



**STOP THE PAPER!
VISIT GENWORTH.COM
TO REGISTER TO RECEIVE
DOCUMENTS VIA E-MAIL.**

COMMONWEALTH VARIABLE ANNUITY PLUS

May 1, 2022

**PROSPECTUS
FOR A FLEXIBLE PREMIUM
VARIABLE DEFERRED ANNUITY**

*Genworth Life & Annuity
VA Separate Account 1*

Issued by Genworth Life and Annuity
Insurance Company

Genworth Life & Annuity VA Separate Account 1
Prospectus For
Flexible Premium Variable Deferred Annuity Contracts
Form P1150 10/98
Form P1143 4/94

Issued by:
Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company
Home Office:
6610 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230
Telephone: (800) 352-9910

This prospectus, dated May 1, 2022, describes a flexible premium variable deferred annuity contract (the “contract” or “contracts”) for individuals and some qualified and nonqualified retirement plans. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company (the “Company,” “we,” “us,” or “our”) issues the contract. This contract is no longer offered or sold.

This prospectus describes all material features and benefits of the contract and provides details about Genworth Life & Annuity VA Separate Account 1 (the “Separate Account”) and the Guarantee Account that you should know before investing. Please read this prospectus carefully before investing and keep it for future reference.

The contract offers you the opportunity to accumulate Contract Value and provides for the payment of periodic annuity benefits. We may pay these annuity benefits on a variable or fixed basis.

You may allocate your premium payments to the Separate Account, the Guarantee Account, or both. Each Subaccount of the Separate Account invests in shares of Portfolios of the Funds listed in Appendix A of this prospectus.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Additional information about certain investment products, including variable annuities, has been prepared by the SEC’s staff and is available at investor.gov.

Your contract:

- Is NOT a bank deposit
- Is NOT FDIC insured
- Is NOT insured or endorsed by a bank or any federal government agency
- Is NOT available in every state
- MAY go down in value.

Except for amounts in the Guarantee Account, both the value of the contract before the Maturity Date and the amount of monthly income afterwards will depend upon the investment performance of the Portfolio(s) you select. **You bear the investment risk of investing in the Portfolios.**

To contact our Home Office, call us at (800) 352-9910, or write us at:

6610 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230

This prospectus does not constitute an offering in any jurisdiction in which such offering may not lawfully be made.

Table of Contents

Definitions	4
Important Information You Should Consider About the Contract	5
Overview of the Contract	9
Fee Tables	11
Example	13
Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract	13
The Company	14
Financial Condition of the Company	15
The Separate Account	16
The Portfolios	16
Subaccounts	17
Voting Rights	18
The Guarantee Account	19
Charges and Other Deductions	20
Transaction Expenses	20
Surrender Charge	20
Exceptions to the Surrender Charge	21
Deductions from the Separate Account	22
Charges for the Death Benefit Rider Options	22
Other Charges	23
The Contract	23
Ownership	23
Assignment	24
Premium Payments	24
Valuation Day and Valuation Period	24
Allocation of Premium Payments	25
Valuation of Accumulation Units	25
Benefits Available Under the Contract	26
Transfers	30
Transfers Before the Maturity Date	30
Transfers from the Guarantee Account to the Subaccounts	30
Transfers from the Subaccounts to the Guarantee Account	31
Transfers Among the Subaccounts	31
Telephone/Internet Transactions	31
Confirmation of Transactions	32
Special Note on Reliability	32
Transfers by Third Parties	32
Special Note on Frequent Transfers	33
Dollar Cost Averaging Program	34
Portfolio Rebalancing Program	35

Surrenders and Partial Surrenders	35
Surrenders and Partial Surrenders	35
Restrictions on Distributions from Certain Contracts	36
Systematic Withdrawal Program	36
The Death Benefit	37
Death Benefit at Death of Annuitant Before the Maturity Date	37
Basic Death Benefit	38
Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit	38
Optional Death Benefit	39
Optional Enhanced Death Benefit	40
When We Calculate the Death Benefit	40
Death of an Owner or Joint Owner Before the Maturity Date	41
Death of Owner, Joint Owner, or Annuitant On or After the Maturity Date	42
Income Payments	42
Optional Payment Plans	43
Variable Income Payments	44
Transfers After the Maturity Date	44
Tax Matters	45
Introduction	45
Taxation of Non-Qualified Contracts	45
Section 1035 Exchanges	47
Qualified Retirement Plans	48
Federal Income Tax Withholding	52
State Income Tax Withholding	52
Tax Status of the Company	52
Federal Estate, Gift and Generation-Skipping Transfer Taxes	52
Definition of Spouse Under Federal Law	52
Annuity Purchases by Residents of Puerto Rico	52
Annuity Purchases by Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations	52
Foreign Tax Credits	53
Changes in the Law	53
Requesting Payments	53
Distribution of the Contracts	53
Additional Information	54
Owner Questions	54
State Regulation	55
Evidence of Death, Age, Gender, Marital Status or Survival	55
Records and Reports	55
Other Information	55
Unclaimed Property	55
Legal Proceedings	55
Appendix A — Portfolios Available Under the Contract	A-1
Appendix B — Death Benefits for Contract Form P1143 4/94	B-1
Appendix C — Death Benefit Examples for Policy Form P1150	C-1

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used throughout the prospectus:

Accumulation Unit — An accounting unit of measure we use to calculate the value in the Separate Account before income payments begin.

Annuitant — The person named in the contract upon whose age and, where appropriate, gender, we use to determine monthly income benefits. The Annuitant cannot be older than age 85 at the time the contract is issued, unless we approve a different age.

Annuity Unit — An accounting unit of measure we use to calculate the amount of the second and each subsequent variable income payment.

Code — The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Contract Date — The date we issue your contract and your contract becomes effective. Your Contract Date is shown on your contract. We use the Contract Date to determine contract years and anniversaries.

Contract Value — The total value of all your Accumulation Units in the Subaccounts and any amount you hold in the Guarantee Account.

Fund — Any open-end management investment company or any unit investment trust in which a Subaccount invests.

General Account — Assets of the Company other than those allocated to the Separate Account or any other segregated asset account of the Company.

Guarantee Account — Part of our General Account that provides a guaranteed interest rate for a specified interest rate guarantee period. The Guarantee Account is not part of and does not depend on the investment performance of the Separate Account.

Home Office — Our office located at 6610 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Maturity Date — The date on which income payments will commence, if the Annuitant is living on that date. The Maturity Date is stated in your contract, unless changed by you in writing in a form acceptable to us. The owner selects the contract's initial Maturity Date at issue. The latest Maturity Date we currently permit may not be a date beyond the younger Annuitant's 90th birthday, unless we consent to a later date.

Portfolio — A division of a Fund, the assets of which are separate from other Portfolios that may be available in the Fund. Each Portfolio has its own investment objective.

Separate Account — Genworth Life & Annuity VA Separate Account 1, a separate investment account we established to receive Subaccount allocations. The Separate Account is divided into Subaccounts, each of which invests in shares of a separate Portfolio.

Subaccount — A division of the Separate Account which invests exclusively in shares of a designated Portfolio. A Subaccount may be referred to as an Investment Subdivision in your contract and/or marketing materials.

Surrender Value — The value of your contract as of the date we receive your written request to surrender at our Home Office, less any applicable premium tax, contract charge, any optional death benefit charge and any surrender charge.

Valuation Day — Each day on which the New York Stock Exchange is open for regular trading, except for days that the Subaccount's corresponding Portfolio does not value its shares.

Valuation Period — The period that starts at the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange on any Valuation Day and ends at the close of regular trading on the next succeeding Valuation Day.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU SHOULD CONSIDER ABOUT THE CONTRACT

Fees and Expenses		Location in Prospectus
Charges for Early Withdrawals	<p>If you withdraw money from your contract within seven years following your last premium payment, you may be assessed a surrender charge of up to 6% of the value of the premium payment withdrawn.</p> <p>For example, if you purchased the contract and withdrew a \$100,000 initial premium payment sooner than one complete year after making the payment, you could be assessed a surrender charge of up to \$6,000 on the premium payment withdrawn.</p>	<p>Fee Tables Charges and Other Deductions — Surrender Charge</p>
Transaction Charges	<p>In addition to surrender charges, the investor may also be charged for other transactions. We currently do not assess a transfer charge. However, we reserve the right to assess a transfer charge of \$10 for each transfer among the Subaccounts after the first transfer in the calendar month.</p>	<p>Fee Tables Charges and Other Deductions — Other Charges</p>
Ongoing Fees and Expenses (annual charges)	<p>The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay <i>each year</i>, depending on the options you choose. Please refer to your contract data page for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected.</p>	<p>Fee Tables Charges and Other Deductions</p>

Annual Fee	Minimum	Maximum
Base contract ¹	1.40%	1.40%
Investment options (Portfolio fees and expenses) ²	0.31%	1.21%
Optional benefits available for an additional charge (for a single optional benefit, if elected) ³	0.10%	0.25%

¹ The base contract expense consists of the mortality and expense risk charge and administrative expense charge, each of which is expressed as an annual percentage charge that is assessed as a percentage of average daily net assets in the Separate Account.

² As a percentage of Portfolio assets. These expenses are as of December 31, 2021, and will vary from year to year.

³ The minimum fee is the current fee for the Optional Death Benefit, which is assessed as a percentage of the Contract Value at the time of the deduction. The maximum fee is the current fee if the owner purchases the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. The fee for the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is assessed as a percentage of the prior contract year's average benefit amount.

Because your contract is customizable, the choices you make affect how much you will pay. To help you understand the cost of owning your contract, 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 contract, **which could add surrender charges that substantially increase costs.**

Lowest Annual Cost:	Highest Annual Cost:
\$1,836	\$3,291
Assumes:	Assumes:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment of \$100,000 • 5% annual appreciation • Least expensive combination of contract classes and Portfolio fees and expenses • No optional benefits • No sales charges • No additional premium payments, transfers, or withdrawals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investment of \$100,000 • 5% annual appreciation • Most expensive combination of contract classes, optional benefits and Portfolio fees and expenses • No sales charges • No additional premium payments, transfers, or withdrawals

Risks		Location in Prospectus
Risk of Loss	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can lose money by investing in this contract. 	Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract The Contract — Valuation of Accumulation Units
Not a Short-Term Investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This contract is not a short-term investment and is not appropriate for an investor who needs ready access to cash. • A surrender charge can apply whenever you make a withdrawal of premium payments less than seven completed years after we received the premium payment. • The benefits of tax deferral mean that the contract is more beneficial to investors with a long time horizon. 	Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract Charges and Other Deductions
Risks Associated with Investment Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An investment in this contract is subject to the risk of poor investment performance, which can vary depending on the performance of the investment options available under the contract (e.g., the Portfolios). • Each Portfolio (and the Guarantee Account) has its own unique risks. • You should review the prospectuses for the Portfolios and the section of this prospectus concerning the Guarantee Account before making an investment decision. 	Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract The Guarantee Account Appendix A — Portfolios Available Under the Contract

Risks		Location in Prospectus
Insurance Company Risks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An investment in the contract is subject to the risks related to the Company, including that any obligations (including under the Guarantee Account), guarantees, or benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of the Company. More information about the Company, including its financial strength ratings, can be obtained by calling our Home Office at (800) 352-9910 or writing to us at 6610 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230. 	Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract The Company
Restrictions		Location in Prospectus
Investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We reserve the right, subject to applicable law, to make additions, deletions, and substitutions for the Portfolios of the Funds. We reserve the right to limit transfers if frequent or large transfers occur, and to limit transfers from the Subaccounts to the Guarantee Account. 	The Separate Account — Subaccounts The Guarantee Account Transfers
Optional Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We reserve the right to modify certain of our optional benefits. For example, we reserve the right to discontinue the Portfolio Balancing program or new Dollar Cost Averaging programs, or to modify such programs at any time and for any reason. 	Dollar Cost Averaging Program Portfolio Balancing Program
Taxes		Location in Prospectus
Tax Implications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You should consult with a tax professional to determine the tax implications of an investment in and payments received under the contract. If you purchase the contract through a qualified retirement plan or individual retirement account (IRA), you do not receive any additional tax benefit. Withdrawals will be subject to ordinary income tax and may be subject to tax penalties. 	Tax Matters

Conflicts of Interest	Location in Prospectus	
Investment Professional Compensation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Your registered representative may receive compensation for selling this contract to you in the form of cash compensation (e.g., commissions), non-cash compensation (e.g., conferences, trips, prizes, and awards), and special marketing allowances. • The prospect of receiving such compensation may create an incentive for selling firms and/or their registered representative to sell you this contract versus another product with respect with which a selling firm does not receive additional compensation, or a lower level of additional compensation. You may wish to take such compensation arrangements into account when considering and evaluating any recommendation relating to the contracts. 	Distribution of the Contracts
Exchanges	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you the contract in place of the one you own. Similarly, some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you a different contract in place of this one. You should only exchange your current contract if you determine, after comparing the features, fees, and risks of both contracts, that it is better for you to purchase the new contract rather than continue to own your existing contract. 	Distribution of the Contracts

OVERVIEW OF THE CONTRACT

The following is intended as a summary. Please read each section of this prospectus for additional detail.

This annuity is a contract between you, as the owner of the contract, and the Company. The contract is designed for retirement savings and/or other long-term investment purposes. You should consider the contract in conjunction with any other annuity contract or life insurance policy you own.

What are the phases of the contract? The contract has two phases — the accumulation phase and the annuity phase.

During the accumulation phase you can apply premium payments to the investment options available under your contract, and we provide the basic death benefit at no additional cost. The accumulation phase is the “savings” phase of the contract, in that premium payments you have made can grow on a tax-deferred basis during this phase.

The annuity phase is also known as the “income” phase of the contract, because it is during that phase that you apply the Contract Value you have accumulated to an annuity payment option under which you receive regular payments (generally monthly). You can choose fixed or variable income payments. If you choose variable income payments, we will base each periodic income payment upon the number of Annuity Units to which you become entitled at the time you decide to annuitize and on the value of each unit on the date the payment is determined. Once you begin taking annuity payments under the contract, you receive a stream of income payments. You will no longer have Contract Value in the contract, and you will be unable to make withdrawals

Who is the contract appropriate for? The contract is designed for investors who intend to accumulate funds for retirement or other long-term financial planning purposes, and thus is best suited for those with a long investment horizon. Although you have the ability to make partial surrenders and/or surrender the contract at any time during the accumulation phase, the contract should not be viewed as a highly liquid investment. In that regard, withdrawals taken in the near term can result in you being assessed a surrender charge, which can be a significant amount. Failure to hold the contract for the long-term would mean that you lose the opportunity for the performance of your chosen investment options to grow on a tax-deferred basis. Thus, the contract’s features are appropriate for an investor who does not have significant liquidity needs with respect to money dedicated to the contract, has a long investment horizon, and has purchased the contract for retirement purposes or other long-term financial planning purposes. The contract is not intended for those who intend to engage in frequent trading among the Subaccounts.

What type of contract is this? The contract is an individual flexible premium variable deferred annuity contract. We may issue it as a contract qualified under the Code (“Qualified Contract”), or as a contract that is not qualified under the Code (“Non-Qualified Contract”). This prospectus only provides disclosure about the contract. Certain features described in this prospectus may vary from your particular contract. See “The Contract” provision of this prospectus.

What are my variable investment choices? Through its Subaccounts, the Separate Account uses your premium payments to purchase shares, at your direction, in one or more Portfolios. In turn, each Portfolio holds securities consistent with its own particular investment objective. See “The Separate Account” provision of this prospectus and Appendix A (which provides certain information about the underlying Portfolios corresponding to each Subaccount).

Additional information about each Portfolio is provided in Appendix A to this prospectus, entitled “Portfolios Available Under the Contract.”

What is the Guarantee Account? We offer fixed investment choices through our Guarantee Account. The Guarantee Account is part of our General Account and pays interest at declared rates we guarantee for selected periods of time. We also guarantee the principal, after any deductions of applicable contract charges. Since the Guarantee Account is part of the General Account, we assume the risk of investment gain or loss on amounts allocated to it.

The Guarantee Account is not part of and does not depend on the investment performance of the Separate Account. You may transfer assets between the Guarantee Account and the Separate Account subject to certain restrictions. The Guarantee Account may not be available in all states or in all markets. Please refer to your contract data pages or call us at (800) 352-9910 to confirm whether the Guarantee Account is available under your contract. See “The Guarantee Account” and the “Transfers” provisions of this prospectus.

May I surrender the contract or take partial surrenders? Yes, subject to contract requirements and restrictions imposed under certain retirement plans. If you surrender the contract or take a partial surrender, we may assess a surrender charge. In addition, you will ordinarily be subject to income tax (except for qualified distributions from a Roth IRA) and, if you are younger than age 59 ½ at the time of the surrender or partial surrender, a 10% IRS penalty tax. A surrender or a partial surrender may also be subject to tax withholding. See the “Tax Matters” provision of this prospectus. Certain withdrawals, depending on the amount and timing, may negatively impact the benefits and guarantees provided by your

contract. For example, a partial surrender may reduce the death benefit by the proportion that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charge and premium tax) reduces your Contract Value. *See* “The Death Benefit” provision of this prospectus. You should carefully consider whether a withdrawal under a particular circumstance will have any negative impact to your benefits or guarantees. The impact of withdrawals generally on your benefits and guarantees is discussed in the corresponding sections of the prospectus describing such benefits and guarantees.

What optional benefits are available under this contract? We offer several optional benefits by rider under this prospectus. Because this contract is no longer offered or sold, these optional riders are no longer available to be purchased or added under the contract.

The Death Benefit Rider Options. The following optional death benefits were available by rider in addition to the Basic Death Benefit provided under the contract: (i) the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit (which may be referenced in our marketing materials as “Six Percent Estate ProtectorSM”); (ii) the Optional Death Benefit (which may be referenced in our marketing materials as “Annual Estate ProtectorSM”); and (iii) the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit (which may be referenced in our marketing materials as “Earnings ProtectorSM”).

Each of these optional death benefits was available at an additional charge if elected when the owner applied for the contract. The Basic Death Benefit is provided to you automatically and at no additional charge.

Please *see* “The Death Benefit” provision of this prospectus for more information about these optional death benefit riders and their features.

Will I pay taxes on my contract earnings? The Code has certain rules that apply to the contract. These tax treatments apply to earnings included in the contract’s withdrawals, death benefits, and annuity options. You are generally not taxed on contract earnings until you take money from your contract. This is known as tax deferral. Tax deferral is automatically provided by tax-qualified retirement plans. There is no additional tax deferral provided when a variable annuity contract is used to fund a tax-qualified retirement plan. Investors should only consider buying the contract to fund a qualified plan for the contract’s other features, such as the optional guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefits. *See* the “Tax Matters” provision of this prospectus.

FEE TABLES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering or making withdrawals from the contract. Please refer to your contract data 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 contract, surrender or make withdrawals from the contract, or transfer Contract Value between investment options. State premium taxes may also be deducted.

Transaction Expenses

Maximum Surrender Charge (as a percentage of premium payments withdrawn or surrendered):		6%
Schedule of Surrender Charges (as a percentage of premium payments withdrawn or surrendered):	Number of Full and Partially Completed Years Since We Received the Premium Payment	Surrender Charge as a Percentage of the Premium Payment Partially or Totally or Surrendered ¹
	1	6%
	2	6%
	3	6%
	4	6%
	5	4%
	6	2%
	7 or more	0%
Transfer Charge		\$10.00 ²

¹ A surrender charge is not assessed on any amounts representing gain. In addition, you may partially surrender the greater of 10% of your total premium payments or any amount surrendered to meet minimum distribution requirements under the Code each contract year without incurring a surrender charge; the free withdrawal amount is not cumulative from contract year to contract year. The surrender charge will be taken from the amount surrendered unless otherwise requested.

² We currently do not assess a transfer charge. However, we reserve the right to assess a transfer charge for each transfer after the first transfer in a calendar month.

The next table describes the fees and expenses you will pay *each year* during the time you own the contract, not including underlying Portfolio fees and expenses.

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

Annual Contract Expenses

Administrative Expenses: **\$25**

An annual contract charge is taken on each contract anniversary and at the time the contract is surrendered. We will not assess this charge if your Contract Value is more than \$75,000 at the time the charge is assessed.

Base Contract Expenses
(as a percentage of your average daily net assets in the Separate Account): **1.40%**

The base contract expense is the sum of a mortality and expense risk charge of 1.25% and an administrative expense charge of 0.15%.

Optional Benefit Expenses

	<i>Maximum Charge</i>	<i>Minimum Charge</i>
Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit (as a percentage of the prior contract year's average benefit amount)	0.35%	0.25%
Optional Death Benefit (as a percentage of the Contract Value at the time of the deduction)	0.25%	0.10%
Optional Enhanced Death Benefit (as a percentage of the prior year's average Contract Value)	0.35%	0.20%

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 contract. A complete list of Portfolios available under the contract, including their annual expenses, may be found in Appendix A.

Annual Portfolio Expenses

These are expenses that are deducted from Portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, and other expenses as of December 31, 2021.¹

	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Before fee waivers and expense reimbursements	0.31%	1.21%

¹ Shown as a percentage of average net assets for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2021.

Example

This Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the contract with the cost of investing in other variable annuity contracts. These costs include transaction expenses, annual contract expenses, and annual Portfolio expenses.

The Example assumes that you invest \$100,000 in the 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. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be as follows, assuming maximum expenses:

	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
If you surrender your contract at the end of the applicable time period:	\$9,340	\$17,356	\$23,642	\$40,785
If you annuitize at the end of the applicable time period:	\$2,641	\$10,488	\$18,517	\$39,422
If you do <i>not</i> surrender your contract:	\$3,870	\$11,745	\$19,804	\$40,785

The above Example assumes the following maximum expenses:

- Separate Account charges of 1.40% (deducted daily at an effective annual rate of the assets in the Separate Account); and
- a maximum charge of 0.95% for the Optional Death Benefit, Optional Enhanced Death Benefit and Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit riders. If one or a combination of the death benefit rider options are not elected, the expense figures shown above would be lower.

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE CONTRACT

There are risks associated with investing in the contract. You can lose money in a variable annuity, including potentially the loss of your original investment. The value of your investment and any returns will depend on the performance of the Portfolios you select (and the Guarantee Account, if you select that option). Each Portfolio has its own unique risks.

Variable annuities are not short-term investment vehicles. The surrender charge applies for several years, and therefore the contract should be purchased only for the long-term. In addition, full or partial surrenders are subject to income tax to the extent they consist of earnings, and may be subject to a 10% income tax penalty if taken before age 59 ½. Accordingly, you should carefully consider your income and liquidity needs before purchasing a contract.

Investment Risk. You bear the risk of any decline in the Contract Value caused by the performance of the Portfolios held by the Subaccounts. Those Portfolios could decline in value very significantly, and there is a risk of loss of your entire amount invested. The risk of loss varies with each Portfolio. The investment risks are described in the prospectuses for the Portfolios.

Insurance Company Insolvency. It is possible that we could experience financial difficulty in the future and even become insolvent, and therefore unable to provide all of the guarantees and benefits that we promise that exceed the value of the assets in the Separate Account. Similarly, our experiencing financial difficulty could interfere with our ability to fulfill our obligations under the Guarantee Account.

Tax Consequences. Withdrawals are generally taxable to the extent of any earnings in the contract, and prior to age 59 ½ a tax penalty may apply. In addition, even if the contract is held for years before any withdrawal is made, withdrawals are taxable as ordinary income rather than capital gains.

Cybersecurity and Certain Business Continuity Risks. Our operations support complex transactions and are highly dependent on the proper functioning of information technology and communication systems. Any failure of or gap in the systems and processes necessary to support complex transactions and avoid systems failure, fraud, information security failures, processing errors, cyber intrusion, loss of data and breaches of regulation may lead to a materially adverse effect on our results of operations and corporate reputation. In addition, we must commit significant resources to maintain and enhance our existing systems in order to keep pace with applicable regulatory requirements, industry standards and customer preferences. If we fail to maintain secure and well-functioning information systems, we may not be able to rely on information for product pricing, compliance obligations, risk management and underwriting decisions. In addition, we cannot assure investors or consumers that interruptions, failures or breaches in security of these processes and systems will not occur, or if they do occur, that they can be timely detected and remediated. The occurrence of any of these events may have a materially adverse effect on our businesses, results of operations and financial condition.

Because our variable product business is highly dependent upon the effective operation of our computer systems and those of our business partners, our business is vulnerable to disruptions from utility outages, and susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from information systems failure (e.g., hardware and software malfunctions), and cyberattacks. These risks include, among other things, the theft, misuse, corruption and destruction of data maintained online or digitally, interference with or denial of service, attacks on websites and other operational disruption and unauthorized release of confidential customer information. Such systems failures and cyberattacks affecting us, any third party administrator, the Funds, intermediaries and other affiliated or third-party service providers may adversely affect us and your Contract Value. For instance, systems failures and cyberattacks may interfere with our processing of contract transactions, including the processing of orders from our website or with the Funds, impact our ability to calculate Accumulation Unit values, cause the release and possible destruction of confidential customer or business information, impede order processing, subject us and/or our service providers and intermediaries to regulatory fines and financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. Cybersecurity risks may also impact the issuers of securities in which the Funds invest, which may cause the Funds underlying your contract to lose value. There can be no assurance that we or the Funds or our service providers will avoid losses affecting your contract due to cyberattacks or information security breaches in the future. There may be an increased risk of cyberattacks during periods of geo-political or military conflict (such as Russia's invasion of Ukraine and the resulting response by the United States and other countries).

Natural and Man-Made Disasters. We are also exposed to risks related to natural and man-made disasters and catastrophes, such as (but not limited to) storms, fires, floods, earthquakes, public health crises, malicious acts, geopolitical disputes, military actions, and terrorist acts, any of which could adversely affect our ability to conduct business. A natural or man-made disaster or catastrophe, including a pandemic (such as COVID-19), could affect the ability or willingness of our employees or the employees of our service providers to perform their job responsibilities. Even if our employees and the employees of our service providers are able to work remotely, those remote work arrangements could result in our business operations being less efficient than under normal circumstances and could lead to delays in our processing of contract-related transactions, including orders from contract owners. Catastrophic events may negatively affect the computer and other systems on which we rely, may interfere with our ability to receive, pick up and process mail, may interfere with our ability to calculate Contract Value, or may have other possible

negative impacts. These events may also impact the issuers of securities in which the Portfolios invest, which may cause the Portfolios underlying your contract to lose value. There can be no assurance that we or the Portfolios or our service providers will be able to successfully avoid negative impacts associated with natural and man-made disasters and catastrophes.

We outsource certain critical business functions to third parties and, in the event of a natural or man-made disaster, rely upon the successful implementation and execution of the business continuity planning of such entities. While we monitor the business continuity activities of these third parties, successful implementation and execution of their business continuity strategies are largely beyond our control. If one or more of the third parties to whom we outsource such critical business functions experience operational failures, our ability to administer the contract could be impaired.

Information Regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in operational disruptions, as well as market volatility and general economic uncertainty. To address operational disruptions in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, we have implemented business continuity plans so we can continue to provide services to our customers, even as many of our employees and the employees of our service providers continue to work remotely. While these efforts have been successful to date, we continue to be subject to risks that could negatively impact our operations, including system failure, mail delivery delays, unavailability of critical personnel due to illness or other reasons related to the pandemic, and disruptions to service providers. Significant market volatility and negative market returns have occurred during the COVID-19 pandemic. While we are confident in our ability to manage the financial risks related to the COVID-19 pandemic, the extent and duration of such risks cannot be predicted with certainty, and prolonged negative economic conditions could have a negative impact on our financial condition. It is possible these risks could impact our financial strength and claims-paying ability.

THE COMPANY

We are a stock life insurance company operating under a charter granted by the Commonwealth of Virginia on March 21, 1871. We principally offer life insurance policies and annuity contracts. We do business in 49 states, the District of Columbia and Bermuda. Our principal offices are at 6610 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230. We are obligated to pay all amounts promised under the contract.

Capital Brokerage Corporation serves as principal underwriter for the contracts and is a broker/dealer registered with the SEC.

Genworth North America Corporation (formerly, GNA Corporation) directly owns the stock of Capital Brokerage Corporation and the Company. Genworth North America Corporation is indirectly owned by Genworth Financial, Inc., a public company.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COMPANY

Many financial services companies, including insurance companies, continue to face challenges in the persistent low interest rate environment of the past decade, and we are not immune to those challenges. We know it is important for you to understand how this market environment may impact your Contract Value and our ability to meet the guarantees under your contract.

Assets in the Separate Account. You assume all of the investment risk for Contract Value allocated to the Subaccounts. Your Contract Value in the Subaccounts is part of the assets of the Separate Account. These assets may not be charged with liabilities arising from any other business that we may conduct. The assets of the Separate Account will, however, be available to cover the liabilities of our General Account to the extent that the Separate Account assets exceed the Separate Account liabilities arising under the contracts supported by it. This means that, with very limited exceptions, all assets in the Separate Account attributable to your Contract Value and that of all other contract owners would receive a priority of payment status over other claims in the event of an insolvency or receivership. See “The Separate Account” provision of this prospectus.

Assets in the General Account. You also may be permitted to make allocations to the Guarantee Account, which is part of our General Account. In addition, any guarantees under the contract that exceed your Contract Value, such as guaranteed minimum death benefits associated with the death benefit rider options, are paid from our General Account (not the Separate Account). Therefore, any amounts that we may pay under the contract in excess of your value in the Separate Account are subject to our financial strength and claims-paying ability and our long-term ability to make such payments. We issue (or have issued) other types of insurance policies and financial products as well, and we also pay our obligations under these products from our assets in the General Account. In the event of an insolvency or receivership, payments we make from our General Account to satisfy claims under the contract would generally receive the same priority as our other policy holder obligations. This means that in the event of an insolvency or receivership, you may receive only a portion, or none, of the payments you are due under the contract. See “The Guarantee Account” provision of this prospectus.

Our Financial Condition. As an insurance company, we are required by state insurance regulation to hold a specified amount of reserves in order to meet all the contractual obligations of our General Account to our contract owners. In order to meet our claims-paying obligations, we regularly monitor our reserves to ensure we hold sufficient amounts to cover actual or expected contract and claims payments. In addition, we actively hedge our investments in our General Account, while also requiring contract owners to allocate premium payments in an Investment Strategy if a living benefit rider option has been elected. However, it is important to note that there is no guarantee that we will always be able to meet our claims paying obligations, and that there are risks to purchasing any insurance product.

State insurance regulators also require insurance companies to maintain a minimum amount of capital, which acts as a cushion in the event that the insurer suffers a financial impairment, based on the inherent risks in the insurer’s operations. These risks include those associated with losses that we may incur as the result of defaults on the payment of interest or principal on our General Account assets, which include, but are not limited to, bonds, mortgages, general real estate investments, and stocks, as well as the loss in value of these investments resulting from a loss in their market value.

The market effects on our investment portfolio have caused us to re-evaluate product offerings. We continue to evaluate our investment portfolio to mitigate market risk and actively manage the investments in the portfolio.

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the global economy and financial markets, business operations, and consumer behavior and confidence. The most significant impact to the Company from COVID-19 in 2021 and 2020 was related to continued elevated mortality. Higher mortality rates had unfavorable impacts in the Company’s life insurance products, and the Company observed minimal impact from COVID-19 in its annuity products. The Company’s products were also negatively impacted by the continued low interest rate environment. While the ongoing impact of COVID-19 is very difficult to predict, the related outcomes on the Company and the Separate Account will depend on the length and severity of the pandemic and shape of the economic recovery. The Company and the Separate Account continue to monitor pandemic developments and the potential financial impacts on our business. Contract owners should continue to monitor their Contract Values.

How to Obtain More Information. We encourage both existing and prospective contract owners to read and understand our financial statements. We prepare our financial statements on a statutory basis. Our audited financial statements, as well as the

financial statements of the Separate Account, are located in the Statement of Additional Information. If you would like a free copy of the Statement of Additional Information, call (800) 352-9910 or write to our Home Office at the address listed on page 1 of this prospectus. In addition, the Statement of Additional Information is available on our website at www.genworth.com/CVAPlus or the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. You may obtain our audited statutory financial statements and any unaudited statutory financial statements that may be available by visiting our website at www.genworth.com.

You also will find on our website information on ratings assigned to us by one or more independent rating organizations. These ratings are opinions of an operating insurance company's financial capacity to meet the obligations of its insurance and annuity contracts based on its financial strength and/or claims-paying ability.

THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

We established the Separate Account as a separate investment account on August 19, 1987. The Separate Account may invest in mutual funds, unit investment trusts, managed separate accounts, and other portfolios. We use the Separate Account to support the contract as well as for other purposes permitted by law.

Currently, there are multiple Subaccounts of the Separate Account available under the contract. Each Subaccount invests exclusively in shares representing an interest in a separate corresponding Portfolio of the Funds.

The assets of the Separate Account belong to us. Nonetheless, we do not charge the assets in the Separate Account attributable to the contracts with liabilities arising out of any other business which we may conduct. The assets of the Separate Account will, however, be available to cover the liabilities of our General Account to the extent that the assets of the Separate Account exceed its liabilities arising under the contracts supported by it. Income and both realized and unrealized gains or losses from the assets of the Separate Account are credited to or charged against the Separate Account without regard to the income, gains, or losses arising out of any other business we may conduct. The Company is obligated to pay all amounts promised to contract owners under the contracts. Guarantees made under the contract are based on the claims paying ability of the Company to the extent that the amount of the guarantee exceeds the assets available in the Separate Account.

We registered the Separate Account with the SEC as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940 ("1940 Act"). The Separate Account meets the definition of a separate account under the federal securities laws. Registration

with the SEC does not involve supervision of the management or investment practices or contracts of the Separate Account by the SEC. You assume the full investment risk for all amounts you allocate to the Separate Account.

If permitted by law, we may deregister the Separate Account under the 1940 Act in the event registration is no longer required; manage the Separate Account under the direction of a committee; or combine the Separate Account with one of our other separate accounts. Further, to the extent permitted by applicable law, we may transfer the assets of the Separate Account to another separate account.

The Portfolios

There is a separate Subaccount which corresponds to each Portfolio of a Fund offered in this contract. You decide the Subaccounts to which you allocate premium payments. You currently may change your future premium allocation without penalty or charges. There are, however, limitations on the number of transfers that may be made each Policy year. See the "Transfers" provision for additional information.

Each Fund is registered with the SEC as an open-end management investment company under the 1940 Act. The assets of each Portfolio are separate from other portfolios of a Fund and each Portfolio has separate investment objectives and policies. As a result, each Portfolio operates as a separate Portfolio and the investment performance of one Portfolio has no effect on the investment performance of any other Portfolio.

Certain Portfolios may invest substantially all of their assets in portfolios of other funds. As a result, you will pay fees and expenses at both portfolio levels. This will reduce your investment return. These arrangements are referred to as "funds of funds" or "master-feeder funds." Funds of funds or master-feeder structures may have higher expenses than Portfolios that invest directly in debt or equity securities.

Certain Portfolios may employ hedging strategies to provide for downside protection during sharp downward movements in equity markets. The cost of these hedging strategies could limit the upside participation of the Portfolio in rising equity markets relative to other Portfolios. You should consult with your registered representative to determine which combination of investment choices is appropriate for you.

Information regarding each Portfolio, including (i) its name; (ii) its type (e.g., money market fund, bond fund, balanced fund, etc.); (iii) its investment adviser and any sub-adviser; (iv) current expenses; and (v) performance is available in Appendix A to this prospectus. Each Portfolio has issued a prospectus that contains more detailed information about the Portfolio. Before choosing a

Subaccount to which you will allocate your premium payments and Contract Value, carefully read the prospectus for each Portfolio, along with this prospectus. You may obtain the most recent prospectus for each Portfolio by calling us at (800) 352-9910, or writing us at 6610 West Broad Street, Richmond, Virginia 23230. You may also obtain copies of the prospectus for each Portfolio on our website at www.genworth.com/CVAPlus. There is no assurance that any of the Portfolios will meet these objectives. We do not guarantee any minimum value for the amounts you allocate to the Separate Account. You bear the investment risk of investing in the Portfolios.

The investment objectives and policies of certain Portfolios are similar to the investment objectives and policies of other portfolios that may be managed by the same investment adviser or manager. The investment results of the Portfolios, however, may be higher or lower than the results of such other portfolios. There can be no assurance, and no representation is made, that the investment results of any of the Portfolios will be comparable to the investment results of any other portfolio, even if the other portfolio has the same investment adviser or manager, or if the other portfolio has a similar name.

Subaccounts

You may allocate premium payments and Contract Value to Subaccounts that invest in the Portfolios in addition to the Guarantee Account at any one time. We will purchase shares of the Portfolios at net asset value and direct them to the appropriate Subaccounts. We will redeem sufficient shares of the appropriate Portfolios at net asset value to pay death benefits, surrender, and partial surrender proceeds; to make income payments; or for other purposes described in the contract. We automatically reinvest all dividend and capital gain distributions of the Portfolios in shares of the distributing Portfolios at their net asset value on the date of distribution. In other words, we do not pay Portfolio dividends or Portfolio distributions out to owners as additional units, but instead reflect them in unit values.

Shares of the Portfolios are not sold directly to the general public. They are sold to us, and may be sold to other insurance companies that issue variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies. In addition, they may be sold to retirement plans.

When a Fund sells shares in any of its Portfolios both to variable annuity and to variable life insurance separate accounts, it engages in mixed funding. When a Fund sells shares in any of its Portfolios to separate accounts of unaffiliated life insurance companies, it engages in shared funding.

Each Fund may engage in mixed and shared funding. Therefore, due to differences in redemption rates or tax treatment, or other considerations, the interests of various shareholders participating in a Fund could conflict. A Fund's Board of Directors will monitor for the existence of any material conflicts, and determine what action, if any, should be taken. See the prospectuses for the Portfolios for additional information.

We reserve the right, subject to applicable law, to make additions, deletions and substitutions for the Portfolios. We may substitute shares of other portfolios for shares already purchased, or to be purchased in the future, under the contract. This substitution might occur if shares of a Portfolio should no longer be available, or if investment in any Portfolio's shares should become inappropriate for the purposes of the contract, in the judgment of our management. The new Portfolio may have higher fees and charges than the Portfolio it replaced. No substitution of the shares attributable to your contract may take place without prior notice to you in accordance with the 1940 Act.

We also reserve the right to establish additional Subaccounts, each of which would invest in a separate Portfolio of a Fund, or in shares of another investment company, with a specified investment objective. We may also eliminate one or more Subaccounts if, in our sole discretion, marketing, tax, or investment conditions warrant. We will not eliminate a Subaccount without prior notice to you and, if required, before approval of the SEC. Not all Subaccounts may be available to all classes of contracts.

There are a number of factors that are considered when deciding what Portfolios are made available in your variable annuity contract. Such factors include:

- (1) the investment objective of the Portfolio;
- (2) the Portfolio's performance history;
- (3) the Portfolio's holdings and strategies it uses to try and meet its objectives; and
- (4) the Portfolio's servicing agreement.

The investment objective is critical because we want to have an array of Portfolios with diverse objectives so that an investor may diversify his or her investment holdings from a conservative to an aggressive investment portfolio depending on the advice of his or her investment adviser and risk assessment. When selecting a Portfolio for our products, we also want to make sure that the Portfolio has a strong performance history in comparison with its peers and that its holdings and strategies are consistent with its objectives. Finally, it is important for us to be able to provide you with a wide array of the services that facilitate your investment

program relating to your allocation in Subaccounts that invest in the underlying Portfolios.

We have entered into agreements with either the investment adviser or distributor of each of the Funds and/or, in certain cases, a Portfolio under which the Portfolio, the adviser or distributor may make payments to us and/or to certain of our affiliates. These payments may be made in connection with certain administrative and other services we provide relating to the Portfolios. Such administrative services we provide include but are not limited to: accounting transactions for variable owners and then providing one daily purchase and sale order on behalf of each Portfolio; providing copies of Portfolio prospectuses, Statements of Additional Information and any supplements thereto; forwarding proxy voting information, gathering the information and providing vote totals to the Portfolio on behalf of our owners; and providing customer service on behalf of the Portfolios. The amount of the payments is based upon a percentage of the average annual aggregate net amount we have invested in the Portfolio on behalf of the Separate Account and other separate accounts funding certain variable insurance contracts that we and our affiliates issue. These percentages differ, and some Portfolios, investment advisers or distributors pay us a greater percentage than other advisers or distributors based on the level of administrative and other services provided.

We will not realize a profit from payments received directly from a Portfolio, but we may realize a profit from payments received from the adviser and/or the distributor. If we do, we may use such profit for any corporate purpose, including payment of expenses (i) that we and/or our affiliates incur in promoting, marketing and administering the contracts, and (ii) that we incur, in our role as intermediary, in promoting, marketing and administering the Fund Portfolios.

The amount received from certain Portfolios for the assets allocated to the Portfolios from the Separate Account during 2021 ranged from 0.15% to 0.20% of annualized average daily net assets. The Portfolios that pay a service fee to us are PIMCO Variable Insurance Trust — Total Return Portfolio — Administrative Class Shares and State Street Variable Insurance Series Funds, Inc. — Total Return V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares.

As noted above, an investment adviser or sub-adviser of a Portfolio, or its affiliates, may make payments to us and/or certain of our affiliates. These payments may be derived, in whole or in part, from the profits the investment adviser or sub-adviser receives on the advisory fee deducted from Portfolio assets. Contract owners, through their indirect investment in the Portfolios, bear the costs of these advisory fees (*see* the prospectuses for the Portfolios for more information). The amount received from the adviser and/or the distributor for the

assets allocated to the Portfolios from the Separate Account during 2021 ranged from 0.076% to 0.35%. Payment of these amounts is not an additional charge to you by the Funds or by us, but comes from the Fund's investment adviser or distributor.

In addition to the asset-based payments for administrative and other services described above, the investment adviser or the distributor of the Fund may also pay us, or our affiliate Capital Brokerage Corporation, to participate in periodic sales meetings, for expenses relating to the production of promotional sales literature and for other expenses or services. The amount paid to us, or our affiliate Capital Brokerage Corporation, may be significant. Payments to participate in sales meetings may provide a Fund's investment adviser or distributor with greater access to our internal and external wholesalers to provide training, marketing support and educational presentations.

In consideration of services provided and expenses incurred by Capital Brokerage Corporation in distributing shares of the Funds, Capital Brokerage Corporation also receives Rule 12b-1 fees from AB Variable Products Series Fund, Inc., Fidelity Variable Insurance Products Fund, Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust, Janus Aspen Series, and MFS® Variable Insurance Trust. *See* the "Fee Tables" provision of this prospectus and the Fund prospectuses. These payments range up to 0.25% of Separate Account assets invested in the particular Portfolio. Certain Portfolios may accrue Rule 12b-1 fees at a higher rate (as disclosed in the prospectus for the Portfolio), but payments to us and/or Capital Brokerage Corporation may be made in a lower amount. Not all of the Portfolios may pay the same amount of Rule 12b-1 fees or shareholder servicing fees. Therefore, the amount of such fees paid to us and/or Capital Brokerage Corporation may be greater or smaller based on the Portfolios you select.

Voting Rights

As required by law, we will vote the shares of the Portfolios held in the Separate Account at special shareholder meetings based on instructions from you. However, if the law changes and we are permitted to vote in our own right, we may elect to do so. Further, in certain limited circumstances, we may override a contract owner's voting instructions consistent with SEC order.

Whenever a Fund calls a shareholder meeting, owners with voting interests in a Portfolio will be notified of issues requiring the shareholders' vote as soon as possible before the shareholder meeting. Each person having a voting interest in the Portfolio will receive proxy voting materials, reports, other materials, and a form with which to give us voting instructions.

We will determine the number of votes which you have the right to cast by applying your percentage interest in a Subaccount to the total number of votes attributable to the Subaccount. In determining the number of votes, we will recognize fractional shares.

We will vote Portfolio shares for which no instructions are received (or instructions are not received timely), as well as shares of the Portfolio that the Company itself owns, in the same proportion to those that are received. Therefore, because of proportional voting, a small number of contract owners may control the outcome of a vote. We will apply voting instructions to abstain on any item to be voted on a pro-rata basis to reduce the number of votes eligible to be cast.

THE GUARANTEE ACCOUNT

Amounts in the Guarantee Account are held in, and are part of, our General Account. The General Account consists of our assets other than those allocated to this and other Separate Accounts. Subject to statutory authority, we have sole discretion over the investment of assets of the General Account. The assets of the General Account are chargeable with liabilities arising out of any business we may conduct.

Due to certain exemptive and exclusionary provisions of the federal securities laws, we have not registered interests in the Guarantee Account under the Securities Act of 1933 (the “1933 Act”), and we have not registered either the Guarantee Account or our General Account as an investment company under the 1940 Act. Accordingly, neither the interests in the Guarantee Account nor our General Account are generally subject to regulation under the 1933 Act and the 1940 Act. Disclosures relating to the interests in the Guarantee Account and the General Account may, however, be subject to certain generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy of statements made in a registration statement. Please refer to your contract data pages or call us at (800) 352-9910 to confirm whether the Guarantee Account is available under your contract.

You may allocate some or all of your premium payments and transfer some or all of your assets to the Guarantee Account. We credit the portion of the assets allocated to the Guarantee Account with interest (as described below). Assets in the Guarantee Account are subject to some, but not all, of the charges we assess in connection with your contract. *See* the “Charges and Other Deductions” provision of this prospectus.

Each time you allocate premium payments or transfer assets to the Guarantee Account, we establish an interest rate guarantee period. For each interest rate guarantee period, we guarantee an interest rate for a specified period of time. At the end of an

interest rate guarantee period, a new interest rate will become effective, and a new one-year interest rate guarantee period will commence for the remaining portion of that particular allocation.

We determine the interest rates at our sole discretion. The determination made will be influenced by, but not necessarily correspond to, interest rates available on fixed income investments which we may acquire with the amounts we receive as premium payments or transfers of assets under the contracts. You will have no direct or indirect interest in these investments. We also will consider other factors in determining interest rates for a guarantee period including, but not limited to, regulatory and tax requirements, sales commissions, and administrative expenses borne by us, general economic trends, and competitive factors. Amounts you allocate to the Guarantee Account will not share in the investment performance of our General Account. **We cannot predict or guarantee the level of interest rates in future guarantee periods. However, the interest rates for any interest rate guarantee period will be at least the guaranteed interest rate shown in your contract.**

We will notify you in writing at least 5 days prior to the expiration date of any interest rate guarantee period about the then currently available interest rate guarantee periods and the guaranteed interest rates applicable to such interest rate guarantee periods. A new one year interest rate guarantee period will commence automatically unless we receive written notice prior to the end of the 30-day period following the expiration of the interest rate guarantee period (“30-day window”) of your election of a different interest rate guarantee period from among those being offered by us at that time, or instructions to transfer all or a portion of the remaining amount to one or more Subaccounts subject to certain restrictions. *See* the “Transfers” provision of this prospectus for more information. During the 30-day window, the allocation will accrue interest at the new interest rate guarantee period’s interest rate.

To the extent permitted by law, we reserve the right, at any time, to offer interest rate guarantee periods that differ from those available when we issued the contract and to credit a higher rate of interest on premium payments allocated to the Guarantee Account participating in a Dollar Cost Averaging program than would otherwise be credited if not participating in a Dollar Cost Averaging program. *See* the “Dollar-Cost Averaging Program” provision. Such a program may not be available to all contracts. We also reserve the right, at any time, to stop accepting premium payments or transfers of assets to a particular interest rate guarantee period. Since the specific interest rate guarantee periods available may change periodically, please contact our Home Office to determine the interest rate guarantee periods currently being offered.

CHARGES AND OTHER DEDUCTIONS

We will sell the contracts through registered representatives of broker-dealers. These registered representatives are also appointed and licensed as insurance agents of the Company. We pay commissions to the broker dealers for selling the contracts. We intend to recover commissions, marketing, administrative and other expenses and costs of contract benefits, and other incentives we pay, through fees and charges imposed under the contracts and other corporate revenue. *See* the “Distribution of the Contracts” provision of this prospectus for more information.

All of the charges described in this section apply to assets allocated to the Separate Account. Assets in the Guarantee Account are subject to all of the charges described in this section except for the mortality and expense risk charge and the administrative expense charge.

We will deduct the charges described below to cover our costs and expenses, services provided, and risks assumed under the contracts. We incur certain costs and expenses for the distribution and administration of the contracts and for providing the benefits payable thereunder. Our administrative services include:

- processing applications for and issuing the contracts;
- maintaining records;
- administering income payments;
- furnishing accounting and valuation services (including the calculation and monitoring of daily Subaccount values);
- reconciling and depositing cash receipts;
- providing tax forms;
- providing contract confirmations and periodic statements;
- providing toll-free inquiry services; and
- furnishing telephone and internet transaction services.

The risks we assume include:

- the risk that the death benefit will be greater than the Surrender Value;
- the risk that the actual life-span of persons receiving income payments under the contract will exceed the assumptions reflected in our guaranteed rates (these rates are incorporated in the contract and cannot be changed);

- the risk that more owners than expected will qualify for waivers of the surrender charges; and
- the risk that our costs in providing the services will exceed our revenues from contract charges (which cannot be changed by us).

The amount of a charge may not necessarily correspond to the costs associated with providing the services or benefits indicated by the designation of the charge. For example, the surrender charge we collect may not fully cover all of the sales and distribution expenses we actually incur. We also may realize a profit on one or more of the charges. We may use any such profits for any corporate purpose, including the payment of sales expenses.

Transaction Expenses

Surrender Charge

We assess a surrender charge on partial and full surrenders of premium payments taken within the first seven years of receipt, unless you meet an available exception as described below. You pay this charge to compensate us for the losses we experience on contract distribution costs. If your contract form is P1143 4/94, your surrender charge provisions may vary from those discussed below. Please *see* below for additional information on contract form P1143 4/94.

We calculate the surrender charge separately for each premium payment. For purposes of calculating this charge, we assume that you surrender premium payments on a first-in, first-out basis. We deduct the surrender charge proportionately from the Subaccounts. However, if there are insufficient assets in the Separate Account, we will deduct the charge proportionally from all assets in the Guarantee Account. The surrender charge is as follows:

Number of Full and Partially Completed Years Since We Received the Premium Payment	Surrender Charge as a Percentage of the Surrendered or Partially Surrendered Premium Payment
1	6%
2	6%
3	6%
4	6%
5	4%
6	2%
7 or more	0%

Exceptions to the Surrender Charge

We do not assess the surrender charge:

- on amounts of Contract Value representing gain (as defined below);
- on free withdrawal amounts (as defined below);
- on surrenders or partial surrenders taken under Optional Payment Plan 1, Optional Payment Plan 2 (for a period of 5 or more years), or Optional Payment Plan 5; or
- if a waiver of surrender charge provision applies.

You may surrender or partially surrender any gain in your contract free of any surrender charge. We calculate gain in the contract as: (a) *plus* (b) *minus* (c) *minus* (d), but not less than zero where:

- (a) is the Contract Value on the Valuation Day we receive your partial or total surrender request;
- (b) is the total of any partial surrenders (including surrender charges) previously taken;
- (c) is the total of premium payments made; and
- (d) is the total of any gain previously surrendered.

In addition to any gain, you may partially surrender an amount equal to the greater of 10% of your total premium payments or any amount surrendered to meet minimum distribution requirements under the Code each contract year without a surrender charge (the “free withdrawal amount”). We will deduct amounts surrendered first from any gain in the contract and then from premiums paid. The free withdrawal amount is not cumulative from contract year to contract year.

Further, we will waive the surrender charge if you annuitize the contract under Optional Payment Plan 1 (Life Income with Period Certain), Optional Payment Plan 2 (Income for a Fixed Period) provided that you select a fixed period of 5 years or more, or Optional Payment Plan 5 (Joint Life and Survivor Income). See the “Optional Payment Plans” provision of this prospectus.

We also will waive surrender charges arising from a surrender occurring before income payments begin if, at the time we receive the surrender request, we have received due proof that the Annuitant has a qualifying terminal illness, or has a qualifying confinement to a state licensed or legally operated hospital or inpatient nursing facility for a minimum period as set forth in the contract (provided the confinement began, or the illness was diagnosed at least one year after the contract was issued). If you surrender the contract under the terminal illness waiver, please remember that we will pay your Contract Value,

which could be less than the death benefit otherwise available. The terms and conditions of the waivers are set forth in your contract.

Surrender Charge — Contract Form P1143 4/94

For contracts issued prior to May 1, 1998, or prior to the date all necessary endorsements are approved, we deduct surrender charges from the amount surrendered. All or part of the amount surrendered may be subject to a charge. We consider any amount subject to charge a surrender of premium payments. We determine surrender charges using the assumption that premium payments are surrendered on a first-in first-out basis, up to the amount surrendered. For each such premium payment, the charge is a percentage of the premium payment (or portion thereof) surrendered.

Reduced Charges on Certain Surrenders — Contract Form P1143 4/94

For contracts issued prior to May 1, 1998, or prior to the date all necessary endorsements are approved, if later, no surrender charge applies to the first surrender of the contract year, if the amount surrendered is not more than 10% of the Contract Value at the end of the Valuation Period during which the surrender request is received. If the first surrender of the contract year is a full surrender, or a partial surrender of more than 10% of the Contract Value, no surrender charge will apply to a portion of the amount surrendered equal to 10% of the Contract Value. Any remaining portion of the amount surrendered may be subject to surrender charges, as described above and in the “Surrenders and Partial Surrenders” provision of the prospectus. If the first surrender of the contract year is less than an amount equal to 10% of the Contract Value, you may elect to receive additional partial surrenders without surrender charges until the total amount surrendered during that contract year reaches that amount. For instance, if your Contract Value is \$10,000 and you take a partial surrender of \$500, you may surrender an additional \$500 during that year without surrender charge. The amount subject to charge will not exceed the amount surrendered.

Waiver of Surrender Charges in the Event of Hospital or Nursing Facility Confinement — Contract Form P1143 4/94

We will waive surrender charges arising from a full surrender or one or more partial surrenders occurring before income payments begin if:

- an Annuitant is or has been confined to a state licensed or legally operated hospital or inpatient nursing facility for at least 30 consecutive days;

- such confinement begins at least one year after the contract issue date;
- an Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued; and
- we receive the request for the full or partial surrender, together with proof of such confinement at our Home Office, while the Annuitant is confined or within 90 days after discharge from the facility.

For purposes of this provision, Annuitant means either the Annuitant, or Joint Annuitant, whichever is applicable.

The waiver of surrender charges in the event of hospital or nursing facility confinement may not be available in all states or all markets.

Deductions from the Separate Account

We deduct from the Separate Account an amount, computed daily, equal to an annual rate of 1.40% of the daily net assets of the Separate Account. The charge consists of an administrative expense charge at an effective annual rate of 0.15% and a mortality and expense risk charge at an effective annual rate of 1.25%. These deductions from the Separate Account are reflected in your Contract Value.

Charges for the Death Benefit Rider Options

Charge for Optional Death Benefit Rider

We charge you for expenses related to the Optional Death Benefit Rider. We deduct this charge against your assets in the Separate Account and Guarantee Account at each contract anniversary and at surrender to compensate us for the increased risks and expenses associated with providing this death benefit rider. We will allocate the charge for the Optional Death Benefit Rider among the Subaccounts in the same proportion that your assets in each Subaccount bear to your total assets in the Separate Account at the time we take the charge. If your assets in the Separate Account are not sufficient to cover the charge, we will deduct the charge first from your assets in the Separate Account, if any, and then from your assets in the Guarantee Account (from the amounts that have been in the Guarantee Account for the longest period of time). At surrender, we will charge you a pro-rata portion of the annual charge. The charge for the Optional Death Benefit Rider is currently 0.10% of your Contract Value at the time of the deduction. We reserve the right, however, to charge up to 0.25% of your Contract Value at the time of the deduction.

Charge for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider

We charge you for expenses related to the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider. We deduct this charge against your assets in the Separate Account and Guarantee Account at each contract anniversary and at surrender to compensate us for the increased risks and expenses associated with providing this death benefit rider. We will allocate the charge for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider among the Subaccounts in the same proportion that your assets in each Subaccount bear to your total assets in the Separate Account at the time we take the charge. If your assets in the Separate Account are not sufficient to cover the charge, we will deduct the charge first from your assets in the Separate Account, if any, and then from your assets in the Guarantee Account (from the amounts that have been in the Guarantee Account for the longest period of time). At surrender, we will charge you a pro-rata portion of the annual charge. The charge for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider is currently 0.20% of your prior year's Contract Value. We reserve the right, however, to charge up to 0.35% of your prior year's Contract Value.

Charge for the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit

We charge you for expenses related to the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider. We deduct this charge against your assets in the Separate Account and Guarantee Account at each contract anniversary and at surrender to compensate us for the increased risks and expenses associated with providing this death benefit rider. We will allocate the charge for the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider among the Subaccounts in the same proportion that your assets in each Subaccount bear to your total assets in the Separate Account at the time we take the charge. If your assets in the Separate Account are not sufficient to cover the charge, we will deduct the charge first from your assets in the Separate Account, if any, and then from your assets in the Guarantee Account (from the amounts that have been in the Guarantee Account for the longest period of time). At surrender, we will charge you a pro-rata portion of the annual charge. The charge for the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider is currently 0.25% of your prior contract year's average benefit amount. We reserve the right, however, to charge up to 0.35% of your prior contract year's average benefit amount.

Other Charges

Annual Contract Charge

We will deduct an annual contract charge of \$25 from your Contract Value to compensate us for certain administrative expenses incurred in connection with the contract. We will deduct the charge on each contract anniversary and at surrender. We will waive this charge if your Contract Value at the time of deduction is more than \$75,000.

We will allocate the annual contract charge among the Subaccounts in the same proportion that your assets in each Subaccount bear to your total assets in the Separate Account at the time the charge is taken. If there are insufficient assets allocated to the Separate Account, we will deduct any remaining portion of the charge from the Guarantee Account proportionally from all assets in the Guarantee Account.

Deductions for Premium Taxes

We will deduct charges for any premium tax or other tax levied by any governmental entity from premium payments or your Contract Value when the premium tax is incurred or when we pay proceeds under the contract (proceeds include partial and total surrenders, income payments and death benefit payments).

The applicable premium tax rates that states and other governmental entities impose on the purchase of an annuity are subject to change by legislation, by administrative interpretation or by judicial action. These premium taxes generally depend upon the law of your state of residence. The tax generally ranges from 0.0% to 3.5%.

Other Charges and Deductions

Each Portfolio incurs certain fees and expenses. To pay for these charges, the Portfolio makes deductions from its assets. The deductions are described more fully in each Portfolio's prospectus.

In addition, we reserve the right to impose a transfer charge of up to \$10 per transfer for each transfer made after the first transfer in a calendar month. This charge represents the costs we incur for effecting any such transfer. We will not realize a profit from imposing this charge.

THE CONTRACT

The contract is an individual flexible premium variable deferred annuity contract. We describe your rights and benefits below and in the contract. There may be differences in your contract (such as differences in fees, charges and benefits) because of

requirements of the state where we issued your contract. This contract is no longer offered and sold and, therefore, the optional benefits and features described in this prospectus are no longer available to purchase under the contract. Please refer to your contract and your contract data pages to determine the benefits and features available under your contract.

Even though this contract is no longer available for new sales, additional premium payments may be made in accordance with the terms of the contract and as described in the "Premium Payments" provision.

Generally, you must maintain a minimum amount of Contract Value after a partial surrender to keep your contract in effect. For example, if your partial surrender request would reduce your Contract Value to less than \$1,000, we will surrender your contract in full.

This contract may be used with certain tax qualified retirement plans. The contract includes attributes such as tax deferral on accumulated earnings. Qualified retirement plans provide their own tax deferral benefit; the purchase of this contract does not provide additional tax deferral benefits beyond those provided in the qualified retirement plan. Accordingly, if this contract is purchased as a Qualified Contract, you should consider the contract for its death benefit, income benefits and other non-tax-related benefits. Please consult a tax adviser for information specific to your circumstances in order to determine whether this contract is an appropriate investment for you.

Purchasing the contract through a tax-free "Section 1035" exchange. Section 1035 of the Code generally permits you to exchange one annuity contract for another in a "tax-free exchange." Therefore, you can use the proceeds from another annuity contract to make premium payments for this contract. Before making an exchange, you should carefully compare this contract to your current contract. You may have to pay a surrender charge under your current contract to exchange it for this contract, and this contract has its own surrender charges which would apply to you. The fees and charges under this contract may be higher (or lower), and the benefits may be different, than those of your current contract. In addition, you may have to pay federal income and penalty taxes on the exchange if it does not qualify for Section 1035 treatment. You should not exchange another contract for this contract unless you determine, after evaluating all of the facts, that the exchange is in your best interest. Please note that the person who sells you this contract generally will earn a commission.

Ownership

As owner, you have all rights under the contract, subject to the rights of any irrevocable beneficiary. Two persons may apply

for a contract as joint owners. Joint owners have equal undivided interests in their contract. That means that each may exercise any ownership rights on behalf of the other, except ownership changes. Joint owners also have the right of survivorship. This means if a joint owner dies, his or her interest in the contract passes to the surviving owner. You must have our approval to add a joint owner after we issue the contract. We may require additional information if joint ownership is requested after the contract is issued.

Before the Maturity Date, you may change:

- your Maturity Date to any date at least ten years after your last premium payment;
- your Optional Payment Plan;
- the allocation of your investments among the Subaccounts and/or the Guarantee Account (subject to certain restrictions listed in your contract and in the “Transfer” provision); and
- the owner, joint owner, primary beneficiary, contingent beneficiary, and contingent annuitant upon written notice to the Home Office, if you reserved this right, and the Annuitant is living at the time of the request. If you change a beneficiary (unless the primary beneficiary or contingent beneficiary is named as an irrevocable beneficiary), your plan selection will no longer be in effect unless you request that it continue. In addition, during the Annuitant’s life, you can change any non-natural owner to another non-natural owner. Changing the owner or joint owner may have tax consequences and you should consult a tax adviser before doing so.

An Annuitant cannot be changed.

We must receive your request for a change at our Home Office and in a form satisfactory to us. The change will take effect as of the date you sign the request. The change will be subject to any payment made before we recorded the change.

Assignment

An owner of a Non-Qualified Contract may assign some or all of his or her rights under the contract with our consent. An assignment must occur before the Maturity Date and while the Annuitant is still living. Once proper notice of the assignment is recorded by our Home Office, the assignment will become effective as of the date the written request was signed.

Qualified Contracts, IRAs and Tax Sheltered Annuities may not be assigned, pledged or otherwise transferred except where allowed by law.

We are not responsible for the validity or tax consequences of any assignment. We are not liable for any payment or settlement made before the assignment is recorded. Assignments will not be recorded until our Home Office receives sufficient direction from the owner and the assignee regarding the proper allocation of contract rights.

Amounts pledged or assigned will be treated as distributions and will be included in gross income to the extent that the Contract Value exceeds the investment in the contract for the taxable year in which it was pledged or assigned. Amounts assigned may be subject to an IRS tax penalty equal to 10% of the amount included in gross income.

Assignment of the entire Contract Value may cause the portion of the contract exceeding the total investment in the contract and previously taxed amounts to be included in gross income for federal income tax purposes each year that the assignment is in effect.

Amounts assigned may be subject to an IRS tax penalty equal to 10% of the amount included in gross income.

Premium Payments

You may make premium payments at any frequency and in the amount you select, subject to certain limitations. You must obtain our approval before you make total premium payments for an Annuitant age 79 or younger that exceed \$2,000,000. If the Annuitant is age 80 or older at the time of payment, the total amount not subject to prior approval is \$1,000,000. Premium payments may be made at any time prior to the Maturity Date, the surrender of the contract, or the death of the owner (or joint owner, if applicable), whichever comes first. We reserve the right to refuse to accept a premium payment for any lawful reason and in a manner that does not unfairly discriminate against similarly situated purchasers.

The minimum initial premium payment is \$5,000 (\$2,000 if your contract is an IRA contract). We may accept a lower initial premium payment in the case of certain group sales. Each additional premium payment must be at least \$500 for Non-Qualified Contracts (\$200 if paid by electronic fund transfers), \$50 for IRA Contracts and \$100 for other Qualified Contracts.

Valuation Day and Valuation Period

We will value Accumulation and Annuity Units once daily as of the close of regular trading (currently 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time) for each day the New York Stock Exchange is open except for days on which a Portfolio does not value its shares. If a Valuation Period contains more than one day, the unit values will be the same for each day in the Valuation Period. Premium

payments are credited to a contract on the basis of accumulation unit value next determined after receipt of a premium payment.

Allocation of Premium Payments

We place premium payments into the Subaccounts, each of which invests in shares of a corresponding Portfolio, and/or the Guarantee Account, according to your instructions. You may allocate premium payments to the Subaccounts *plus* the Guarantee Account at any one time. The percentage of any premium payment which you can put into any one Subaccount or guarantee period must be a whole percentage and cannot be less than \$100.

Upon allocation to the appropriate Subaccounts, we convert premium payments into Accumulation Units. We determine the number of Accumulation Units credited by dividing the amount allocated to each Subaccount by the value of an Accumulation Unit for that Subaccount on the Valuation Day on which we receive any additional premium payments at our Home Office. The number of Accumulation Units determined in this way is not changed by any subsequent change in the value of an Accumulation Unit. However, the dollar value of an Accumulation Unit will vary depending not only upon how well the Portfolio's investments perform, but also upon the charges of the Separate Account and the Portfolios.

We allocate any premium payments we receive that are not accompanied with new instructions in accordance with any prior valid instructions. You may change the allocation of subsequent premium payments at any time, without charge, by sending us acceptable notice. The new allocation will apply to any new premium payments made after we receive notice of the change at our Home Office.

Valuation of Accumulation Units

Partial surrenders, total surrenders and/or payment of the death benefit all result in the cancellation of an appropriate number of

Accumulation Units. We cancel Accumulation Units as of the end of the Valuation Period in which we receive notice or instructions with regard to the partial surrender, total surrender or payment of the death benefit. The Accumulation Unit value at the end of every Valuation Day equals the Accumulation Unit value at the end of the preceding Valuation Day multiplied by the net investment factor (described below). We arbitrarily set the Accumulation Unit value at the inception of the Subaccount at \$10. On any Valuation Day, we determine your Subaccount value by multiplying the number of Accumulation Units attributable to your contract by the Accumulation Unit value for that day.

The net investment factor is an index used to measure the investment performance of a Subaccount from one Valuation Period to the next. The net investment factor for any Subaccount for any Valuation Period reflects the change in the net asset value per share of the Portfolio held in the Subaccount from one Valuation Period to the next, adjusted for the daily deduction of the administrative expense and mortality and expense risk charges from assets in the Subaccount. If any "ex-dividend" date occurs during the Valuation Period, we take into account the per share amount of any dividend or capital gain distribution so that the unit value is not impacted. Also, if we need to reserve money for taxes, we take into account a per share charge or credit for any taxes reserved for which we determine to have resulted from the operations of the Subaccount.

The value of an Accumulation Unit may increase or decrease based on the net investment factor. Changes in the net investment factor may not be directly proportional to changes in the net asset value of the Portfolio because of the deduction of the Separate Account charges. Though the number of Accumulation Units will not change as a result of investment experience, the value of an Accumulation Unit may increase or decrease from Valuation Period to Valuation Period.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE CONTRACT

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

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Basic Death Benefit (for contract form P1150 10/98)	<p>If any Annuitant dies before their sixth contract anniversary or if any Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of: (a) premium payments adjusted for any partial surrenders (including any applicable surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) calculated as of the Valuation Day we receive due proof of death; and (b) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.</p> <p>If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greatest of: (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b), where (a) is the Contract Value as of the end of any six-year period and (b) is any premium payments made after that six-year period (the sum of (a) and (b) reduced for partial surrenders taken since the applicable six-year period); and (2) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.</p>	Standard	No additional fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the age of the Annuitant on the date the contract is issued and whether the Annuitant dies before or after the sixth contract anniversary. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Basic Death Benefit (for contract form P1143 4/94)	<p>If any Annuitant dies before their sixth contract anniversary or if any Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of: (a) premium payments adjusted for any partial surrenders (including any applicable surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) calculated as of the Valuation Day we receive due proof of death; and (b) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.</p> <p>If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greatest of: (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b), where (a) is the Contract Value as of the end of any six-year period and (b) is any premium payments made after that six-year period (the sum of (a) and (b) reduced for partial surrenders taken since the applicable six-year period); and (2) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.</p>	Standard	No additional fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of the election to receive the death benefit must be received within 90 days of the Annuitant's death, and surrender charges may apply if Surrender Value is paid out. • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the age of the Annuitant on the date the contract is issued and whether the Annuitant dies before or after the sixth contract anniversary. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.
Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit (for contract form P1150 10/98)	<p>Under the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider, the amount of death benefit proceeds we will pay upon receipt of due proof of death of the Annuitant will be the greater of: (a) the Basic Death Benefit; and (b) the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit.</p>	Optional	0.35% of the prior year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the date the Annuitant dies and the age of the Annuitant on the date of death. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit (for contract form P1143 4/94)	Under the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider, the amount of death benefit proceeds we will pay upon receipt of due proof of death of the Annuitant will be the greater of: (a) the Basic Death Benefit; and (b) the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit.	Optional	0.35% of the prior year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of the election to receive the death benefit must be received within 90 days of the Annuitants death. • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the date the Annuitant dies and the age of the Annuitant on the date of death. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.
Optional Death Benefit (for contract form P1150 10/98)	<p>If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies before the first contract anniversary or if the Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of: (a) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and (b) premium payments adjusted for any partial surrenders (including any applicable surrender charges and premium taxes assessed).</p> <p>If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies after the first contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greatest of: (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b), where (a) is the Contract Value on any contract anniversary and (b) is any premium payments made after such anniversary (the sum of (a) and (b) reduced for partial surrenders taken since the applicable contract anniversary); and (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death.</p>	Optional	0.25% of your Contract Value at the time the charge is taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the age of the Annuitant on the date the contract is issued and whether the Annuitant dies before or after the sixth contract anniversary. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Optional Death Benefit (for contract form P1143 4/94)	<p>If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies before the first contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of: (a) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and (b) premium payments adjusted for any partial surrenders (including any applicable surrender charges and premium taxes assessed).</p> <p>If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and dies after the first contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greatest of: (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b), where (a) is the Contract Value on any contract anniversary occurring prior to the Annuitant's 80th birthday and (b) is any premium payments made after such anniversary (the sum of (a) and (b) reduced for partial surrenders taken since the applicable contract anniversary); and (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death.</p>	Optional	0.25% of your Contract Value at the time the charge is taken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Notification of the election to receive the death benefit must be received within 90 days of the Annuitants death. • The death benefit calculation is dependent upon the age of the Annuitant on the date the contract is issued and whether the Annuitant dies before or after the sixth contract anniversary. • Partial surrenders reduce the death benefit proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value. • If the Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued, the death benefit will be equal to the Surrender Value as of the date we receive due proof of death.
Optional Enhanced Death Benefit (for contract form P1150 10/98)	The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider provides a death benefit calculated as a percentage of (a) minus (b) where (a) is your Contract Value on the date we receive due proof of death and (b) is the total of premium payments paid and not previously surrendered.	Optional	0.35% of the prior year's average Contract Value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The death benefit cannot exceed a certain percentage of premiums paid, adjusted for partial surrenders, and premiums paid within twelve months of death are not included in this calculation • Partial surrenders are taken first from gain and then from premiums paid. • The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit does not guarantee that a benefit will become payable at death. Market declines resulting in your Contract Value being less than your premiums paid and not previously surrendered may result in no Enhanced Death Benefit being payable. • Once you purchase the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit, you cannot cancel it. This means that regardless of any changes in your circumstances, we will continue to assess the charges for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit.

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Dollar Cost Averaging Program	Permits you to systematically transfer on a monthly or quarterly basis a set dollar amount from the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund and/or the Guarantee Account to any combination of other available Subaccounts (as long as the total number of Subaccounts used does not exceed the maximum number allowed under the contract).	Optional	No additional fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You may not transfer from one interest rate guarantee period under the Guarantee Account to another. We reserve the right to discontinue or modify the program at any time and for any reason.
Portfolio Rebalancing Program	Automatically rebalances your assets on a quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis to return to the percentages specified in your allocation instructions.	Optional	No additional fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The program does not include allocations to the Guarantee Account We reserve the right to exclude specific Subaccounts from Portfolio Rebalancing. We reserve the right to discontinue or modify the program at any time and for any reason.
Systematic Withdrawal Program	Allows you to take Systematic Withdrawals of a specified dollar amount (in equal installments of at least \$100) on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual or annual basis.	Optional	No additional fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To participate in the program, your Contract Value initially must be at least \$5,000 Your Systematic Withdrawals in a contract year may not exceed the amount which is not subject to a surrender charge. A Systematic Withdrawal program will terminate automatically when a Systematic Withdrawal would cause the remaining Contract Value to be less than \$1,000.

TRANSFERS

Transfers Before the Maturity Date

All owners may transfer all or a portion of their assets between and among the Subaccounts of the Separate Account and the Guarantee Account on any Valuation Day prior to the Maturity Date, subject to certain conditions that are stated below. Owners may not, however, transfer assets in the Guarantee Account from one interest rate guarantee period to another interest rate guarantee period. We process transfers among the Subaccounts and between the Subaccounts and the Guarantee Account as of the end of the Valuation Period that we receive the transfer request in good order at our Home Office. There may be limitations placed on multiple transfer requests made at different times during the same Valuation Period involving the

same Subaccounts and/or the Guarantee Account. We may postpone transfers to, from or among the Subaccounts and/or the Guarantee Account under certain circumstances. *See* the “Requesting Payments” provision of this prospectus.

Transfers from the Guarantee Account to the Subaccounts

We may limit and/or restrict transfers from the Guarantee Account to the Subaccounts. For any allocation from the Guarantee Account to the Subaccounts, the limited amount will not be less than any accrued interest on that allocation *plus* 25% of the original amount of that allocation. Unless you are participating in a Dollar Cost Averaging program (*see* the “Dollar Cost Averaging Program” provision) you may make such transfers only during the 30-day period beginning with the

end of the preceding interest rate guarantee period applicable to that particular allocation. We also may limit the amount that you may transfer to the Subaccounts.

Transfers from the Subaccounts to the Guarantee Account

We may restrict certain transfers from the Subaccounts to the Guarantee Account. We reserve the right to prohibit or limit transfers from a Subaccount to the Guarantee Account during the six-month period following the transfer of any amount from the Guarantee Account to any Subaccount.

Transfers Among the Subaccounts

All owners may submit 12 Subaccount transfers each calendar year by voice response, Internet, telephone, facsimile, U.S. Mail or overnight delivery service. Once such 12 Subaccount transfers have been executed, a letter will be sent notifying owners that they may submit additional transfers only in writing by U.S. Mail or by overnight delivery service, and transfer requests sent by same day mail, courier service, Internet, telephone or facsimile will not be accepted under any circumstances. Once we receive your mailed transfer request at our Home Office, such transfer cannot be cancelled. We also will not cancel transfer requests that have not yet been received, *i.e.*, you may not call to cancel a transfer request sent by U.S. Mail or overnight delivery service. If you wish to change a transfer request sent by U.S. Mail or overnight delivery service, such change must also be sent in writing by U.S. Mail or by overnight delivery service. We will process that transfer request as of the Valuation Day the new transfer request is received at our Home Office.

Currently, we do not charge for transfers. However, we reserve the right to assess a charge of up to \$10 per transfer after the first transfer in a calendar month. The minimum transfer amount is \$100 or the entire balance in the Subaccount or interest rate guarantee period if the transfer will leave a balance of less than \$100.

We also reserve the right to not honor your transfer request if your transfer is a result of more than one trade involving the same Subaccount within a 30 day period. We will generally invoke this right when either the Portfolio(s) or we see a pattern of frequent transfers between the same Portfolios within a short period of time (*i.e.*, transfers among the same Subaccounts occur within five to 15 days of each other).

In addition, we may not honor transfers made by third parties. See the “Transfers by Third Parties” provision of this prospectus.

If a transfer request is not processed, a letter will be sent notifying you that your transfer request was not honored. If we do not honor a transfer request, we will not count that request as a transfer for purposes of the 12 transfers allowed each calendar year as described in the previous paragraphs.

When thinking about a transfer of assets, you should consider the inherent risks involved. Frequent transfers based on short-term expectations may increase the risk that you will make a transfer at an inopportune time. Also, because certain restrictions on transfers are applied at the discretion of the Portfolios in which the Subaccount invests, it is possible that owners will be treated differently and there could be inequitable treatment among owners if a Portfolio does not apply equal treatment to all shareholders. See the “Special Note on Frequent Transfers” provision of this prospectus.

These restrictions will apply to all owners and their designated third party(ies), unless such transfer is being made pursuant to:

- (1) a Dollar Cost Averaging program;
- (2) an Portfolio Rebalancing program;
- (3) the terms of an approved Fund substitution or Fund liquidation; or
- (4) a Portfolio’s refusal to allow the purchase of shares, either on behalf of an individual owner or the entire Separate Account, in which case, the Portfolio’s refusal to allow the purchase of shares will not be considered a transfer for calculation of the 12 transfers allowed per calendar year by voice response, Internet, telephone, facsimile, U.S. Mail or overnight delivery service.

Sometimes, we will not honor transfer requests. We will not honor a transfer request if:

- (1) any Subaccount that would be affected by the transfer is unable to purchase or to redeem shares of the Portfolio in which the Subaccount invests; or
- (2) the transfer would adversely affect Unit Values.

The affected Portfolio(s) determine whether these items apply.

We will treat all owners equally with respect to transfer requests.

Telephone/Internet Transactions

All owners may make their first 12 transfers in any calendar year among the Subaccounts or between the Subaccounts and the Guarantee Account by calling or electronically contacting

us. Transactions that can be conducted over the telephone and Internet include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the first 12 transfers of assets among the Subaccounts or between the Subaccounts and the Guarantee Account in any calendar year (this includes any changes in premium payment allocations when such changes include a transfer of assets);
- (2) Dollar Cost Averaging; and
- (3) Portfolio Rebalancing.

We employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions we receive are genuine. Such procedures may include, but are not limited to:

- (1) requiring you or a third party to provide some form of personal identification before we act on the telephone/Internet instructions;
- (2) confirming the telephone/Internet transaction in writing to you or a third party you authorized; and/or
- (3) tape recording telephone instructions or retaining a record of your electronic request.

We reserve the right to limit or prohibit telephone and Internet transactions.

We will delay making a payment or processing a transfer request if:

- (1) the disposal or valuation of the Separate Account's assets is not reasonably practicable because the New York Stock Exchange is closed;
- (2) on nationally recognized holidays, trading is restricted by the New York Stock Exchange;
- (3) an emergency exists making the disposal or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impracticable; or
- (4) the SEC by order permits postponement of payment to protect our owners.

Rules and regulations of the SEC will govern as to when the conditions described in (3) and (4) above exist. If we are closed on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, Contract Value may be affected since owners will not have access to their account.

Confirmation of Transactions

We will not be liable for following instructions that we reasonably determine to be genuine. We will send you a confirmation of any transfer we process. Systematic transactions,

such as those related to portfolio rebalancing or dollar cost averaging, generally will be reported in quarterly statements. You are responsible for verifying transfer confirmations and notifying us of any errors within 30 days of receiving the confirmation statement or for systematic transactions not reported on a trade confirmation, the quarterly statement.

Special Note on Reliability

Please note that the Internet or our telephone system may not always be available. Any computer system or telephone system, whether it is ours, yours, your service provider's, or your registered representative's, can experience unscheduled outages or slowdowns for a variety of reasons. These outages or slowdowns may delay or prevent our processing of your request. Although we have taken precautions to help our systems handle heavy use, we cannot promise complete reliability under all circumstances. If you are experiencing problems, you can make your transaction request by writing our Home Office.

Transfers by Third Parties

As a general rule and as a convenience to you, we allow you to give third parties the right to conduct transfers on your behalf. However, when the same third party possesses this ability on behalf of many owners, the result can be simultaneous transfers involving large amounts of assets. Such transfers can disrupt the orderly management of the Portfolios underlying the contract, can result in higher costs to owners, and are generally not compatible with the long-range goals of owners. We believe that such simultaneous transfers effected by such third parties are not in the best interests of all beneficial shareholders of the Portfolios, and the management of the Portfolios share this position.

We have procedures to assure that the transfer requests that we receive have, in fact, been made by the owners in whose names they are submitted.

Consequently, we may refuse transfers made by third parties on behalf of an owner in a number of circumstances, which include but are not limited to:

- (1) transfers made on behalf of many owners by one third party (or several third parties who belong to the same firm) where the transfer involves the same Subaccounts and large amounts of assets;
- (2) when we have not received adequate authorization from the owner allowing a third party to make transfers on his or her behalf; and

- (3) when we believe, under all facts and circumstances received, that the owner or his or her authorized agent is not making the transfer.

We require documentation to provide sufficient proof that the third party making the trade is in fact duly authorized by the owner. This information includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) documentation signed by the owner or a court authorizing a third party to act on the owner's behalf;
- (2) passwords and encrypted information;
- (3) additional owner verification when appropriate; and
- (4) recorded conversations.

We will not be held liable for refusing a transfer made by a third party when we have a reasonable basis for believing such third party is not authorized to make a transfer on the owner's behalf or we have a reasonable basis for believing the third party is acting in a fraudulent manner.

Special Note on Frequent Transfers

The Separate Account does not accommodate frequent transfers of Contract Value among Subaccounts. When owners or someone on their behalf submit requests to transfer all or a portion of their assets between Subaccounts, the requests result in the purchase and redemption of shares of the Portfolios in which the Subaccounts invest. Frequent Subaccount transfers, therefore, cause corresponding frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Portfolios.

Frequent purchases and redemptions of shares of the Portfolios can dilute the value of a Portfolio's shares, disrupt the management of the Portfolio's investment portfolio, and increase brokerage and administrative costs. Accordingly, when an owner or someone on their behalf engages in frequent Subaccount transfers, other owners and persons with rights under the contracts (such as the beneficiaries) may be harmed.

The Separate Account discourages frequent transfers, purchases and redemptions. To discourage frequent Subaccount transfers, we adopted the policy described in the "Transfers Among the Subaccounts" section. This policy requires owners who request more than 12 Subaccount transfers in a calendar year to submit such requests in writing by U.S. Mail or by overnight delivery service (the "U.S. Mail requirement"). The U.S. Mail requirement creates a delay of at least one day between the time transfer decisions are made and the time such transfers are processed. This delay is intended to discourage frequent Subaccount transfers by limiting the effectiveness of abusive "market timing" strategies (in particular, "time-zone" arbitrage) that rely on "same-day" processing of transfer requests.

In addition, we will not honor transfer requests if any Subaccount that would be affected by the transfer is unable to purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio in which the Subaccount invests or if the transfer would adversely affect Accumulation Unit values. Whether these restrictions apply is determined by the affected Portfolio(s), and although we apply the restrictions uniformly when we receive information from the Portfolio(s), we cannot guarantee that the Portfolio(s) will apply their policies and procedures in a uniform basis.

There can be no assurance that the U.S. Mail requirement will be effective in limiting frequent Subaccount transfers or that we can prevent all frequent Subaccount transfer activity that may adversely affect owners, other persons with material rights under the contracts, or Portfolio shareholders generally. For instance, imposing the U.S. Mail requirement after 12 Subaccount transfers may not be restrictive enough to deter owners seeking to engage in abusing market timing strategies.

We may revise our frequent Subaccount transfer policy and related procedures, at our sole discretion, at any time and without prior notice, as we deem necessary or appropriate to better detect and deter frequent transfer activity that may adversely affect owners, other persons with material rights under the contracts, or Portfolio shareholders generally, to comply with state or federal regulatory requirements, or to impose additional or alternative restrictions on owners engaging in frequent Subaccount transfers. For example, we may invoke our right to refuse transfers if the transfer involves the same Subaccount within a 30 day period and/or we may change our procedures to monitor for a different number of transfers within a specified time period or to impose a minimum time period between each transfer.

There are inherent risks that changing our policies and procedures in the future may not be effective in limiting frequent Subaccount transfers. We will not implement any policy and procedure at the contract level that discriminates among owners; however, we may be compelled to adopt policies and procedures adopted by the Portfolios on behalf of the Portfolios and we will do so unless we cannot service such policies and procedures or we believe such policies and procedures contradict state or federal regulations or such policies and procedures contradict with the terms of your contract.

As stated in the previous paragraph, each of the Portfolios in which the Subaccounts invest may have its own policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemption of Portfolio shares. The prospectuses for the Portfolios describe any such policies and procedures. For example, a Portfolio may assess redemption fees (which we reserve the right to collect) on shares held for a relatively short period of time. The frequent trading

policies and procedures of a Portfolio may be different, and more or less restrictive, than the frequent trading policies and procedures of other Portfolios and the policies and procedures we have adopted to discourage frequent Subaccount transfers. Owners should be aware that we may not have the operational capability to monitor owners' Subaccount transfer requests and apply the frequent trading policies and procedures of the respective Portfolios that would be affected by the transfers. Accordingly, owners and other persons who have material rights under the contracts should assume that the sole protection they may have against potential harm from frequent Subaccount transfers is the protection, if any, provided by the policies and procedures we have adopted to discourage frequent Subaccount transfers.

Under SEC rules, we are required to enter into a written agreement with each Portfolio or its principal underwriter that will obligate us to provide promptly, upon request by the Portfolio, certain information to the Portfolio about the trading activity of individual contract owners. We must then execute any instructions from the Portfolio to restrict or prohibit further purchases or transfers by a specific contract owners of Accumulation Units or Annuity Units of the Subaccount that invests in that Portfolio, where such contract owner has been identified by the Portfolio as having engaged in transactions (indirectly through such Subaccount) that violate policies established by the Portfolio for the purpose of eliminating or reducing any dilution of the value of the outstanding shares of the Portfolio. We will inform any contract owners whose future purchases and transfers of a Subaccount's units have been restricted or prohibited by a Portfolio.

Owners and other persons with material rights under the contracts also should be aware that the purchase and redemption orders received by the Portfolios generally are "omnibus" orders from intermediaries such as retirement plans or separate accounts funding variable insurance contracts. These omnibus orders reflect the aggregation and netting of multiple orders from individual retirement plan participants and/or individual owners of variable insurance contracts. The omnibus nature of these orders may limit the Portfolios' ability to apply their respective frequent trading policies and procedures. We cannot guarantee that the Portfolios will not be harmed by transfer activity relating to the retirement plans and/or other insurance companies that may invest in the Portfolios. In addition, if a Portfolio believes an omnibus order we submit may reflect one or more Subaccount transfer requests from owners engaged in frequent transfer activity, the Portfolio may reject a portion of or the entire omnibus order. If a Portfolio rejects part of an omnibus order it believes is attributable to the transfers that exceed its market timing policies and procedures, it will return the amount to us, and we will credit the amount to the owner as

of the Valuation Day of our receipt of the amount. You may realize a loss if the unit value on the Valuation Day we credit the amount back to your account has increased since the original date of your transfer.

We apply our policies and procedures without exception, waiver, or special arrangement.

Dollar Cost Averaging Program

The Dollar Cost Averaging program permits you to systematically transfer on a monthly or quarterly basis a set dollar amount from the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund and/or the Guarantee Account to any combination of other Subaccounts (as long as the total number of Subaccounts used does not exceed the maximum number allowed under the contract). The Dollar Cost Averaging method of investment is designed to reduce the risk of making purchases only when the price of units is high, but you should carefully consider your financial ability to continue the program over a long enough period of time to purchase Accumulation Units when their value is low as well as when it is high. Dollar Cost Averaging does not assure a profit or protect against a loss.

You may participate in the Dollar Cost Averaging program:

- (1) by electing it on your application;
- (2) by contacting an authorized sales representative; or
- (3) by calling us at (800) 352-9910.

To use the program, you must transfer at least \$100 from the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund and/or interest rate guarantee period with each transfer.

The Dollar Cost Averaging program will begin 30 days after we receive all required forms with your instructions and any necessary premium payment unless we allow an earlier date. We will discontinue your participation in the Dollar Cost Averaging program:

- on the business day we receive your request to discontinue the program in writing or by telephone (assuming we have your telephone authorization form on file); or
- when the assets in the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund and/or interest rate guarantee period from which transfers are being made are depleted.

If you Dollar Cost Average from the Guarantee Account, we reserve the right to determine the amount of each automatic transfer. We reserve the right to transfer any remaining portion of an allocation used for Dollar Cost Averaging to a new guarantee period upon termination of the Dollar Cost Averaging program for that allocation. You may not transfer from one interest rate guarantee period to another interest rate guarantee period.

We also reserve the right to credit a higher rate of interest on premium payments allocated to the Guarantee Account that participate in the Dollar Cost Averaging program. We refer to this higher rate of interest as Enhanced Dollar Cost Averaging. Please refer to your contract data pages or call us at (800) 352-9910 for information about the availability of the Dollar Cost Averaging program or the Enhanced Dollar Cost Averaging program under your contract. If you terminate the Enhanced Dollar Cost Averaging program prior to the depletion of assets from the Guarantee Account, we have the right to credit the remaining assets in the Guarantee Account the current interest rate being credited to all other Guarantee Account assets not participating in Enhanced Dollar Cost Averaging as of that Valuation Day.

There is no additional charge for Dollar Cost Averaging. A transfer under this program is not a transfer for purposes of assessing a transfer charge or for calculating the minimum number of transfers we may allow in a calendar year.

We may, from time to time, offer various Dollar Cost Averaging programs. We reserve the right to discontinue new Dollar Cost Averaging programs or to modify such programs at any time and for any reason. We also reserve the right to prohibit simultaneous participation in the Dollar Cost Averaging program and Systematic Withdrawal program.

Owners considering participating in a Dollar Cost Averaging program should call (800) 352-9910 to verify the availability of Dollar Cost Averaging.

Portfolio Rebalancing Program

Once your premium payment has been allocated among the Subaccounts, the performance of each Subaccount may cause your allocation to shift. You may instruct us to automatically rebalance on a quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis your assets among the Subaccounts to return to the percentages specified in your allocation instructions. Your percentage allocations must be in whole percentages. The program does not include allocations to the Guarantee Account. You may elect to participate in the Portfolio Rebalancing program at any time by submitting the completed Portfolio Rebalancing form to our Home Office.

Subsequent changes to your percentage allocations may be made at any time by written or telephone instructions to the Home Office. Once elected, Portfolio Rebalancing remains in effect from the date we receive your written request until you instruct us to discontinue Portfolio Rebalancing. There is no additional charge for using Portfolio Rebalancing, and we do not consider Portfolio Rebalancing a transfer for purposes of assessing a transfer charge or calculating the maximum number of transfers permitted in a calendar year. We reserve the right to discontinue or modify the Portfolio Rebalancing program at any time and for any reason. We also reserve the right to exclude specific Subaccounts from Portfolio Rebalancing. Portfolio Rebalancing does not assure a profit or protect against a loss.

SURRENDERS AND PARTIAL SURRENDERS

Surrenders and Partial Surrenders

We will allow you to surrender your contract or to partially surrender your Contract Value at any time before the Maturity Date upon your written request, subject to the conditions discussed below.

We will not permit a partial surrender that is less than \$100 or a partial surrender which would reduce your Contract Value to less than \$1,000. If your partial surrender request would reduce Contract Value to less than \$1,000, we will surrender your contract in full. Other restrictions may apply to Qualified Contracts.

The amount payable on full surrender of the contract is the Surrender Value at the end of the Valuation Period during which we receive the request. The Surrender Value equals:

- (1) the Contract Value (after the deduction of charges for any optional death benefit rider(s) and the annual contract charge, if applicable) on the Valuation Day we receive a request for surrender; less
- (2) any applicable surrender charge; less
- (3) any applicable premium tax.

We may pay the Surrender Value in a lump sum or under one of the Optional Payment Plans specified in the contract, based on your instructions.

If you are taking a partial surrender, you may indicate, in writing, electronically, or by calling our Home Office, from which Subaccount(s) or interest rate guarantee periods we are to take your partial surrender. If you do not so specify, we will deduct the amount of the partial surrender first from the Subaccounts on a pro-rata basis, in proportion to your assets allocated to the Separate Account. We then will deduct any

remaining amount from the Guarantee Account. We will take deductions from the Guarantee Account from the amounts (including any interest credited to such amounts) which have been in the Guarantee Account for the longest period of time. When taking a partial surrender, any applicable surrender charge and/or applicable premium tax will be taken from the amount surrendered unless otherwise requested.

We will delay making a payment if:

- (1) the disposal or valuation of the Separate Account's assets is not reasonably practicable because the New York Stock Exchange is closed;
- (2) on nationally recognized holidays, trading is restricted by the New York Stock Exchange;
- (3) an emergency exists making the disposal or valuation of securities held in the Separate Account impracticable; or
- (4) the SEC by order permits postponement of payment to protect our owners.

Rules and regulations of the SEC will govern as to when the conditions described in (3) and (4) above exist. If we are closed on days when the New York Stock Exchange is open, Contract Value may be affected since owners will not have access to their account.

Please remember that a partial surrender will reduce the death benefit by the proportion that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and premium tax) reduces your Contract Value. *See* "The Death Benefit" provision of this prospectus.

Surrenders and partial surrenders may also be subject to income tax and, if taken prior to age 59 ½, a 10% additional IRS penalty tax. *See* the "Tax Matters" provision of this prospectus.

Restrictions on Distributions from Certain Contracts

Under Code Section 403(b) tax sheltered annuities, distributions of (1) salary reduction contributions made in years beginning after December 31, 1988; (2) earnings on those contributions; and (3) earnings on amounts held as of the last year beginning before January 1, 1989, are not allowed prior to age 59 ½, severance from employment, death or disability. Salary reduction contributions may also be distributed upon hardship, but would generally be subject to penalties. For contracts issued after 2008, amounts attributable to nonelective contributions may be subject to distribution restrictions specified in the employer's Section 403(b) plan.

If your contract was issued pursuant to a 403(b) plan, we generally are required to confirm, with your 403(b) plan sponsor or otherwise, that surrenders or transfers you request comply with applicable tax requirements and to decline requests that are not in compliance. We will defer such payments you request until all information required under the tax law has been received. By requesting a surrender or transfer, you consent to the sharing of confidential information about you, the contract, and transactions under the contract and any other 403(b) contracts or accounts you have under the 403(b) plan among us, your employer or plan sponsor, any plan administrator or recordkeeper, and other product providers.

Section 830.105 of the Texas Government Code permits participants in the Texas Optional Retirement Program to withdraw their interest in a variable annuity contract issued under the Texas Optional Retirement Program only upon:

- (1) termination of employment in the Texas public institutions of higher education;
- (2) retirement;
- (3) death; or
- (4) the participant's attainment of age 70 ½.

If your contract is issued to a Texas Optional Retirement Program, you must furnish us proof that one of these four events has occurred before we distribute any amounts from your contract.

Systematic Withdrawal Program

The Systematic Withdrawal program allows you to take Systematic Withdrawals of a specified dollar amount (in equal installments of at least \$100) on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual or annual basis. Your payments can begin at any time after 30 days from the date the contract is issued (unless we allow an earlier date). To participate in the program, your Contract Value must initially be at least \$5,000 and you must submit a completed Systematic Withdrawal form to our Home Office. You can obtain the form from our Home Office.

Your Systematic Withdrawals in a contract year may not exceed the amount which is not subject to a surrender charge. *See* the "Surrender Charge" provision of this prospectus. We will deduct the Systematic Withdrawal amounts first from any gain in the contract and then from premium payments made. You may provide specific instructions as to the Subaccounts and/or interest rate guarantee periods from which we are to take the Systematic Withdrawals. If you have not provided specific instructions, or if your specific instructions cannot be carried out, we will process the withdrawals by cancelling Accumulation Units on a pro-rata basis from all of the

Subaccounts in which you have an interest. To the extent that your assets in the Separate Account are not sufficient to accomplish the withdrawal, we will take the remaining amount of the withdrawal from any assets you have in the Guarantee Account. We will take deductions from the Guarantee Account from the amounts (including any interest credited to such amounts) which have been in the Guarantee Account for the longest period of time.

After your Systematic Withdrawals begin, you may change the frequency and/or amount of your payments, subject to the following:

- (1) you may request only one such change in a calendar quarter; and
- (2) if you did not elect the maximum amount you could withdraw under this program at the time you elected the current series of Systematic Withdrawals, then you may increase the remaining payments up to the maximum amount.

A Systematic Withdrawal program will terminate automatically when a Systematic Withdrawal would cause the remaining Contract Value to be less than \$1,000. If a Systematic Withdrawal would cause the Contract Value to be less than \$1,000, then we will not process that Systematic Withdrawal transaction. If any of your Systematic Withdrawals would be or becomes less than \$100, we reserve the right to reduce the frequency of payments to an interval that would result in each payment being at least \$100. You may discontinue Systematic Withdrawals at any time by notifying us in writing at our Home Office or by telephone. You may request that we pay any remaining payments in a lump sum. *See* the “Requesting Payments” provision of this prospectus.

Each Systematic Withdrawal is subject to federal income taxes on any portion considered gain for tax purposes. In addition, you may be assessed a 10% IRS penalty tax on Systematic Withdrawals if you are under age 59 1/2 at the time of the withdrawal.

Both partial surrenders at your specific request and withdrawals under a Systematic Withdrawal program will count toward the limit of the amount that you may surrender free of any surrender charges in any contract year under the free withdrawal privilege. *See* the “Surrender Charge” provision of this prospectus. Partial surrenders under a Systematic Withdrawal program may also reduce your death benefit. *See* “The Death Benefit” provision of this prospectus. Your Systematic Withdrawal amount may be affected if you take an additional partial surrender.

There is no charge for participation in the Systematic Withdrawal program, however, we reserve the right to prohibit

participation in Systematic Withdrawals and Dollar Cost Averaging programs at the same time. We also reserve the right to discontinue and/or modify the Systematic Withdrawal program upon 30 days written notice to owners.

THE DEATH BENEFIT

Death Benefit at Death of Annuitant Before the Maturity Date

If your contract form is P1143 4/94, please *see* Appendix B for a description of certain provisions of your death benefit. If the Annuitant dies before income payments begin, regardless of whether the Annuitant is also an owner or joint owner, the amount of proceeds available for the designated beneficiary is the death benefit. Upon receipt at our Home Office of due proof of the Annuitant’s death (generally, due proof is a certified copy of the death certificate or a certified copy of the decree of a court of competent jurisdiction as to the finding of death), we will treat the death benefit in accordance with your instructions, subject to distribution rules and termination of contract provisions described elsewhere in the prospectus.

The death benefit equals the sum of (a) and (b) where:

- (a) is the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (b) is the excess, if any, of the unadjusted death benefit (as defined below) as of the date of the Annuitant’s death over the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant’s death, with interest credited on that excess from the date of the Annuitant’s death to the date of distribution.

The rate credited may depend on applicable law or regulation. Otherwise, we will set it.

The unadjusted death benefit varies based on the Annuitant’s age on the date we issued the contract and on the number of contract years elapsed since the contract was issued.

The death benefit varies based on:

- (1) the Annuitant’s age on the date the contract is issued;
- (2) the Annuitant’s age on the date of his or her death;
- (3) the number of contract years that elapse from the date the contract was issued until the date of the Annuitant’s death; and
- (4) whether any premium taxes are due at the time the death benefit is paid.

Basic Death Benefit

(for contract form P1150 10/98)

If any Annuitant dies before their sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) calculated as of the Valuation Day we receive due proof of death; and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greatest of:

- (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b), where:
 - (a) the Contract Value as of the end of any six-year period; and
 - (b) is any premium payments made after that six-year period.

The sum of (a) and (b) is reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken since the applicable six-year period; and

- (2) The Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) calculated as of the Valuation Day we receive due proof of death; and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.

The first six-year period begins on the date the contract is issued and ends on the sixth contract anniversary. The second six-year period begins on the first Valuation Day after the sixth contract anniversary and ends on the twelfth contract anniversary and so on.

We will adjust the death benefit for partial surrenders in the same proportion as the percentage that the partial surrender (including surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value. Premium tax may also be taken on any death benefit. If premium tax is taken, the amount of the death benefit will be reduced by the amount of the premium tax.

Please refer to Appendix C in this prospectus for an example of the death benefit calculation.

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit

(for contract form P1150 10/98)

The Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is available to contracts with an Annuitant age 75 or younger at the time the contract is issued. If the owner elects the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit at the time of application, upon the death of the Annuitant, we will pay to the designated beneficiary, the greater of:

- (1) the Basic Death Benefit; and
- (2) the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit.

The Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit may also be referenced in our marketing materials as the "Six Percent EstateProtectorSM."

If the Annuitant dies on the first Valuation Day, the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the premium payments received.

If the Annuitant dies after the first Valuation Day, then at the end of each Valuation Period until the contract anniversary on which the Annuitant attains age 80, the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit equals the lesser of (a) and (b), where:

- (a) is the total of all premium payments received, multiplied by two, adjusted for any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) prior to or during that Valuation Period; and
- (b) is the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit of the preceding Valuation Period, with assets in the Subaccounts increased by an effective annual rate of 6% (an "increase factor"); this does not include assets allocated to the Subaccount investing in the available Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund; *plus* any additional premium payments we received during the current Valuation Period, adjusted for any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) during the current Valuation Period.

We will adjust the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit for partial surrenders proportionally by the same percentage that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) reduces the Contract Value.

For assets in the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund, the increase factor is equal to the lesser of:

- (1) the net investment factor of the Subaccount for Valuation Period, *minus* one; and
- (2) a factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to an effective annual rate of 6%.

For assets allocated to the Guarantee Account, the increase factor is equal to the lesser of:

- (1) the factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to the credited rate(s) applicable to such allocations; and
- (2) a factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to an effective annual rate of 6%.

After the Annuitant attains age 80, the increase factor will be zero (0). The Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is effective on the date the contract is issued (unless another effective date is shown on the contract data page) and will remain in effect while the contract is in force and before income payments begin, or until the contract anniversary following the date we receive your written request to terminate the benefit. If we receive your request to terminate the benefit within 30 days following any contract anniversary, we will terminate the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit as of that contract anniversary.

We charge you for the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. We deduct this charge against the Contract Value at each contract anniversary after the first contract anniversary and at the time you fully surrender the contract. At full surrender, we will charge you a pro-rata portion of the annual charge. Currently, this charge is equal to an annual rate of 0.25% of your prior contract year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. We guarantee that this charge will not exceed an annual rate of 0.35% of your prior contract year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. The rate charged to your contract will be fixed at the time your contract is issued.

Because this contract is no longer offered and sold, the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider is no longer available to purchase under the contract.

Optional Death Benefit

(for contract form P1150 10/98)

The Optional Death Benefit may also be referred to in our marketing materials as the "Annual EstateProtectorSM."

If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies before his or her first anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (2) premium payments received, reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed).

If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after his or her first contract anniversary, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) The greatest sum of (a) and (b), where:
 - (a) is the Contract Value on any contract anniversary; and
 - (b) is premium payments received after such contract anniversary.

The sum of (a) and (b) above is reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) taken since the applicable contract anniversary.

- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death.

If the Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued, the unadjusted death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (2) premium payments received, reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed).

We will adjust the death benefit for partial surrenders (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) in the same proportion as the percentage that the partial surrender (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) reduces your Contract Value. Premium tax may also be taken on any death benefit. If premium tax is taken, the amount of the death benefit will be reduced by the amount of the premium tax.

We charge you for this benefit. The charge for the Optional Death Benefit Rider is currently 0.10% of your Contract Value at the time of the deduction. This charge will not exceed 0.25% of your Contract Value at the time of the deduction.

Because this contract is no longer offered and sold, the Optional Death Benefit Rider is no longer available to purchase under the contract.

Optional Enhanced Death Benefit

(for contract form P1150 10/98)

The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit (which may be referred to as “Earnings Protector” in our marketing materials) adds an extra feature to our Basic Death Benefit and, if applicable, the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit.

You may only elect the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit at the time of application. Once elected, the benefit will remain in effect while your contract is in force until income payments begin. You cannot otherwise terminate this benefit.

We charge you an additional amount for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit. Currently, this amount is an annual rate of 0.20% of the average of:

- (1) your Contract Value at the beginning of the previous contract year; and
- (2) your Contract Value at the end of the previous contract year.

The charge for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit is taken on each contract anniversary. We guarantee that this charge will not exceed an annual rate of 0.35% of your average Contract Value, as described above. The rate that applies to your contract will be fixed at issue. *See* the “Charges for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit” provision.

In addition, to be eligible for this rider, the Annuitant cannot be older than age 75 at the time of issue unless we approve a different age. Because this contract is no longer offered and sold, the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Rider is no longer available to purchase under the contract.

The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit varies based on the age of the Annuitant at issue. Your Optional Enhanced Death Benefit will never be less than zero.

If the Annuitant is age 70 or younger at the date the contract is issued, the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit equals 40% of (a) *minus* (b), where:

- (a) is your Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (b) is premiums paid, not previously surrendered.

This death benefit cannot exceed 70% of premiums paid adjusted for partial surrenders. Premiums, other than the initial premium, paid within 12 months of death are not included in this calculation.

If the Annuitant is older than age 70 at the time the contract is issued, the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit equals 25% of (a) *minus* (b), where:

- (a) is your Contract Value on the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (b) premiums paid, not previously surrendered.

This death benefit cannot exceed 40% of premiums paid, adjusted for partial surrenders. Premiums, other than the initial premium, paid within 12 months of death are not included in this calculation.

Under both age scenarios listed above, we take partial surrenders first from gain and then from premiums paid. For purposes of this benefit, we calculate gain as (a) *plus* (b) *minus* (c) *minus* (d), but not less than zero, where:

- (a) is your Contract Value on the date we receive your partial surrender request;
- (b) is the total of any partial surrenders, excluding surrender charges, previously taken;
- (c) is the total of premiums paid; and
- (d) is the total of any gain previously surrendered.

Please refer to Appendix C for an example of the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit calculation.

There are important things you should consider before you purchase the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit. These include:

- The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit does not guarantee that a benefit will become payable at death. Market declines resulting in your Contract Value being less than your premiums paid and not previously surrendered may result in no Enhanced Death Benefit being payable.
- Once you purchase the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit, you cannot cancel it. This means that regardless of any changes in your circumstances, we will continue to assess the charges for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit.
- Please take advantage of the guidance of a qualified financial adviser in evaluating the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit option, as well as the other aspects of the contract.

When We Calculate the Death Benefit

We will calculate the Basic Death Benefit, Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit, Optional Death Benefit and Optional Enhanced Death Benefit on the date we receive due proof of

death at our Home Office. Until we receive complete written instructions satisfactory to us from the beneficiary, the calculated death benefit will remain allocated to the Separate Account and/or the Guarantee Account in accordance with your last instructions. This means that the calculated death benefit will fluctuate with the performance of the Subaccounts in which you are invested.

Death of an Owner or Joint Owner Before the Maturity Date

In certain circumstances, federal tax law requires that distributions be made under this contract upon the first death of:

- an owner or joint owner; or
- the Annuitant, if the owner is a non-natural entity (such as a trust or corporation).

At the death of any owner (or Annuitant, if the owner is a non-natural entity), the person or entity first listed below who is alive or in existence on the date of that death will become the designated beneficiary:

- (1) the owner or joint owners;
- (2) the primary beneficiary;
- (3) the contingent beneficiary; or
- (4) the owner's estate.

We then will treat the designated beneficiary as the sole owner of the contract. If there is more than one designated beneficiary, we will treat each one separately in applying the tax law's rules described below.

Distribution Rules: Distributions required by federal tax law differ depending on whether the designated beneficiary is the spouse of the deceased owner (or the spouse of the deceased Annuitant, if the contract is owned by a non-natural entity).

- *Spouses* — If the designated beneficiary is the spouse of the deceased, the spouse may continue the contract as the new owner. If the deceased was the Annuitant and there is no surviving contingent Annuitant, the spouse will automatically become the new Annuitant. At the death of the spouse, this provision may not be used again, even if the spouse remarries. In such case, the entire interest in the contract will be paid within 5 years of such spouse's death to the beneficiary named by the spouse. If no beneficiary is named, such payment will be made to the spouse's estate. The amount payable will be equal to the death benefit on the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death. Any increase in the Contract Value will be allocated to the Subaccounts

and/or the Guarantee Account using the premium allocation in effect at that time. Any death benefit payable subsequently (at the death of the new Annuitant) will be calculated as if the spouse had purchased a contract for the new Contract Value on the date we received due proof of death. Any death benefit will be based on the new Annuitant's age as of the date we receive due proof of death of the original owner, rather than the age of the previously deceased Annuitant. All other provisions will continue as if the spouse had purchased the contract on the original Contract Date.

- *Non-Spouses* — If the designated beneficiary is not the spouse of the deceased person, this contract cannot be continued indefinitely. Instead, upon the death of any owner (or Annuitant, if any owner is a non-natural entity), payments must be made to (or for the benefit of) the designated beneficiary under one of the following payment choices:
 - (1) receive the Surrender Value in one lump sum payment upon receipt of due proof of death (*see* the "Requesting Payments" provision of this prospectus);
 - (2) receive the Surrender Value at any time during the five year period following the date of death. At the end of the five year period, we will pay in a lump sum payment any Surrender Value still remaining; or
 - (3) apply the Surrender Value to provide a monthly income benefit under Optional Payment Plan 1 or 2 (for a period of 5 or more years). The first monthly income benefit payment must be made no later than one year after the date of death. In addition, if Optional Payment Plan 1 is chosen, the period certain cannot exceed the designated beneficiary's life expectancy, and if Optional Payment Plan 2 is chosen, the fixed period cannot exceed the designated beneficiary's life expectancy.

If your contract is a Qualified Contract, not all elections will satisfy required minimum distribution rules. Note that effective for owners who die on or after January 1, 2020, subject to certain exceptions, most non-spouse designated beneficiaries must now complete death benefit distributions within ten years of the owner's death in order to satisfy required minimum distribution rules. Consult a tax adviser before making an election.

If no choice is made by the designated beneficiary within 30 days following receipt of due proof of death, we will pay the Surrender Value within 5 years of the date of death. Due proof of death must be provided within 90 days of the date of death.

We will not accept any premium payments after the non-spouse's death. If the designated beneficiary dies before the entire Surrender Value has been distributed, we will pay in a lump sum any Surrender Value still remaining to the person named by the designated beneficiary. If no person is so named, we will pay the designated beneficiary's estate.

Under payment choice 1 or 2, the contract will terminate upon payment of the entire Surrender Value. Under payment choice 3, this contract will terminate when we apply the Surrender Value to provide a monthly income benefit.

Amount of the proceeds: The proceeds we pay will vary, in part, based on the person who dies, as shown below:

Person Who Died	Amount of Proceeds Paid
Owner or Joint Owner (who is not the Annuitant)	Surrender Value
Owner or Joint Owner (who is the Annuitant)	Death Benefit
Annuitant	Death Benefit

Upon receipt of due proof of death, the designated beneficiary will instruct us how to treat the proceeds subject to the distribution rules discussed above.

Death of Owner, Joint Owner, or Annuitant On or After the Maturity Date

On or after the Maturity Date, if an owner, joint owner, Annuitant or designated beneficiary dies while the contract is in force, payments that are already being made under the contract will be made at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution in effect at the time of death, notwithstanding any other provision in the contract.

INCOME PAYMENTS

The Maturity Date is the date income payments begin under the contract, provided the Annuitant is still living on that date. The Maturity Date must be a date at least thirteen months from the date the contract is issued.

The owner selects the contract's initial Maturity Date at issue. Thereafter, until income payments begin, the owner may elect to extend the Maturity Date in one-year increments to any date at least 10 years after the date of the last premium payment and within one year of the last Maturity Date, so long as the new Maturity Date is not a date beyond the latest permitted Maturity Date. The latest Maturity Date we currently permit may not be a date beyond the younger Annuitant's 90th birthday, unless we

consent to a later date. We reserve the right to discontinue to allow the deferral of the Maturity Date at any time and without prior notice. Any consent for a new Maturity Date will be provided on a non-discriminatory basis.

An owner may request to change the Maturity Date by sending written notice to our Home Office prior to the Maturity Date then in effect. If you change the Maturity Date, the Maturity Date will mean the new Maturity Date selected, provided such Maturity Date is not a date beyond the latest permitted Maturity Date. If income payments have not commenced upon reaching the latest permitted Maturity Date, we will begin making payments to the named payee. In this circumstance, income payments will be made in the form of a Life Income with a 10 Year Period Certain.

A Maturity Date that occurs or is scheduled to occur at an advanced age (*e.g.*, past age 85) may, in certain circumstances, have adverse income tax consequences. *See* the "Tax Matters" provision of this prospectus. Contracts issued to qualified retirement plans provide for income payments to start on the date and under the option specified by the plan.

We will pay a monthly income benefit to the owner beginning on the Maturity Date provided the Annuitant is still living. We will pay the monthly income benefit in the form of a Life Income with 10 Years Certain plan, using the gender and settlement age of the Annuitant instead of the payee, unless you make another election as described below. As described in your contract, the settlement age may be less than the Annuitant's age. This means that payments may be lower than they would have been without the adjustment. You may also choose to receive the Surrender Value of your contract on the date immediately preceding the Maturity Date in a lump sum, in which case, we will cancel the contract. *See* the "Requesting Payments" provision of this prospectus.

Once the contract reaches the Maturity Date, the contract owner will no longer be able to withdraw any Contract Value from the contract.

Payments will continue for the life of the Annuitant under the Life Income with 10 Years Certain plan, if he or she lives longer than 10 years. If the Annuitant dies before the end of 10 years, we will discount the remaining payments for the 10 year period at the same rate used to calculate the monthly income payment. If the remaining payments are variable income payments, we will assume the amount of each payment that we discount equals the payment amount on the date we receive due proof of death. We will pay this discounted amount in a lump sum.

The contract provides optional forms of income payments ("Optional Payment Plans"), each of which is payable on a

fixed basis. Optional Payment Plans 1 and 5 also are available on a variable basis.

If you elect fixed income payments, the guaranteed amount payable will earn interest at a minimum rate of 3% compounded yearly. We may increase the interest rate which will increase the amount we pay to you or the payee.

If you elect variable income payments, the dollar amount of the first variable income payment will depend on the annuity purchase rates described in your contract for the Optional Payment Plan you choose. These rates vary based on the Annuitant's settlement age and gender, and upon the settlement age and gender of a second person you designate (if applicable). Under such tables, the longer the life expectancy of the Annuitant or the longer the period for which we guarantee to make payments under the option, the smaller the amount the first variable income payment will be. After your first income payment, the dollar amount of your income payments will vary based on the investment performance of the Subaccount(s) in which you invest and the contract's assumed interest rate.

The assumed interest rate is an assumption we make regarding the investment performance of the Portfolios you select. This rate is simply the total return, after expenses, you need to keep your variable income payment level. We assume an effective annual rate of 3%. This means that if the annualized investment performance, after expenses, of your Subaccounts, measured between the day that the last payment was made and the day on which we are calculating the new payment, is less than 3%, then the dollar amount of your variable income payment will decrease. Conversely, if the annualized investment performance, after expenses, of your Subaccounts, measured between the day that the last payment was made and the day on which we are calculating the new payment, is greater than 3%, then the dollar amount of your income payments will increase.

We will make income payments monthly unless you elect to receive payments quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Under the monthly income benefit and all of the Optional Payment Plans, if any payment made more frequently than annually would be or becomes less than \$100, we reserve the right to reduce the frequency of payments to an interval that would result in each payment being at least \$100. If the annual payment payable at maturity is less than \$20, we will pay the Surrender Value in a lump sum. See the "Requesting Payments" provision of this prospectus. Upon making such a payment, we will have no future obligation under the contract.

The amount of your income payments will depend on four things:

- Your Surrender Value on the Valuation Day immediately preceding your Maturity Date;

- The settlement age on the Maturity Date, and if applicable, the gender of the Annuitant;
- The specific payment plan you choose; and
- If you elect variable income payments, the investment performance of the Portfolios selected.

As provided in your contract, we may adjust the age used to determine income payments and we may deduct premium taxes from your payments.

Optional Payment Plans

The following Optional Payment Plans are available under the contract:

Optional Payment Plan 1 — Life Income with Period Certain. This option guarantees periodic monthly payments for the lifetime of the payee with a minimum number of years of payments. If the payee lives longer than the minimum period, payments will continue for his or her life. The minimum period can be 10, 15, or 20 years. The payee selects the designated period. If the payee dies during the minimum period, we will discount the amount of the remaining guaranteed payments at the same rate used in calculating income payments. We will pay the discounted amount in a lump sum to the payee's estate, unless otherwise provided.

Optional Payment Plan 2 — Income for a Fixed Period. This option provides for periodic payments to be made for a fixed period not longer than 30 years. Payments can be made annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly. If the payee dies, we will discount the amount of the remaining guaranteed payments to the date of the payee's death at the same rate used in calculating income payments. We will pay the discounted amount in a lump sum to the payee's estate, unless otherwise provided.

Optional Payment Plan 3 — Income of a Definite Amount. This option provides periodic payments of a definite amount to be paid. Payments can be made annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly. The amount paid each year must be at least \$120 for each \$1,000 of proceeds. Payments will continue until the proceeds are exhausted. The last payment will equal the amount of any unpaid proceeds. If the payee dies, we will pay the amount of the remaining proceeds with earned interest in a lump sum to the payee's estate, unless otherwise provided.

Optional Payment Plan 4 — Interest Income. This option provides for periodic payments of interest earned from the proceeds left with us. Payments can be made

annually, semi-annually, quarterly, or monthly. If the payee dies, we will pay the amount of remaining proceeds and any earned but unpaid interest in a lump sum to the payee's estate, unless otherwise provided. This plan is not available to contracts issued as Qualified Contracts.

Optional Payment Plan 5 — Joint Life and Survivor Income. This option provides for us to make monthly payments to two payees for a guaranteed minimum of 10 years. Each payee must be at least 35 years old when payments begin. Payments will continue as long as either payee is living. If both payees die before the end of the minimum period, we will discount the amount of the remaining payments for the 10-year period at the same rate used in calculating income payments. We will pay the discounted amount in a lump sum to the survivor's estate, unless otherwise provided.

If the payee is not a natural person, our consent must be obtained before selecting an Optional Payment Plan. Fixed income payments, if selected, will begin on the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death, on surrender, or on the Maturity Date. Variable income payments will begin within seven days after the date payments would begin under the corresponding fixed option. Payments under Optional Payment Plan 4 (Interest Income) will begin at the end of the first interest period after the date proceeds are otherwise payable.

All payments under Optional Payment Plan 2 (Income for a Fixed Period), Optional Payment Plan 3 (Income of a Definite Amount) and Optional Payment Plan 4 (Interest Income) may be redeemed by the payee upon written request to our Home Office. Payments made under Optional Payment Plan 1 (Life Income with Period Certain) and Optional Payment Plan 5 (Joint Life and Survivor Income) are not redeemable. If payments under Optional Payment Plans 2, 3 or 4 are variable income payments, and a request for redemption is received in good order, the payment will be made within seven days in accordance with the "Surrenders and Partial Surrenders" provision. If payments under Optional Payment Plans 2, 3 or 4 are fixed income payments, and a request for redemption is received in good order, the payment will generally be made within seven days, however, some states require us to reserve the right to defer payments from the Guarantee Account for up to six months from the date we receive the request for payment.

If your contract is a Qualified Contract, Optional Payment Plans 2 and 3 may not satisfy minimum required distribution rules. Optional Payment Plan 4 is not available to contracts issued as Qualified Contracts. Optional Payment Plan 5 may not satisfy required distribution rules for all designated beneficiaries. Consult a tax adviser before electing one of these options.

Variable Income Payments

The monthly amount of your first variable income payment will equal your Surrender Value on the Valuation Day immediately preceding your Maturity Date multiplied by the monthly payment rate for the payment plan you choose (at an assumed interest rate of 3%), divided by 1,000. We determine subsequent payments based on Annuity Units.

On the Maturity Date, we determine the number of Annuity Units for each Subaccount. This number will not change unless you make a transfer. On the Maturity Date, the number of Annuity Units for a Subaccount is the portion of the first payment from that Subaccount divided by the Annuity Unit value for that Subaccount on the day the first payment is due. Each subsequent variable income payment will equal the sum of payments for each Subaccount. The payment for a Subaccount is the number of Annuity Units for that Subaccount times the Annuity Unit value for that Subaccount seven days before the monthly anniversary of the Maturity Date.

Following the Maturity Date, the Annuity Unit value of each Subaccount for any Valuation Period will equal the Annuity Unit value for the preceding Valuation Period multiplied by the product of (a) and (b), where:

- (a) is the net investment factor for the Valuation Period for which we are calculating the Annuity Unit value; and
- (b) is an assumed interest rate factor equal to .99991902 raised to a power equal to the number of days in the Valuation Period.

The assumed interest rate factor in (b) above is the daily equivalent of dividing by one *plus* the assumed investment interest rate of 3%. We may offer a plan that has a different assumed investment interest rate. If we do, the assumed interest rate factor we use in (b) above would change.

Transfers After the Maturity Date

If we are making variable income payments, the payee may change the Subaccounts from which we are making the payments once each calendar year. The transfer will be effective as of the end of the Valuation Period during which we receive written request at our Home Office. However, we reserve the right to limit the number of transfers if necessary for the contract to continue to be treated as an annuity under the Code. We also reserve the right to refuse to execute any transfer if any of the Subaccounts that would be affected by the transfer is unable to purchase or redeem shares of the Portfolio in which the Subaccount invests or if the transfer would adversely affect Annuity Unit values. If the number of Annuity Units remaining

in a Subaccount after a transfer is less than 1, we will transfer the remaining balance in addition to the amount requested for the transfer. We will not allow a transfer into any Subaccount unless the number of Annuity Units of that Subaccount after the transfer is at least 1. The amount of the income payment as of the date of the transfer will not be affected by the transfer. We will not charge for transfers made after the Maturity Date.

We do not permit transfers between the Subaccounts and the Guarantee Account after the Maturity Date. We also do not permit transfers in the Guarantee Account from one interest rate guarantee period to another interest rate guarantee period.

TAX MATTERS

Introduction

This part of the prospectus discusses the federal income tax treatment of the contract. The federal income tax treatment of the contract is complex and sometimes uncertain. The federal income tax rules may vary with your particular circumstances.

This discussion is general in nature and is not intended as tax advice. It does not address all of the federal income tax rules that may affect you and your contract. This discussion also does not address other federal tax consequences, or state or local tax consequences, associated with a contract. As a result, you should always consult a tax advisor about the application of tax rules to your individual situation.

Taxation of Non-Qualified Contracts

This part of the discussion describes some of the federal income tax rules applicable to Non-Qualified Contracts. A Non-Qualified Contract is a contract not issued in connection with a qualified retirement plan receiving special tax treatment under the Code, such as an individual retirement annuity or a Section 401(k) plan.

Tax deferral on earnings. The federal income tax law generally does not tax any increase in an owner's Contract Value until there is a distribution from the contract. However, certain requirements must be satisfied in order for this general rule to apply, including:

- an individual must own the contract (or the tax law must treat the contract as owned by an individual);
- the investments of the Separate Account must be "adequately diversified" in accordance with Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") regulations;
- the owner's right to choose particular investments for a contract must be limited; and

- the contract's Maturity Date must not occur near the end of the Annuitant's life expectancy.

Contracts not owned by an individual — no tax deferral and loss of interest deduction. As a general rule, the Code does not treat a contract that is owned by an entity (rather than an individual) as an annuity contract for federal income tax purposes. The entity owning the contract generally pays tax each year on the annual increase in Contract Value. Contracts issued to a corporation or a trust are examples of contracts where the owner is currently taxed on the contract's earnings.

There are several exceptions to this rule. For example, the Code treats a contract as owned by an individual if the nominal owner is a trust or other entity that holds the contract as an agent for an individual. However, this exception does not apply in the case of any employer that owns a contract to provide non-qualified deferred compensation for its employees.

In the case of a contract issued after June 8, 1997 to a taxpayer that is not an individual, or a contract held for the benefit of an entity, the entity will lose its deduction for a portion of its otherwise deductible interest expenses. This disallowance does not apply if the non-natural owner pays tax on the annual increase in the Contract Value. Entities that are considering purchasing the contract, or entities that will benefit from someone else's ownership of a contract, should consult a tax adviser.

Investments in the Separate Account must be diversified. For a contract to be treated as an annuity contract for federal income tax purposes, the investments of the Separate Account must be "adequately diversified." The IRS has issued regulations that prescribe standards for determining whether the investments of the Separate Account, including the assets of each Portfolio in which the Separate Account invests, are adequately diversified. If the Separate Account fails to comply with these diversification standards, the owner could be required to pay tax for the year of such failure and each subsequent year on the untaxed income accumulated in the contract.

Although we do not control the investments of all of the Funds, we expect that the Funds will comply with the IRS regulations so that the Separate Account will be considered "adequately diversified."

Restrictions on the extent to which an owner can direct the investment of assets. In some circumstances, owners of variable contracts who possess excessive control over the investment of the underlying separate account assets may be treated as the owners of those assets and may be subject to tax currently on income and gains produced by those assets.

Although published guidance in this area does not address certain aspects of the contract, we believe that the owner of a contract should not be treated as the owner of the separate account assets. We reserve the right to modify the contract to bring it into conformity with applicable standards should such modification be necessary to prevent an owner of the contract from being treated as the owner of the underlying separate account assets. However, there is no assurance such efforts would be successful.

Age at which income payments must begin. Federal income tax rules do not expressly identify a particular age by which income payments must begin. However, those rules do require that an annuity contract provide for amortization, through income payments, of the contract's premiums paid and earnings. We believe that these rules are satisfied by providing guaranteed annuity purchase rates in the contract that the owner may exercise at any time after the first policy year. If income payments begin or are scheduled to begin at a date that the IRS determines does not satisfy these rules, interest and gains under the contract could be taxable each year as they accrue.

No guarantees regarding tax treatment. We make no guarantees regarding the tax treatment of any contract or of any transaction involving a contract. However, the remainder of this discussion assumes that your contract will be treated as an annuity contract for federal income tax purposes and that the tax law will not impose tax on any increase in your Contract Value until there is a distribution from your contract.

Partial and full surrenders. A partial surrender occurs when you receive less than the total amount of the Surrender Value. In the case of a partial surrender, you will pay tax on the amount you receive to the extent your Contract Value before the partial surrender exceeds your "investment in the contract." (This term is explained below.) This income (and all other income from your contract) is ordinary income. The Code imposes a higher rate of tax on ordinary income than it does on capital gains.

A full surrender occurs when you receive the total amount of the Surrender Value. In the case of a full surrender, you will generally pay tax on the amount you receive to the extent it exceeds your "investment in the contract."

Your "investment in the contract" generally equals the total of your premium payments under the contract, reduced by any amounts you previously received from the contract that you did not include in your income.

Your contract imposes charges relating to the death benefit, including any death benefit received due to an optional rider. It is possible that all or a portion of these charges could be treated as a partial surrender(s) from the contract.

In the case of Systematic Withdrawals, the amount of each Systematic Withdrawal should be considered a distribution and taxed in the same manner as a partial surrender from the contract.

Assignments and pledges. The Code treats any assignment or pledge of (or agreement to assign or pledge) any portion of your Contract Value as a partial surrender of such amount or portion.

Gifting a contract. If you transfer ownership of your contract — without receiving a payment equal to your Contract Value — to a person other than your spouse (or to your former spouse incident to divorce), you will pay tax on your Contract Value to the extent it exceeds your "investment in the contract." In such a case, the new owner's "investment in the contract" will be increased to reflect the amount included in your income.

Taxation of income payments. The Code imposes tax on a portion of each income payment (at ordinary income tax rates) and treats a portion as a nontaxable return of your "investment in the contract." We will notify you annually of the taxable amount of your income payment.

Pursuant to the Code, you will pay tax on the full amount of your income payments once you have recovered the total amount of the "investment in the contract." If income payments cease because of the death of the Annuitant and before the total amount of the "investment in the contract" has been recovered, the unrecovered amount generally will be deductible.

If proceeds are left with us (Optional Payment Plan 4), they are taxed in the same manner as a surrender. The owner must pay tax currently on the interest credited on these proceeds. This treatment could also apply to Optional Payment Plan 3 depending on the relationship of the amount of the periodic payments to the period over which they are paid.

Taxation of the death benefits. We may distribute amounts from your contract because of the death of an owner, a joint owner, or an Annuitant. The tax treatment of these amounts depends on whether the owner, joint owner, or Annuitant dies before or after the Maturity Date.

Taxation of Death Benefit if Paid Before the Maturity Date.

- The death benefit is taxed to the designated beneficiary in the same manner as an income payment would have been taxed to the owner if received under an Optional Payment Plan.
- If not received under an Optional Payment Plan, the death benefit is taxed to the designated beneficiary in the same manner as a surrender or a partial surrender would have been taxed to the owner, depending on the manner in which the death benefit is paid.

Taxation of Death Benefit if Paid After the Maturity Date.

- The death benefit is includible in income to the extent that it exceeds the unrecovered “investment in the contract.”

Penalty taxes payable on partial surrenders, surrenders, or income payments. The Code may impose a penalty tax equal to 10% of the amount of any payment from your contract that is included in your gross income. The Code does not impose the 10% penalty tax if one of several exceptions applies. These exceptions include partial and total surrenders, or income payments that:

- you receive on or after you reach age 59 1/2;
- you receive because you became disabled (as defined in the tax law);
- a beneficiary receives on or after the death of an owner; or
- you receive as a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the taxpayer.

Systematic Withdrawals may qualify for this last exception if structured in accordance with IRS guidelines. If they do, any modification of the Systematic Withdrawals, including additional partial surrenders apart from the Systematic Withdrawals, could result in certain adverse tax consequences. In addition, premium payments or transfers among the Subaccounts may result in payments not qualifying for this exception.

Other exceptions may be applicable under certain circumstances and special rules may be applicable in connection with the exceptions enumerated above. You should consult a tax adviser with regard to exceptions from the penalty tax.

Medicare Tax. Distributions from Non-Qualified Contracts will be considered “investment income” for purposes of the Medicare tax on investment income. Thus, in certain circumstances, a 3.8% tax may be applied to some or all of the taxable portion of distributions (*e.g.* earnings) to individuals whose income exceeds certain threshold amounts. Please consult a tax adviser for more information.

Special rules if you own more than one contract. In certain circumstances, you may have to combine some or all of the Non-Qualified Contracts you own in order to determine the amount of an income payment, a full surrender, or a partial surrender that you must include in income. For example:

- if you purchase a contract described by this prospectus and also purchase at approximately the same time an immediate annuity, the IRS may treat the two contracts as one contract;

- if you purchase two or more deferred annuity contracts from the same life insurance company (or its affiliates) during any calendar year, the Code treats all such contracts as one contract for certain purposes.

The effects of such aggregation are not clear. However, it could affect:

- the amount of a surrender or an income payment that you must include in income; and
- the amount that might be subject to a penalty tax.

Section 1035 Exchanges

Under Section 1035 of the Code, the exchange of one annuity contract for another annuity contract generally is not taxed (unless cash is distributed). To qualify as a nontaxable exchange however, certain conditions must be satisfied, *e.g.*, the obligee(s) under the new annuity contract must be the same obligee(s) as under the original contract. We do not permit an owner to partially exchange this contract for another annuity contract.

If this contract has been purchased in whole or part by exchanging part of a life insurance or annuity contract, certain subsequent transactions may cause the IRS to retrospectively treat the partial Section 1035 exchange as taxable. We intend to administer the contract without regard to the partially exchanged funding contract and disclaim any responsibility for monitoring events that could cause the IRS to examine the completed partial Section 1035 exchange. Owners contemplating any transaction, involving this contract or a partially exchanged contract funding this contract, within 180 days of a partial Section 1035 exchange are strongly advised to consult a tax adviser.

Under the death of a non-spousal joint owner, the contract provides the surviving joint owner with the option of using the proceeds of this contract to purchase a separate annuity contract with terms and values that are substantially similar to those of this contract. Exercise of this option generally will not qualify as a tax-free exchange under Section 1035.

Beginning in 2010, the owner may exchange the contract under Section 1035 of the Code for a long-term care contract. We believe that the provisions of the Pension Protection Act of 2006 establishing annuity to long-term care Section 1035 exchanges would permit the owner to exchange a portion of the contract to pay the annual or other periodic premium for a long-term care contract issued by us or another insurance company. The IRS has issued limited guidance on such transactions, including on the allocation of basis that would be required to effect them. It is possible that the IRS could take a narrow view

of the 2006 legislation and under certain circumstances treat partial Section 1035 exchanges to pay long-term care premiums as taxable withdrawals from the contract. Currently, we do not permit an owner to partially exchange this contract to purchase a long-term care contract or pay long-term care premiums. If all or a portion of the contract is used to purchase long-term care insurance in a Section 1035 exchange, the amount so used representing income on the contract would not be tax-deductible as a medical expense and the amount so used representing investment in the contract may not be tax-deductible as a medical expense. Any owner contemplating the use of the contract to fund long-term care insurance or long-term care expenses should consult a tax adviser.

Qualified Retirement Plans

We also designed the contracts for use in connection with certain types of retirement plans that receive favorable treatment under the Code. Contracts issued to or in connection with retirement plans that receive special tax treatment are called “Qualified Contracts.” We may not offer all of the types of Qualified Contracts described herein, in the future. Prospective purchasers should contact our Home Office for information on the availability of Qualified Contracts at any given time.

The federal income tax rules applicable to qualified retirement plans are complex and varied. As a result, this prospectus makes no attempt to provide more than general information about use of the contract with the various types of qualified retirement plans. Persons intending to use the contract in connection with a qualified retirement plan should obtain advice from a tax adviser.

The contract includes attributes such as tax deferral on accumulated earnings. Qualified retirement plans provide their own tax deferral benefit. The purchase of this contract as an investment of a qualified retirement plan does not provide additional tax deferral benefits beyond those provided in the qualified retirement plan. If you are purchasing this contract as a Qualified Contract, you should consider purchasing this contract for its death benefits, income benefits and other non-tax benefits. Please consult a tax adviser for information specific to your circumstances in order to determine whether this contract is an appropriate investment for you.

Types of Qualified Contracts. The types of Qualified Contracts currently being offered include:

- *Traditional Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs)* permit individuals to make annual contributions of up to the lesser of a specified dollar amount for the year or the amount of compensation includible in the individual’s gross income for the year. Certain employers may

establish Simplified Employee Pensions (SEPs), which have higher contribution limits, on behalf of their employees. The Internal Revenue Service has not reviewed the contract for qualification as an IRA, and has not addressed in a ruling of general applicability whether death benefits such as those in the contract comport with IRA qualification requirements.

- *Roth IRAs* permit certain eligible individuals to make non-deductible contributions to a Roth IRA. Distributions from a Roth IRA generally are not taxed, except that, once aggregate distributions exceed contributions to the Roth IRA, income tax and a 10% IRS penalty tax may apply to distributions made: (1) before age 59½ (subject to certain exceptions); or (2) during the five taxable years starting with the year in which the first contribution is made to any Roth IRA. A 10% penalty may apply to amounts attributable to a conversion from an IRA if they are distributed during the five taxable years beginning with the year in which the conversion was made.
- *Traditional individual retirement accounts and Roth individual retirement accounts* have the same contribution limits and tax treatment of distributions as the corresponding type of individual retirement annuity, discussed above. The contract may be owned by the custodian or trustee of an individual retirement account established for the benefit of the Annuitant. Only the owner, acting through its authorized representative(s), may exercise contract rights. When held by an individual retirement account, the contract is not issued as an individual retirement annuity or administered as such by us. Annuitants must look to the custodian or trustee, as contract owner, for satisfaction of their rights to benefits under the terms of the individual retirement account.
- *Corporate pension and profit-sharing plans under Section 401(a) of the Code* allow corporate employers to establish various types of retirement plans for employees, and self-employed individuals to establish qualified plans (“H.R. 10 or Keough plans”) for themselves and their employees.
- *403(b) Plans* allow employees of certain tax-exempt organizations and public schools to exclude from their gross income the premium payments made, within certain limits, to a contract that will provide an annuity for the employee’s retirement. Distributions of: (1) salary reduction contributions made in years beginning after December 31, 1988; (2) earnings on those contributions; and (3) earnings on amounts held as of the last year beginning before January 1, 1989, are not

allowed prior to age 59½, severance from employment, death or disability. Salary reduction contributions (but not earnings) may also be distributed upon hardship, but would generally be subject to a 10% IRS penalty tax. Under recent IRS regulations we are obligated to share information concerning certain contract transactions with the employer sponsoring the 403(b) plan in which the owner is participating and possibly other product providers. We generally are required to confirm, with your 403(b) plan sponsor or otherwise, that these transactions comply with applicable tax requirements and to decline requests that are not in compliance.

Terms of qualified retirement plans and Qualified

Contracts. The terms of a qualified retirement plan may affect your rights under a Qualified Contract. When issued in connection with a qualified retirement plan, we will amend a contract as generally necessary to conform to the requirements of the type of plan. However, the rights of any person to any benefits under qualified retirement plans may be subject to the terms and conditions of the plans themselves, regardless of the terms and conditions of the contract. In addition, we are not bound by the terms and conditions of qualified retirement plans to the extent such terms and conditions contradict the contract, unless we consent.

Employer qualified plans. Qualified plans sponsored by an employer or employee organization are governed by the provisions of the Code and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act, as amended (“ERISA”). ERISA is administered primarily by the U.S. Department of Labor. The Code and ERISA include requirements that various features be contained in an employer qualified plan with respect to: participation; vesting; funding; nondiscrimination; limits on contributions and benefits; distributions; penalties; duties of fiduciaries; prohibited transactions; withholding; reporting and disclosure.

In the case of certain qualified plans, if a participant is married at the time benefits become payable, unless the participant elects otherwise with written consent of the spouse, the benefits must be paid in the form of a qualified joint and survivor annuity. A qualified joint and survivor annuity is an annuity payable for the life of the participant with a survivor annuity for the life of the spouse in an amount that is not less than one-half of the amount payable to the participant during his or her lifetime. In addition, a married participant’s beneficiary must be the spouse, unless the spouse consents in writing to the designation of a different beneficiary.

If this contract is purchased as an investment of a qualified plan, the owner will be either an employee benefit trust or the plan sponsor. Plan participants and beneficiaries will have no ownership rights in the contract. Only the owner, acting through

its authorized representative(s) may exercise contract rights. Participants and beneficiaries must look to the plan fiduciaries for satisfaction of their rights to benefits under the terms of the qualified plan.

Where a contract is purchased by an employer-qualified plan, we assume no responsibility regarding whether the contract’s terms and benefits are consistent with the requirements of the Code and ERISA. It is the responsibility of the employer, plan trustee, plan administrator and/or other plan fiduciaries to satisfy the requirements of the Code and ERISA applicable to the qualified plan. This prospectus does not provide detailed tax or ERISA information. Various tax disadvantages, including penalties, may result from actions that conflict with requirements of the Code or ERISA, and the regulations pertaining to those laws. Federal tax laws and ERISA are continually under review by Congress. Any changes in the laws or in the regulations pertaining to the laws may affect the tax treatment of amounts contributed to employer qualified plans and the fiduciary actions required by ERISA.

IRAs and Roth IRAs. The Code permits individuals to make annual contributions to IRAs of up to the lesser of a specified dollar amount for the year or the amount of compensation includible in the individual’s gross income for the year. The contributions may be deductible in whole or in part, depending on the individual’s income. The Code also permits certain eligible individuals to make non-deductible contributions to a Roth IRA in cash or as a rollover or transfer from another Roth IRA or other IRA. A rollover from or conversion of an IRA to a Roth IRA is generally subject to tax. You should consult a tax adviser before combining any converted amounts with any other Roth IRA contributions, including any other conversion amounts from other tax years.

The Internal Revenue Service has not reviewed the contract for qualification as an IRA, and has not addressed in a ruling of general applicability whether a death benefit provision such as the provision in this contract comports with IRA qualification requirements. We may, however, endorse the contract to satisfy the IRA or Roth IRA qualification rules and submit the endorsement to the IRS for approval as to form. If you purchased the contract with such an endorsement, the accompanying disclosure statement will indicate the status of the endorsement’s approval under the IRS IRA Prototype Program.

You will be the owner of a contract issued as an IRA or Roth IRA, and will be responsible for exercising your rights as owner in accordance with applicable tax rules, including limitations for contributions and distributions. The contract may also be held in an IRA custodial account or trust as an investment. In that event the custodian or trustee, with your cooperation, is responsible

for satisfaction of the IRA qualification requirements. We have no responsibility beyond that pertaining to nonqualified contracts for contracts held in an IRA account or trust.

The death benefit and Qualified Contracts. Pursuant to IRS regulations, IRAs and 403(b) Plans may not invest in life insurance contracts. We do not believe that these regulations prohibit the death benefit, described in this prospectus, including that provided by any death benefit rider option, from being provided under the contracts when we issue the contracts as Traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs, SEPs or 403(b) Plans. However, the law is unclear and it is possible that the presence of the death benefit under a contract issued as a Traditional IRA, Roth IRA or a SEP could disqualify a contract and result in increased taxes to the owner.

It is also possible that the death benefit could be characterized as an incidental death benefit. If the death benefit were so characterized, this could result in currently taxable income to purchasers. In addition, there are limitations on the amount of incidental death benefits that may be provided under qualified retirement plans, such as in connection with a Section 403(b) plan.

Treatment of Qualified Contracts compared with Non-Qualified Contracts. Although some of the federal income tax rules are the same for both Qualified and Non-Qualified Contracts, many of the rules are different. For example:

- the Code generally does not impose tax on the earnings under either Qualified or Non-Qualified Contracts until the earnings are distributed;
- the Code does not limit the amount of premium payments and the time at which premium payments can be made under Non-Qualified Contracts. However, the Code does limit both the amount and frequency of premium payments made to Qualified Contracts;
- the Code does not allow a deduction for premium payments made for Non-Qualified Contracts, but sometimes allows a deduction or exclusion from income for premium payments made to a Qualified Contract;
- Under most qualified retirement plans, the owner must begin receiving payments from the contract in certain minimum amounts by a certain date, generally April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the owner attains age 72 for Traditional IRAs and SEPs and April 1 of the calendar year following the later of the calendar year in which the employee (except for a 5 percent owner) retires or attains age 72 for other Qualified Contracts. The actuarial value of certain benefit guarantees, such as guaranteed withdrawal benefits, and certain death benefits may be included

with the contract's cash value in determining the required minimum distribution amount. The presence of such living benefits and death benefits may require the owner to withdraw a larger amount each year than would be required based only on the contract value. We are required to annually determine and report to the owner the fair market value for traditional individual retirement annuities while the owner is alive. This computation is based in part on future economic performance and conditions and is made under the guidance of our actuarial department in accordance with income tax regulations and guidelines published by the Society of Actuaries. It is possible that, using different assumptions or methodologies, the amount required to be withdrawn would be more or less than the amount we report to you as the required minimum distribution. Roth IRAs do not require any distributions during the owner's lifetime. The death benefit under your contract may increase the amount of the minimum required distribution that must be taken from your contract.

The federal income tax rules applicable to qualified retirement plans and Qualified Contracts vary with the type of plan and contract. For example, federal tax rules limit the amount of premium payments that can be made, and the tax deduction or exclusion that may be allowed for the premium payments. These limits vary depending on the type of qualified retirement plan and the circumstances of the plan participant, *e.g.*, the participant's compensation.

Amounts received under Qualified Contracts. Federal income tax rules generally include distributions from a Qualified Contract in your income as ordinary income. Premium payments that are deductible or excludible from income do not create "investment in the contract." Thus, under many Qualified Contracts there will be no "investment in the contract" and you include the total amount you receive in your income. There are exceptions. For example, you do not include amounts received from a Roth IRA if certain conditions are satisfied. In addition, failure to comply with the minimum distribution rules applicable to certain qualified retirement plans, will result in the imposition of an excise tax. This excise tax generally equals 50% of the amount by which a minimum required distribution exceeds the actual distribution from the qualified retirement plan. Please note important changes to the required minimum distribution rules. Under IRAs and defined contribution retirement plans, most non-spouse beneficiaries will no longer be able to satisfy these rules by "stretching" payouts over life. Instead, those beneficiaries will have to take their post-death distributions within ten years. Certain exceptions apply to "eligible designated beneficiaries," which include disabled and chronically ill individuals, individuals who

are ten or less years younger than the deceased individual, and children who have not reached the age of majority. This change applies to distributions to designated beneficiaries of individuals who die on and after January 1, 2020. Consult a tax adviser if you are affected by these new rules.

Federal penalty taxes payable on distributions. The Code may impose a penalty tax equal to 10% of the amount of any payment from your Qualified Contract that is includible in your income. The Code does not impose the penalty tax if one of several exceptions apply. The exceptions vary depending on the type of Qualified Contract you purchase. For example, in the case of an IRA, exceptions provide that the penalty tax does not apply to a partial surrender, surrender, or income payment:

- received on or after the owner reaches age 59 ½;
- received on or after the owner's death or because of the owner's disability (as defined in the tax law);
- received as a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the taxpayer; or
- received as reimbursement for certain amounts paid for medical care.

These exceptions, as well as certain others not described here, generally apply to taxable distributions from other qualified retirement plans. However, the specific requirements of the exception may vary.

On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief and Economic Security Act (the "CARES Act"). Among other provisions, the CARES Act includes temporary relief from certain tax rules applicable to Qualified Contracts, including rules related to required minimum distributions and retirement plan distributions. If you have been taking or plan to take distributions, including required minimum distributions, from an IRA or other qualified plan, you should consult with a tax adviser to determine how the CARES Act may impact your situation.

Moving money from one Qualified Contract or qualified retirement plan to another. Rollovers and transfers: In many circumstances, you may move money between Qualified Contracts and qualified retirement plans by means of a rollover or a transfer. Special rules apply to such rollovers and transfers.

The IRS has re-examined a longstanding interpretation of the IRA rollover rules. Beginning in 2015, an IRA owner may make only one rollover in a 12 month period to avoid being taxed on distributions received during that period from *all* of his or her IRAs (including Roth IRAs). The rule does not apply to direct transfers between IRA issuers or custodians. If you have

received an IRA distribution and are contemplating making a rollover contribution, you should consult a tax adviser.

If you do not follow the applicable rules, you may suffer adverse federal income tax consequences, including paying taxes which you might not otherwise have had to pay. You should always consult a qualified tax adviser before you move or attempt to move assets between any Qualified Contract or plan and another Qualified Contract or plan. If your contract was issued pursuant to a 403(b) plan, we generally are required to confirm, with your 403(b) plan sponsor or otherwise, that surrenders or transfers you request comply with applicable tax requirements and to decline requests that are not in compliance.

Direct rollovers: The direct rollover rules apply to certain payments (called "eligible rollover distributions") from Section 401(a) plans, Section 403(b) plans, H.R. 10 plans and Qualified Contracts used in connection with these types of plans. The direct rollover rules do not apply to distributions from IRAs. The direct rollover rules require federal income tax equal to 20% of the taxable portion of an eligible rollover distribution to be withheld from the amount of the distribution, unless the owner elects to have the amount directly transferred to certain Qualified Contracts or plans. Certain restrictions apply to the ability to rollover any after-tax amounts.

Prior to receiving an eligible rollover distribution from us, we will provide you with a notice explaining these requirements and the procedure for avoiding 20% withholding by electing a direct rollover.

IRA conversions: If this contract is issued as an IRA, you may convert the contract to a Roth IRA. If you do so, the fair market value of your contract will be treated as a distribution from your IRA. This fair market value will include the contract's cash value together with the actuarial value of certain benefit guarantees, such as certain death benefits. This computation is based in part on future economic performance and conditions and is made under the guidance of our actuarial department in accordance with income tax regulations. The methodology followed is similar to that used to determine the actuarial value of such benefit guarantees for required minimum distribution purposes, as described above in the "Treatment of Qualified Contracts compared with Non-Qualified Contracts" section. We will determine and report the fair market value of your contract to you and the Internal Revenue Service to satisfy our reporting obligations using assumptions and calculation methodologies based on our interpretation of the Code. It is possible that, using different assumptions or methodologies, your actual tax liability would be more or less than the income reported by us. You should always consult a tax adviser before you convert an IRA to a Roth IRA.

Federal Income Tax Withholding

We will withhold and remit to the IRS a part of the taxable portion of each distribution made under a contract unless the distributee notifies us at or before the time of the distribution that he or she elects not to have any amounts withheld. In certain circumstances, federal income tax rules may require us to withhold tax. At the time you request a partial or total surrender, or income payment, we will send you forms that explain the withholding requirements.

See the “Annuity Purchases by Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations” section below for special withholding rules applicable to payees other than U.S. citizens or residents and to payments made overseas.

State Income Tax Withholding

If required by the law of your state, we will also withhold state income tax from the taxable portion of each distribution made under the contract, unless you make an available election to avoid withholding. If permitted under state law, we will honor your request for voluntary state withholding.

Tax Status of the Company

Under existing federal income tax laws, we do not pay tax on investment income and realized capital gains of the Separate Account. We do not anticipate that we will incur any federal income tax liability on the income and gains earned by the Separate Account. We, therefore, do not impose a charge for federal income taxes. If federal income tax law changes and we must pay tax on some or all of the income and gains earned by the Separate Account, we may impose a charge against the Separate Account to pay the taxes.

Federal Estate, Gift and Generation-Skipping Transfer Taxes

While no attempt is being made to discuss in detail the Federal estate tax implications of the contract, a purchaser should keep in mind that the value of an annuity contract owned by a decedent and payable to a beneficiary who survives the decedent is included in the decedent’s gross estate. Depending on the terms of the annuity contract, the value of the annuity included in the gross estate may be the value of the lump sum payment payable to the designated beneficiary or the actuarial value of the payments to be received by the beneficiary. Consult an estate planning advisor for more information.

Under certain circumstances, the Code may impose a generation-skipping (“GST”) tax when all or part of an annuity contract is transferred to, or a death benefit is paid to, an

individual two or more generations younger than the Owner. Regulations issued under the Code may require us to deduct the tax from your Contract, or from any applicable payment, and pay it directly to the IRS.

The potential application of these taxes underscores the importance of seeking guidance from a qualified adviser to help ensure that your estate plan adequately addresses your needs and those of your beneficiaries under all possible scenarios.

Definition of Spouse Under Federal Law

The contract provides that upon your death, a surviving spouse may have certain continuation rights that he or she may elect to exercise for the contract’s death benefit. All contract provisions relating to spousal continuation are available only to a person who meets the definition of “spouse” under federal law. The U.S. Supreme Court has held that same-sex marriages must be permitted under state law and that marriages recognized under state law will be recognized for federal law purposes. Domestic partnerships and civil unions that are not recognized as legal marriages under state law, however, will not be treated as marriages under federal law. Consult a tax adviser for more information on this subject.

Annuity Purchases by Residents of Puerto Rico

The IRS has announced that income received by residents of Puerto Rico under life insurance or annuity contracts issued by a Puerto Rico branch of a United States life insurance company is U.S.-source income that is generally subject to United States federal income tax.

Annuity Purchases by Nonresident Aliens and Foreign Corporations

The discussion above provides general information regarding U.S. federal income tax consequences to annuity purchasers that are U.S. citizens or residents. Purchasers (and beneficiaries) that are not U.S. citizens or residents will generally be subject to U.S. federal withholding tax on taxable distributions from annuity contracts at a 30% rate, unless a lower treaty rate applies. In addition, such purchasers may be subject to state and/or municipal taxes and taxes that may be imposed by the purchaser’s country of citizenship or residence. Special withholding rules apply to entity purchasers (including foreign corporations, partnerships, and trusts) that are not U.S. residents. We reserve the right to make all payments due to owners or beneficiaries directly to such persons and shall not be obligated to pay any foreign financial institution on behalf of any individual. Prospective purchasers are advised to consult with a qualified tax adviser regarding U.S. state, and foreign taxation with respect to an annuity contract purchase.

Foreign Tax Credits

We may benefit from any foreign tax credits attributable to taxes paid by certain funds to foreign jurisdictions to the extent permitted under federal tax law.

Changes in the Law

This discussion is based on the Code, IRS regulations, and interpretations existing on the date of this prospectus. Congress, the IRS, and the courts may modify these authorities, however, sometimes retroactively.

REQUESTING PAYMENTS

To request a payment, you must provide us with notice in a form satisfactory to us. We will ordinarily pay any partial surrender or full surrender proceeds from the Separate Account within seven days after receipt at our Home Office of a request in good order. We will also ordinarily make payment of lump sum death benefit proceeds from the Separate Account within seven days from receipt of due proof of death and all required forms. We will determine payment amounts as of the end of the Valuation Period during which our Home Office receives the payment request or due proof of death and all required forms.

In most cases, when we pay the death benefit in a lump sum, we will pay these proceeds to your designated beneficiary directly in the form of a check. We may also provide your designated beneficiary the option to establish an interest bearing draft account, called the "Secure Access Account," in the amount of the death benefit.

When establishing the Secure Access Account we will send the designated beneficiary a draft account book within seven days after we receive all the required documents, and the designated beneficiary will have immediate access to the account simply by writing a draft for all or any part of the amount of the death benefit payment. Any interest credited to amounts in the Secure Access Account is currently taxable to the designated beneficiary.

The Secure Access Account is part of our General Account. It is not a bank account and it is not insured by the FDIC or any other government agency. As part of our General Account, it is subject to the claims of our creditors. We receive a benefit from all amounts left in the Secure Access Account.

We require a positive election from the designated beneficiary to establish the Secure Access Account for the designated beneficiary. The Secure Access Account is not available in all states. We may discontinue offering the Secure Access Account at any time, for any reason and without notice.

We will delay making a payment from the Subaccount or applying Subaccount Value to a payment plan if:

- (1) the disposal or valuation of the Subaccount is not reasonably practicable because:
 - the SEC declares that an emergency exists (due to the emergency the disposal or valuation of the Subaccount's assets is not reasonably practicable);
 - the New York Stock Exchange is closed for other than a regular holiday or weekend;
 - trading is restricted by the SEC; or
- (2) the SEC, by order, permits postponement of payment to protect our owners.

In addition, if, pursuant to SEC rules, a money market fund that a subaccount invests in suspends payment of redemption proceeds in connection with a liquidation of that fund, we will delay payment of any transfer, partial surrender, surrender, loan, or death benefit from the subaccount until the fund is liquidated.

State law requires that we reserve the right to defer payments from the Guarantee Account for a surrender or partial surrender for up to six months from the date we receive your payment request. We also may defer making any payments attributable to a check or draft that has not cleared until we are satisfied that the check or draft has been paid by the bank on which it is drawn.

If mandated under applicable law, we may be required to reject a premium payment and/or block an owner's account and thereby refuse any requests for transfers, partial withdrawals, surrenders, or death benefits until instructions are received from the appropriate regulators. We also may be required to provide additional information about you or your account to government regulators.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONTRACTS

This contract is no longer offered or sold. However, the following section provides detail concerning the manner in which contracts were sold and the compensation arrangements applicable to those sales. Although certain compensation practices no longer apply (e.g., no commissions are paid in connection with new contract sales because such sales have been suspended), certain of the compensation practices remain relevant to in-force contracts. Most notably, selling firms continue to be compensated with respect to subsequent premium payments made under the in-force contracts.

We have entered into an underwriting agreement with Capital Brokerage Corporation for the distribution of the contracts.

Pursuant to this agreement, Capital Brokerage Corporation serves as principal underwriter for the contracts. The contracts are no longer issued for new sales, although new premium payments may be made by existing contract owners under the terms of the contract. Capital Brokerage Corporation is located at 6620 West Broad Street, Building 2, Richmond, Virginia 23230.

Capital Brokerage Corporation was organized as a corporation under the laws of the State of Washington in 1981 and is an affiliate of ours. Capital Brokerage Corporation is registered as a broker-dealer with the SEC under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as with the securities commission in the states in which it operates and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) (formerly, the NASD).

Capital Brokerage Corporation offered the contracts through its registered representatives who are registered with FINRA and with the states in which they do business. More information about Capital Brokerage Corporation and the registered representatives is available at <http://www.finra.org> or by calling (800) 289-9999. You also can obtain an investor brochure from FINRA Regulation describing its Public Disclosure Program. Registered representatives with Capital Brokerage Corporation are also licensed as insurance agents in the states in which they do business and are appointed with us.

Capital Brokerage Corporation also entered into selling agreements with an affiliated broker-dealer and unaffiliated broker-dealers to sell the contracts (although these contracts are no longer offered for new sales). The registered representatives of the selling firms were (and still may be) registered with FINRA and the states in which they do business, are (or were when the contracts were sold) licensed as insurance agents in the state in which they do business and are (or were when the contracts were sold) appointed with us.

When the contracts were sold, we paid compensation to Capital Brokerage Corporation. This compensation consisted of a sales commission to both the wholesaler of Capital Brokerage Corporation and the brokerage firm of the registered representative who sold you your contract. The maximum commission paid to Capital Brokerage Corporation for this aggregate compensation was 8.0% of your aggregate premium payments. Compensation may still be paid for any subsequent premium payments received.

The maximum commission consists of three parts — commissions paid to internal and external wholesalers of Capital Brokerage Corporation (“wholesalers” are individuals employed by the Company and registered with Capital Brokerage Corporation that promote the offer and sale of the contracts), commissions paid to the affiliated and unaffiliated brokerage firms (“selling firms”) that employ the registered

representative who sold your contract is employed, and an amount paid to the selling firm for marketing allowances. Wholesalers with Capital Brokerage Corporation each may receive a maximum commission of 0.5% of premium payments.

After commission is paid to the wholesalers of Capital Brokerage Corporation, a commission is then paid to the selling firm. A maximum commission of 6.5% of premium payments is paid to the selling firm. The exact amount of commission paid to the registered representative who sold you your contract is determined by the brokerage firm that employs the representative.

All selling firms receive commissions as described above based on the sale of, and receipt of premium payments, on the contract. Unaffiliated selling firms receive additional compensation, including marketing allowances and other payments. The maximum marketing allowance paid to a selling firm is 1.0% of premium payments received.

We do not offer this contract for new sales. Therefore, we do not offer sales incentives and other special promotions for the sale of this product.

No specific charge is assessed directly to contract owners or the Separate Account to cover commissions and other incentives or payments described above. We do, however, intend to recoup commissions and other sales expenses and incentives we pay through fees and charges deducted under the contract and any other corporate revenue.

All commissions paid come from or are allocated to the general assets of Capital Brokerage Corporation or one of its affiliated companies. Therefore, regardless of the amount paid or received by Capital Brokerage Corporation or one of its affiliated companies, the amount of expenses you pay under the contract does not vary as a result of such payments to such selling firms.

During 2021, 2020, and 2019, \$32.2 million, \$31 million, and \$33.9 million, respectively, was paid to Capital Brokerage Corporation for new premium payments received. In 2021, 2020, and 2019, no underwriting commissions were paid to Capital Brokerage Corporation. This contract is no longer offered or sold.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Owner Questions

The obligations to owners under the contracts are ours. Please direct your questions and concerns to us at our Home Office.

State Regulation

As a life insurance company organized and operated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, we are subject to provisions governing life insurers and to regulation by the Virginia Commissioner of Insurance.

Our books and accounts are subject to review and examination by the State Corporation Commission of the Commonwealth of Virginia at all times. That Commission conducts a full examination of our operations at least every five years.

Evidence of Death, Age, Gender, Marital Status or Survival

We may require proof of the age, gender, marital status or survival of any person or persons before acting on any applicable contract provision.

Records and Reports

As presently required by the 1940 Act and applicable regulations, we are responsible for maintaining all records and accounts relating to the Separate Account. At least once each year, we will send you a report showing information about your contract for the period covered by the report. The report will show the total Contract Value and a breakdown of the assets in each Subaccount and the Guarantee Account. The report also will show premium payments and charges made during the statement period. Beginning January 1, 2021 we will no longer send you paper copies of shareholder reports for the Portfolios of the Funds offered under the contract (“Reports”) unless you specifically request paper copies from us, and instead we will make the Reports available on a website. In addition, you will receive a written confirmation when you make premium payments, transfers, or take partial surrenders.

Other Information

We have filed a Registration Statement with the SEC, under the Securities Act of 1933 as amended, for the contracts being offered by this prospectus. This prospectus does not contain all the information in the Registration Statement, its amendments and exhibits. Please refer to the Registration Statement for further information about the Separate Account, the Company, and the contracts offered. Statements in this prospectus about the content of contracts and other legal instruments are summaries. For the complete text of those contracts and instruments, please refer to those documents as filed with the SEC and available on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Unclaimed Property

Every state has unclaimed property laws which generally declare annuity contracts to be abandoned after a period of inactivity of three to five years from the contract’s maturity date or date the death benefit is due and payable. For example, if the payment of a death benefit has been triggered, but, if after a thorough search, we are still unable to locate the beneficiary of the death benefit, or the beneficiary does not come forward to claim the death benefit in a timely manner, the death benefit will be paid to the abandoned property division or unclaimed property office of the state in which the beneficiary or the contract owner last resided, as shown on our books and records, or to our state of domicile. This “escheatment” is revocable, however, and the state is obligated to pay the death benefit if your beneficiary steps forward to claim it with the proper documentation. To prevent such escheatment, it is important that you update your beneficiary designations, including full names and complete addresses, if and as they change.

Legal Proceedings

We face the risk of litigation and regulatory investigations and actions in the ordinary course of operating our businesses, including the risk of class action lawsuits. Our pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings specific to us and others generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which we operate. In our insurance operations, we are, have been, or may become subject to class actions and individual suits alleging, among other things, issues relating to sales or underwriting practices, payment of contingent or other sales commissions, claims payments and procedures, product design, product disclosure, administration, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, charging excessive or impermissible fees on products and recommending unsuitable products to customers. Plaintiffs in class action and other lawsuits against us may seek very large or indeterminate amounts, which may remain unknown for substantial periods of time. In our investment-related operations, we are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities such as our contractual and employment relationships and securities lawsuits. In addition, we are also subject to various regulatory inquiries, such as information requests, subpoenas, books and record examinations and market conduct and financial examinations from state, federal and international regulators and other authorities. A substantial legal liability or a significant regulatory action against us could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Moreover, even if we ultimately prevail in the litigation,

regulatory action or investigation, we could suffer significant reputational harm, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Cost of Insurance Litigation

TVPX ARX INC., et al. In September 2018, we were named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned *TVPX ARX INC., et al v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*, Case No. 3:18-cv-00637. Plaintiff seeks to represent life insurance policyholders, alleging unlawful and excessive cost of insurance (“COI”) charges. The complaint asserts claims for breach of contract, alleging that we improperly considered non-mortality factors when calculating COI rates and failed to decrease COI charges in light of improved expectations of future mortality, and seeks unspecified compensatory damages, costs, and equitable relief.

On October 29, 2018, we filed a Motion to Enjoin in the Middle District of Georgia, and a Motion to Dismiss and Motion to Stay in the Eastern District of Virginia. We moved to enjoin the prosecution of the Eastern District of Virginia action on the basis that it involves claims released in a prior nationwide class action settlement (the “McBride settlement”) that was approved by the Middle District of Georgia. Plaintiff filed an amended complaint on November 13, 2018. On December 6, 2018, we moved the Middle District of Georgia for leave to file our counterclaim, which alleges that plaintiff breached the covenant not to sue contained in the prior settlement agreement by filing its current action. On March 15, 2019, the Middle District of Georgia granted our Motion to Enjoin and denied our Motion for Leave to file our counterclaim. As such, plaintiff is enjoined from pursuing its COI class action in the Eastern District of Virginia.

On March 29, 2019, plaintiff filed a Notice of Appeal in the Middle District of Georgia, notifying the Court of its appeal to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit from the Order granting our Motion to Enjoin. On March 29, 2019, we filed our Notice of Cross-Appeal in the Middle District of Georgia, notifying the Court of our cross-appeal to the Eleventh Circuit from the portion of the order denying our Motion for Leave to file our counterclaim. On April 8, 2019, the Eastern District of Virginia dismissed the case without prejudice, with leave for plaintiff to refile an amended complaint only if a final appellate court decision vacates the injunction and reverses the Middle District of Georgia’s opinion. On May 21, 2019, plaintiff filed its appeal and memorandum in support in the Eleventh Circuit. We filed our response to plaintiff’s appeal memorandum on July 3, 2019. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals heard oral argument on

plaintiff’s appeal and our cross-appeal on April 21, 2020. On May 26, 2020, the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals vacated the Middle District of Georgia’s order enjoining plaintiff’s class action and remanded the case back to the Middle District of Georgia for further factual development as to whether we had altered how we calculate or charge COI since the McBride settlement. The Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals did not reach a decision on our counterclaim.

On June 30, 2021, after the completion of discovery, we filed our renewed motion to enforce class settlement and release and renewed motion for leave to file a counterclaim in the Middle District of Georgia. On March 24, 2022, the Court denied our both of our motions. We intend to continue to vigorously defend this action.

Brighton Trustees and Daubenmier. On April 6, 2020, we were named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, captioned *Brighton Trustees, LLC, et al v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*. On May 13, 2020, we were also named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit filed in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia captioned *Daubenmier, et al v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*. On June 26, 2020, plaintiffs filed a consent motion to consolidate the two cases. On June 30, 2020, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia issued an order consolidating the *Brighton Trustees* and *Daubenmier* cases. On July 17, 2020, the *Brighton Trustees* and *Daubenmier* plaintiffs filed a consolidated complaint, alleging that we subjected policyholders to an unlawful and excessive COI increase. The consolidated complaint asserts claims for breach of contract and injunctive relief, and seeks damages in excess of \$5 million. The parties participated in a mediation on November 18, 2021. The trial is scheduled to commence on July 8, 2022. On Friday, March 25, 2022, the parties reached an agreement in principle to settle the action for \$25 million, subject to Court approval. If the settlement is not approved, the Company intends to continue to vigorously defend this action.

McMillan, et al. On January 21, 2021, we were named as a defendant in a putative class action lawsuit pending in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon captioned *McMillan, et al, v. Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company*, Case No. 1:21-cv-00091. Plaintiff seeks to represent life insurance policyholders, alleging that the Company impermissibly calculated cost of insurance rates to be higher than that permitted by plaintiff’s policy. The complaint asserts claims for breach of contract, conversion, and declaratory and injunctive relief, and seeks damages in excess of \$5 million. The We intend to vigorously defend this action.

North Carolina Audit

On May 31, 2019, the Company and certain affiliates received draft audit reports from the North Carolina Department of Revenue that examined tax credits received for investing in certain renewable energy projects from the period beginning January 1, 2014 and ending December 31, 2016. The Department of Revenue alleges that these tax credits were improper transactions because the Genworth entities were not bona fide partners of the investor/promotor Stonehenge Capital Company, LLC. On July 15, 2019, we responded to the Department of Revenue, stating that we intend to contest the disallowance of the credits. On July 17, 2019, the Department of Revenue replied that their position regarding their audit conclusions has not changed and that they will proceed with finalizing the audit. On July 24, 2019, we received Notices of Proposed Adjustments and tax assessments for the Company and certain of the affiliates totaling \$4.4 million from the Department of Revenue. On August 27, 2019, we submitted our NC-Form 242 Objection to these tax assessments. On December 5, 2019, we received Notices of Proposed Adjustments and tax assessments for the Company and Genworth Life Insurance Company totaling approximately \$600,000. On January 14, 2020, we submitted our NC-Form 242 Objection to these tax assessments. We intend to continue to vigorously defend our position and any legal proceedings that may arise.

At this time, we cannot determine or predict the ultimate outcome of any of the pending legal and regulatory matters specifically identified above or the likelihood of potential future legal and regulatory matters against us. Except as disclosed above, we also are not able to provide an estimate or range of reasonably possible losses related to these matters. Therefore, we cannot ensure that the current investigations and proceedings will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations. In addition, it is possible that related

investigations and proceedings may be commenced in the future, and we could become subject to additional unrelated investigations and lawsuits. Increased regulatory scrutiny and any resulting investigations or proceedings could result in new legal precedents and industry-wide regulations or practices that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company shall, and may through insurance coverage, indemnify any directors or officers who are a party to any proceeding by reason of the fact that he or she was or is a director or officer of the Company against any liability incurred by him or her in connection with such proceeding unless he or she engaged in willful misconduct or a knowing violation of the criminal law or any federal or state securities law. Such indemnification covers all judgments, settlements, penalties, fines and reasonable expenses incurred with respect to such proceeding. If the person involved is not a director or officer of the Company, the Company may indemnify, or contract to indemnify, to the same extent allowed for its directors and officers, such person who was, is or may become a party to any proceeding, by reason of the fact that he or she is or was an employee or agent of the Company, or is or was serving at the request of the Company as a director, officer, employee or agent of another corporation, partnership, joint venture, trust, employee benefit plan or other enterprise.

Capital Brokerage Corporation is not in any pending or threatened lawsuits that are reasonably likely to have a material adverse impact on us or on the Separate Account.

Although it is not anticipated that these developments will have a material adverse impact on the Separate Account, on our ability to meet our obligations under the contracts, or on the ability of Capital Brokerage Corporation to perform under its principal underwriting agreement, there can be no assurance at this time.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

APPENDIX A — PORTFOLIOS AVAILABLE UNDER THE CONTRACT

The following is a list of Portfolios currently available under the contract. 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 www.genworth.com/CVAPlus. You can also request this information at no cost by calling (800) 352-9910.

The current expenses and performance information below reflects fees and expenses of the Portfolios, but does not reflect the other fees and expenses that your contract may charge. Expenses would be higher and performance would be lower if these charges were included. Each Portfolio's past performance is not necessarily an indication of future performance. You may obtain updated Portfolio performance information by calling (800) 352-9910.

Type	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/2021)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
US Equity Large Cap Growth	Invesco V.I. Capital Appreciation Fund — Series I shares Invesco Advisers, Inc.	0.80%*	22.57%	22.21%	16.78%
Cautious Allocation	Invesco V.I. Conservative Balanced Fund — Series I shares Invesco Advisers, Inc.	0.67%*	10.63%	9.08%	8.47%
US Fixed Income	Invesco V.I. Core Plus Bond Fund — Series I shares (formerly, Invesco V.I. Core Bond Fund — Series I shares) Invesco Advisers, Inc.	0.62%*	-0.65%	4.68%	4.80%
US Equity Mid Cap	Invesco V.I. Discovery Mid Cap Growth Fund — Series II shares Invesco Advisers, Inc.	1.08%	18.79%	22.75%	17.53%
US Fixed Income	Invesco V.I. Global Strategic Income Fund — Series I shares Invesco Advisers, Inc.	0.87%*	-3.41%	2.37%	3.16%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	Alger Large Cap Growth Portfolio — Class I-2 Shares Fred Alger Management, LLC	0.82%*	11.84%	25.60%	17.91%
US Equity Small Cap Growth	Alger Small Cap Growth Portfolio — Class I-2 Shares Fred Alger Management, LLC	0.95%	-6.06%	21.54%	15.24%
US Fixed Income	Federated Hermes High Income Bond Fund II — Primary Shares Federated Investment Management Company	0.82%*	4.85%	5.57%	6.34%
Moderate Allocation	Federated Hermes Managed Volatility Fund II — Primary Shares Federated Global Investment Management Corp., Federated Investment Management Company, and Federated Equity Management Company of Pennsylvania	0.98%	18.51%	9.22%	8.31%
Moderate Allocation	VIP Asset Manager Portfolio — Initial Class Fidelity Management & Research Company LLC (FMR) (subadvised by FMR Investment Management (UK) Limited (FMR UK), Fidelity Management & Research (Hong Kong) Limited (FMR H.K.), and Fidelity Management & Research (Japan) Limited (FMR Japan))	0.59%	9.92%	10.01%	8.65%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	VIP Contrafund® Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.60%	27.83%	20.17%	16.64%
US Equity Large Cap Value	VIP Equity-Income Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.51%	24.89%	11.95%	12.53%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	VIP Growth Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.61%	23.21%	26.29%	19.70%
US Equity Large Cap Value	VIP Growth & Income Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.52%	25.95%	13.45%	14.07%

Type	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/2021)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
US Equity Large Cap Growth	VIP Growth Opportunities Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.63%	11.94%	32.09%	22.94%
US Equity Mid Cap	VIP Mid Cap Portfolio — Service Class 2 FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., and FMR Japan)	0.86%	25.31%	13.32%	13.00%
Global Equity Large Cap	VIP Overseas Portfolio — Initial Class FMR (subadvised by FMR UK, FMR H.K., FMR Japan, FIL Investment Advisors, FIL Investment Advisors (UK) Limited, and FIL Investments (Japan) Limited)	0.77%	19.70%	14.44%	10.83%
Global Equity Large Cap	Templeton Foreign VIP Fund — Class 1 Shares Templeton Investment Counsel, LLC	0.86%*	4.44%	2.97%	4.27%
Fixed Income Miscellaneous	Templeton Global Bond VIP Fund — Class 1 Shares Franklin Advisers, Inc.	0.51%*	-4.62%	-0.68%	1.39%
US Money Market	Goldman Sachs Government Money Market Fund — Service Shares Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	0.43%*	0.01%	0.82%	0.42%
US Equity Large Cap Value	Goldman Sachs Large Cap Value Fund — Institutional Shares Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	0.70%*	24.13%	10.32%	12.06%
US Equity Mid Cap	Goldman Sachs Mid Cap Value Fund — Institutional Shares Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.	0.84%*	30.95%	13.17%	13.08%
Moderate Allocation	Janus Henderson Balanced Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.62%	17.20%	14.39%	11.81%
US Equity Mid Cap	Janus Henderson Enterprise Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.71%	16.83%	19.13%	17.23%
US Fixed Income	Janus Henderson Flexible Bond Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.57%*	-0.90%	4.24%	3.68%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	Janus Henderson Forty Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.77%	22.90%	25.58%	20.29%
Global Equity Large Cap	Janus Henderson Global Research Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.77%	18.09%	16.70%	13.59%
Technology Sector Equity	Janus Henderson Global Technology and Innovation Portfolio — Service Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.97%	17.75%	30.32%	22.96%
Global Equity Large Cap	Janus Henderson Overseas Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.87%	13.58%	13.35%	6.25%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	Janus Henderson Research Portfolio — Institutional Shares Janus Henderson Investors US LLC	0.60%	20.33%	21.99%	17.45%
US Equity Large Cap Blend	ClearBridge Variable Dividend Strategy Portfolio — Class I Legg Mason Partners Fund Advisor, LLC (subadvised by ClearBridge Investments, LLC)	0.75%	26.80%	15.29%	13.86%
US Equity Large Cap Value	ClearBridge Variable Large Cap Value Portfolio — Class I Legg Mason Partners Fund Advisor, LLC (subadvised by ClearBridge Investments, LLC)	0.71%	26.21%	12.37%	12.98%

Type	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/2021)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
US Fixed Income	Total Return Portfolio – Administrative Class Shares Pacific Investment Management Company LLC	0.65%	-1.27%	3.94%	3.43%
US Fixed Income	Income V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc.	1.06%	-1.81%	3.04%	2.70%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	Premier Growth Equity V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc.	0.88%	24.97%	23.43%	18.88%
Real Estate Sector Equity	Real Estate Securities V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (subadvised by CenterSquare Investment Management LLC)	1.04%	41.80%	11.09%	11.68%
US Equity Large Cap Blend	S&P 500® Index V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc.	0.31%	28.27%	18.07%	16.17%
US Equity Small Cap	Small-Cap Equity V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc. (subadvised by Champlain Investment Partners, LLC, GlobeFlex Capital, LP, Kennedy Capital Management, Inc., Palisade Capital Management, L.L.C., and SouthernSun Asset Management, LLC)	1.21%	20.53%	12.12%	13.09%
Moderate Allocation	Total Return V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc.	0.67%	13.45%	8.65%	8.05%
US Equity Large Cap Growth	U.S. Equity V.I.S. Fund — Class 1 Shares SSGA Funds Management, Inc.	0.82%	25.49%	18.63%	15.94%

Effective the close of business December 31, 2010, we will no longer accept allocations of premium payments or Contract Value to the Subaccounts investing in the following Portfolios:

Type	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Subadviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/2021)		
			1-Year	5-Year	10-Year
US Equity Large Cap Value	AB Growth and Income Portfolio — Class B Alliance Bernstein, L.P.	0.84%*	27.84%	12.58%	13.39%
US Equity Small Cap	MFS® New Discovery Series — Service Class Shares Massachusetts Financial Services Company	1.12%*	1.57%	21.00%	15.87%

* The Portfolio is subject to an expense reimbursement or fee waiver arrangement. The annual expenses shown reflect temporary fee reductions.

APPENDIX B

Death Benefits for Contract Form P1143 4/94

The purpose of this Appendix B is to show certain benefits for contracts issued on contract form P1143 4/94.

Death Benefit at Death of Annuitant

For contracts issued prior to May 1, 1997 (or prior to the date contract changes were approved by the applicable state regulations), the following Basic Death Benefit applies.

If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued, and he or she dies prior to the Maturity Date while the contract is in force, the designated beneficiary may elect a death benefit within 90 days of the date of such death.

Basic Death Benefit

The Basic Death Benefit varies based on:

- (1) the Annuitant's age on the date the contract is issued;
- (2) the Annuitant's age on the date of his or her death;
- (3) the number of contract years that elapse from the date the contract is issued until the date of the Annuitant's death; and
- (4) whether any premium taxes are due at the time the death benefit is paid.

If any Annuitant dies before their sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed); and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be the greatest of:

- (1) the greatest sum of (a) and (b) where:
 - (a) is the Contract Value as of the end of any six-year period; and
 - (b) is any premium payments made after that six-year period.

The sum of (a) and (b) is reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken since the applicable six-year period; and

- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed); and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

For contracts issued on or after the later of May 1, 1997, or the date on which applicable state insurance authorities approve such changes, the following Basic Death Benefit Applies:

Basic Death Benefit

The death benefit varies based on:

- (1) the Annuitant's age on the date the contract is issued;
- (2) the Annuitant's age on the date of his or her death;
- (3) the number of contract years that elapse from the date the contract is issued until the date of the Annuitant's death; and
- (4) whether any premium taxes are due at the time the death benefit is paid.

If any Annuitant dies before their sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed); and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be the greatest of:

- (1) the greater sum of (a) and (b) where:
 - (a) is the Contract Value as of the end of any six-year period; and
 - (b) is any premium payments made after that six-year period.

The sum of (a) and (b) is reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) since the applicable six-year period; and

- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

If any Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after the sixth contract anniversary, the death benefit will be the greater of:

- (1) premium payments made, less any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed); and
- (2) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death.

In order to receive the death benefit as stated above, we must be notified of the election to receive the death benefit within 90 days of the Annuitant's death. (This election may not be available in all states.) If notification occurs more than 90 days after the date of the Annuitant's death, we will pay the Surrender Value of the contract. Surrender charges will apply if the designated beneficiary surrenders the contract more than 90 days after the death of the Annuitant, without regard to whether or not the Contract Value has increased or decreased.

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit

If an Annuitant dies before the Maturity Date while the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is in effect, the designated beneficiary may elect the death benefit described below within 90 days of the date of such death. If we pay this death benefit, the contract will terminate, and we will have no further obligation under the contract.

The Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is available to contracts with Annuitants age 75 or younger at the time the contract is issued. If the owner elects the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit at the time of application, upon the death of the Annuitant, we will pay to the designated beneficiary, the greatest of:

- (1) the Basic Death Benefit; and
- (2) the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit; and
- (3) the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of the Annuitant's death (or a later date, if you request).

The Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit may also be referenced in our marketing materials as the "Six Percent EstateProtectorSM."

If the Annuitant dies on the first Valuation Day, the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit will be equal to the premium payments received.

If the Annuitant dies after the first Valuation Day, then at the end of each Valuation Period until the Contract Anniversary on which the Annuitant attains age 80, the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit equals the lesser of (a) and (b), where:

- (a) is the total of all premium payments we receive, multiplied by two, adjusted for any partial surrenders taken prior to or during that Valuation Period; and
- (b) is the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit of the preceding Valuation Period, with assets in the Subaccounts increased by an effective annual rate of 6% (an "increase factor") (this does not include assets allocated to the Subaccount investing in the available Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund), *plus* any additional premium payments we received during the current Valuation Period, adjusted for any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) during the current Valuation Period.

For assets in the Subaccount investing in the Goldman Sachs Variable Insurance Trust — Government Money Market Fund, the increase factor is equal to the lesser of:

- (1) the net investment factor of the Subaccount for Valuation Period, *minus* one; and
- (2) a factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to an effective annual rate of 6%.

For assets allocated to the Guarantee Account, the increase factor is equal to the lesser of:

- (1) the factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to the credited rate(s) applicable to such allocations; and
- (2) a factor for the Valuation Period equivalent to an effective annual rate of 6%.

After the Annuitant attains age 80, the increase factor will be zero (0). The Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit is effective on the Contract Date (unless another effective date is shown on the contract data page) and will remain in effect while the contract is in force and before income payments begin, or until the contract anniversary following the date we receive your written request to terminate the benefit. If we receive your request to terminate the benefit within 30 days following any contract anniversary, we will terminate the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit as of that contract anniversary.

We charge you for the Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. We deduct this charge against the Contract Value at each contract anniversary after the first and at the time you fully surrender the contract. At full surrender, we will charge you a pro-rata portion of the annual charge. Currently, this charge is

equal to an annual rate of 0.25% of your prior contract year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. We guarantee that this charge will not exceed an annual rate of 0.35% of your prior contract year's average Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit. The rate charged to your contract will be fixed at the time your contract is issued.

Because this contract is no longer offered and sold, the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Rider is no longer available to purchase under the contract.

Optional Death Benefit

The Optional Death Benefit may also be referred to in our marketing materials at the "Annual EstateProtectorSM". The Optional Death Benefit Rider provides for an annual step-up in the death benefit. If an Annuitant dies before the Maturity Date while the Optional Death Benefit Rider is in effect, the designated beneficiary may elect the death benefit described below within 90 days of the date of such death. If we pay this death benefit, the contract will terminate, and we will have no further obligation under the contract.

If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies before his or her first anniversary, the death benefit will be equal to the greater of:

- (1) your the Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (2) premium payments received, reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed).

If the Annuitant is age 80 or younger on the date the contract is issued and he or she dies after his or her first contract anniversary, the death benefit will be equal to the greatest of:

- (1) The greatest sum of (a) and (b), where:
 - (a) is the Contract Value on any contract anniversary occurring prior to the Annuitant's 80th birthday; and

- (b) is premium payments received after such contract anniversary.

The sum of (a) and (b) above is reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders taken (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) since the applicable contract anniversary.

- (2) your Contract Value as of the date we receive due proof of death; and
- (3) premium payments received, reduced for an adjustment due to any partial surrenders (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed).

If the Annuitant is age 81 or older on the date the contract is issued, the death benefit will be equal to the Surrender Value as of the date we receive due proof of death.

We will adjust the death benefit for partial surrenders (including any surrender charges and premium taxes assessed) in the same proportion as the percentage that the partial surrender (including any surrender charges and any premium taxes assessed) reduces your Contract Value. Premium tax may also be taken on any death benefit. If premium tax is taken, the amount of the death benefit will be reduced by the amount of the premium tax.

We charge you for this benefit. This charge will not exceed 0.25% of your Contract Value at the time of the deduction.

Because this contract is no longer offered and sold, the Optional Death Benefit Rider is no longer available to purchase under the contract.

APPENDIX C

Death Benefit Examples for Policy Form P1150

Basic Death Benefit Example

The following example of the Basic Death Benefit is for contracts issued on or after the later of May 15, 2001 or the date on which state insurance authorities approve applicable contract modifications.

The purpose of this example is to show how the Basic Death Benefit works based on purely hypothetical values and is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract.

Example: Assuming an owner:

- (1) purchases a contract for \$100,000;
- (2) makes no additional premium payments and takes no partial surrenders;
- (3) is not subject to premium taxes; and
- (4) the Annuitant's age is 70 on the date the contract is issued, then:

Annuitant's Age	End of Year	Contract Value	Unadjusted Death Benefit
71	1	\$110,000	\$110,000
72	2	90,000	100,000
73	3	80,000	100,000
74	4	120,000	120,000
75	5	130,000	130,000
76	6	150,000	150,000
77	7	160,000	160,000
78	8	130,000	130,000
79	9	90,000	100,000
80	10	170,000	170,000
81	11	140,000	140,000
82	12	135,000	135,000
83	13	120,000	120,000

Partial surrenders will reduce the Basic Death Benefit by the proportion that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charge and any premium tax assessed) reduces the Contract Value. For example:

Date	Premium Payment	Contract Value	Basic Death Benefit
3/31/02	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
3/31/18		20,000	20,000
3/31/19		14,000	20,000

If a partial surrender of \$7,000 is made on March 31, 2019, the Basic Death Benefit immediately after the partial surrender will be \$10,000 (\$20,000 to \$10,000) since the Contract Value is reduced 50% by the partial surrender (\$14,000 to \$7,000). This is true only if the Basic Death Benefit immediately prior to the partial surrender (as calculated above) is not the Contract Value on the date we receive due proof of death of the Annuitant's death. It also assumes that no surrender charge applies, and that no premium tax applies to the partial surrender. This example is based on purely hypothetical values and is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract.

Basic Death Benefit Example

The following example of the Basic Death Benefit is for contracts issued prior to May 15, 2001 or prior to the date on which state insurance authorities approve applicable contract modifications.

Example: Assuming an owner:

- (1) purchases a contract for \$100,000;
- (2) makes no additional premium payments and takes no partial surrenders;
- (3) is not subject to premium taxes; and
- (4) the Annuitant's age is 80 or younger on the Contract Date, then:

Issue Year	Contract Value	Unadjusted Death Benefit
Issue	\$100,000	\$100,000
1	110,000	110,000
2	90,000	100,000
3	80,000	100,000
4	120,000	120,000
5	130,000	130,000
6	150,000	150,000
7	160,000	160,000
8	130,000	130,000
9	90,000	100,000
10	170,000	170,000
11	140,000	140,000
12	135,000	135,000
13	120,000	120,000

The purpose of this example is to show how the unadjusted death benefit works based on purely hypothetical values and is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract.

Partial surrenders will reduce the unadjusted death benefit by the proportion that the partial surrender (including any applicable surrender charge and any applicable premium tax) reduces the Contract Value. For example:

Date	Premium Payment	Contract Value	Unadjusted Death Benefit
3/31/01	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
3/31/18		20,000	20,000
3/31/19		14,000	20,000

If a partial surrender of \$7,000 is made on March 31, 2019, the unadjusted death benefit immediately after the partial surrender will be \$10,000 (\$20,000 to \$10,000) since the Contract Value is reduced 50% by the partial surrender (\$14,000 to \$7,000). This is true only if the unadjusted death benefit immediately prior to the partial surrender (as calculated above) is not the Contract Value on the date of the Annuitant's death. It also assumes that no surrender charge applies, and that no premium tax applies to the partial surrender. This example is based on purely hypothetical values and is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract.

Optional Enhanced Death Benefit Example

The purpose of the following example is to show how the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit works based on purely hypothetical values and is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract. This example assumes a contract is purchased with an Annuitant age 65 at the time of issue. No partial surrenders are made prior to the death of the Annuitant.

Date	Premium Payment	Contract Value	Gain	Death Benefit	Optional Enhanced Death Benefit
8/01/02	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$ 0	\$100,000	\$ 0
8/01/17		300,000	200,000	300,000	70,000

If the Annuitant's death and our receipt of due proof of the death occurs on August 1, 2017, the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit will equal \$70,000. This amount is determined by multiplying the "gain" (\$200,000) by 40%, which results in an amount of \$80,000. However, since the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit cannot exceed 70% of the premiums paid (\$100,000) under the applicable age scenario, the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit in this example will be \$70,000.

There are important things you should consider before you purchase the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit. These include:

- The Optional Enhanced Death Benefit does not guarantee that a benefit will become payable at death. Market declines resulting in your Contract Value being

less than your premiums paid and not previously surrendered may result in no Enhanced Death Benefit being payable.

- Once you purchase the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit, you cannot cancel it. This means that regardless of any changes in your circumstances, we will continue to assess the charge for the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit.
- Please take advantage of the guidance of a qualified financial adviser in evaluating the Optional Enhanced Death Benefit option, as well as the other aspects of the contract.

A Statement of Additional Information containing more detailed information about the contract and the Separate Account can be found online at www.genworth.com/CVAPlus, and is available free by writing us at the address below or by calling (800) 352-9910.

Genworth Life and Annuity Insurance Company
Annuity New Business
6610 West Broad Street
Richmond, Virginia 23230

The Statement of Additional Information is incorporated by reference into this prospectus.

Reports and other information about Genworth Life & Annuity VA Separate Account 1 is available on the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at publicinfo@sec.gov.

[THIS PAGE INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK]

Commonwealth Variable Annuity Plus

© 2022
Genworth Financial, Inc.
All rights reserved.

Issued by:
Genworth Life and Annuity
Insurance Company
6610 West Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23230

Principal underwriter:
Capital Brokerage Corporation
6620 West Broad Street - Building 2
Richmond, VA 23230
Member FINRA

Genworth Life and Annuity
Insurance Company and Capital
Brokerage Corporation are
Genworth companies.



PRINTED ON
RECYCLED
PAPER