the Sub-account is no longer available under your Annuity. If the Sub-account is no longer available we will notify you. If you do not consent to the new Sub-account, your lack of consent will be deemed a request to terminate the asset allocation program and the provisions under "Termination or Modification of the Asset Allocation Program" will apply.
- Owner Changes in Choice of Model Portfolio: You may not change from the model portfolio that you have elected to any other model portfolio.

Termination or Modification of the Asset Allocation Program:

- You may request to terminate your asset allocation program at any time. Once you terminate your asset allocation program, you will not be permitted to re-enroll in the program. Any termination will be effective on the date that Prudential Annuities receives your termination request in good order. If you are enrolled in HDV or LT5, termination of your asset allocation program must coincide with enrollment in a then currently available and approved asset allocation program or other approved option. However, if you are enrolled in LT5 you may terminate the LT5 benefit in order to then terminate your asset allocation program. Prudential Annuities reserves the right to terminate or modify the asset allocation program at any time with respect to any programs.

Restrictions on Electing the Asset Allocation:

- You cannot participate in automatic rebalancing or a DCA program while enrolled in an asset allocation program and Systematic Withdrawals can only be made as flat dollar amounts.

APPENDIX C – FORMULA UNDER THE GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION BENEFIT

We set out below the current formula under which we may transfer amounts between the Sub-accounts and the Fixed Allocations. We will not alter this pre-determined mathematical formula.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity (including any Market Value Adjustment on Fixed Allocations)
- V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- F is the current Account Value of the Fixed Allocations
- G is the Principal Value of the guarantee
- t is the number of whole and partial years between the current Valuation Day and the maturity date.
- t_i is the number of whole and partial years between the next Valuation Day (i.e., the Valuation Day immediately following the current Valuation Day) and the maturity date.
- r is the fixed rate associated with Fixed Allocations of length t (t_i is rounded to the next highest whole number to determine this rate) as of the current Valuation Day.
- r_i is the fixed rate associated with Fixed Allocations of length t_i (t_i is rounded to the next highest whole number to determine this rate) as of the next Valuation Day.
- M is the total maturity value of all Fixed Allocations, i.e., the total value that the Fixed Allocations will have on the maturity date of the guarantee if no subsequent transactions occur.

The formula determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining a “cushion”, D:

$$D = 1 - [(G - M) / (1 + r)^{t_i}] / V$$

Next, the formula determines whether or not a transfer to or from the Fixed Allocations is needed:

A transfer into the Fixed Allocations will occur if $D < 0.20$, $V > 0$, and $V > 0.02 * AV$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \text{MIN}(V, (V * (0.75 * (1 + r_i)^{t_i} - G + M) / (0.75 * (1 + r_i)^{t_i} - (1 + r)^t)))$$

A transfer from the Fixed Allocations to the Sub-accounts will occur if $D > 0.30$ and $F > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \text{MIN}(F, (V * (0.75 * (1 + r_i)^{t_i} - G + M) / ((1 + r)^t - 0.75 * (1 + r_i)^{t_i})))$$

APPENDIX D – FORMULA UNDER THE GUARANTEED RETURN OPTION PLUS BENEFIT

We set out below the current formula under which we may transfer amounts between the Sub-accounts and the Fixed Allocations. We will not alter the formula.

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS REFERENCED IN THE CALCULATION FORMULA:

- AV is the current Account Value of the Annuity (including any Market Value Adjustment on Fixed Allocations)
- V is the current Account Value of the elected Sub-accounts of the Annuity
- F is the current Account Value of the Fixed Allocations

For each guarantee provided under the program,

- G_i is the Principal Value of the guarantee
- t_i is the number of whole and partial years until the maturity date of the guarantee.
- r_i is the current fixed rate associated with Fixed Allocations of length t_i (t_i is rounded to the next highest integer to determine this rate).

The formula determines, on each Valuation Day, when a transfer is required.

The formula begins by determining for each guarantee the value (L_i) that, if appreciated at the current fixed rate, would equal the Principal Value on the applicable maturity date. We call the greatest of these values the “current liability (L).”

$$L = \text{MAX } (L_i), \text{ where } L_i = G_i / (1 + r_i)^{t_i}$$

Next, the formula determines whether or not a transfer to or from the Fixed Allocations is needed:

A transfer into the Fixed Allocations will occur if $L > (AV - 0.2 * V)$, and $V > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \text{MIN}(V, (V - (1 / 0.23) * (AV - L)))$$

A transfer from the Fixed Allocations to the Sub-accounts will occur if $L < (AV - 0.26 * V)$, and $F > 0$.

The transfer amount is calculated by the following formula:

$$T = \text{MIN}(F, ((1 / 0.23) * (AV - L) - V))$$

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This prospectus describes the important features of the Annuity and provides information about Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation ("Prudential Annuities", "PALAC", "we", "our" or "us") and Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation Variable Account B (Separate Account).

We have filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") a Statement of Additional Information (SAI) that includes additional information about the Annuity, PALAC and the Separate Account. The SAI is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The SAI is available from us, without charge, upon request. To request a copy of the SAI, to ask about your Annuity, or to make other investor inquiries, please call 1-888-PRU-2888. The SAI is also available at our website, <https://www.prudential.com/personal/annuities/annuity-prospectuses>.

We file periodic reports and other information about the Annuity and the Separate Account as required under the federal securities laws. Those reports and other information about us are available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of reports and other information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.



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