

Prospectus

Penn Mutual
Variable Annuity Account III

May 1, 2019



Pennant Select Variable Annuity

PROSPECTUS — MAY 1, 2019

Individual Variable and Fixed Annuity Contract - Flexible Purchase Payments

PENNANT SELECT

PENN MUTUAL VARIABLE ANNUITY ACCOUNT III

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

PO Box 178 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19105 • Telephone (800) 523-0650

INTERNET ELECTRONIC DELIVERY OF SHAREHOLDER REPORTS

Beginning on January 1, 2021, as permitted by regulations adopted by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, paper copies of the annual and semi-annual shareholder reports for the Funds available under your variable annuity or variable life insurance contract will no longer be sent by mail unless you specifically request paper copies of the reports from The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company or The Penn Insurance and Annuity Company, as applicable, or your financial intermediary. Instead, the reports will be made available on our website at www.pennmutual.com, and you will be notified by mail each time a report is posted and provided with a website link to access the report.

You may elect to receive all future reports in paper and free of charge. You can contact us at (800) 523-0650 or contact your financial intermediary if you wish to continue receiving paper copies of your shareholder reports. Your election to receive reports in paper will apply to all Funds available under your insurance contract.

OVERVIEW

This prospectus describes an individual variable and fixed annuity contract (“Contract”) offered by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company (“Penn Mutual” or the “Company”) and contains information that you should know before purchasing a Contract. Please read it carefully and save it for future reference.

The Contract is an agreement between you and Penn Mutual. You agree to make one or more payments to us and we agree to make annuity and other payments to you at a future date. The Contract:

- has a variable component, which means that your Variable Account Value and any variable payout will be based upon investment experience (see investment options on next page);
- has a fixed component, which means that your Fixed Account Value and any fixed payout will be based on purchase payments accumulated with interest at a rate of not less than 3%;
- is tax-deferred, which means that you will not pay taxes until we begin to make annuity payments to you or you take money out;
- allows you to choose to receive annuity payments over different periods of time, including over your lifetime;
- offers guaranteed minimum death benefit options;
- offers an estate enhancement death benefit option;
- offers death benefit enhancement rider options;
- offers an optional alternative free withdrawal provision;
- offers an optional guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit rider;
- offers an optional guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit and guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit rider;
- offers a growth and income advantage benefit rider; and
- offers a purchasing power protector benefit rider with an adjustment for changes in the inflation rate.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined whether this prospectus is truthful or complete. It is a crime for anyone to tell you otherwise.

The Contract is not suitable for short-term investment. You may pay a deferred sales charge of up to 7% on early withdrawals. If you withdraw money before age 59 1/2, you may pay a 10% additional income tax. The Contract is not a bank deposit and is not federally insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other federal government agency.

You may return your Contract within ten days of receipt for a full refund of the greater of the Contract Value or, if required by state law, purchase payments. Longer free look periods apply in some states. Your purchase payment will be allocated to the Subaccounts you have selected on the date we issue your Contract. To return your Contract, simply deliver or mail it to our office or to our representative who delivered the Contract to you. The date of the cancellation will be the date we receive your Contract.

You may obtain a Statement of Additional Information (“SAI”), dated May 1, 2019, from us free of charge by writing The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Attn: SAI Request - CNN, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105 or by visiting our web site at www.pennmutual.com. Or, you can call us at (800) 523-0650. The SAI contains more information about the Contract. The SAI is filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Commission”), and we incorporate the SAI by reference into this prospectus. The table of contents of the SAI is at the end of this prospectus.

The Commission maintains a web site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains this prospectus, the SAI, material incorporated by reference, and other information regarding registrants that file electronically with the Commission.

Under the variable component of the Contract, you may direct us to invest your payments in one or more of the following underlying funds (the “Funds”) through Penn Mutual Variable Annuity Account III (the “Separate Account”).

Penn Series Funds, Inc.	Manager
Money Market Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Limited Maturity Bond Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Quality Bond Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
High Yield Bond Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Flexibly Managed Fund	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
Balanced Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Large Growth Stock Fund	T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc.
Large Cap Growth Fund	Massachusetts Financial Services Company
Large Core Growth Fund	Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.
Large Cap Value Fund	Alliance Bernstein, L.P.
Large Core Value Fund	Eaton Vance Management
Index 500 Fund	SSGA Funds Management, Inc.
Mid Cap Growth Fund	Ivy Investment Management Company
Mid Cap Value Fund	Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC
Mid Core Value Fund	American Century Investment Management, Inc.
SMID Cap Growth Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P.
SMID Cap Value Fund	AllianceBernstein L.P.
Small Cap Growth Fund	Janus Capital Management LLC
Small Cap Value Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management L.P.
Small Cap Index Fund	SSGA Funds Management, Inc.
Developed International Index Fund	SSGA Funds Management, Inc.
International Equity Fund	Vontobel Asset Management, Inc.
Emerging Markets Equity Fund	Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc.
Real Estate Securities Fund	Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc.
Aggressive Allocation Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Moderately Aggressive Allocation Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Moderate Allocation Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Moderately Conservative Allocation Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC
Conservative Allocation Fund	Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC

A prospectus for each of these Funds accompanies this prospectus.

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GLOSSARY

We have included in this section additional explanation of certain words or terms used in this prospectus. These words or terms are capitalized throughout this prospectus.

Accumulation Period: A period that begins with your first purchase payment and ends on the Annuity Date.

Accumulation Unit: A unit of measure used to compute the Variable Account Value under the Contract prior to the Annuity Date.

Administrative Office: A reference to our administrative office means The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Administrative Office, 600 Dresher Road, Horsham, Pennsylvania 19044.

Age Actual: True calendar age in exact years (including fractions).

Age Nearest Birthday: Age rounded to nearest whole number of years.

Annuitant: The person during whose life annuity payments are made.

Annuity Date: The date on which annuity payments start.

Annuity Payout Period: The period of time, starting on the Annuity Date, during which we make annuity payments.

Annuity Unit: A unit of measure used to calculate the amount of each variable annuity payment.

Beneficiary: The person(s) named by the Contract Owner to receive the death benefit payable upon the death of the Contract Owner or Annuitant.

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

Contract: The combination variable and fixed annuity contract described in this prospectus.

Contract Anniversary: Any subsequent anniversary date of the Contract Date. All values determined on a Contract Anniversary are based on the next close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE). To the extent the Contract Anniversary falls on a date other than a business day any value to be determined as of the Contract Anniversary will be determined as of the close of regular trading of the NYSE on the next business day.

Contract Date: The date the Contract is issued.

Contract Owner: The person specified in the Contract as the Contract Owner.

Contract Value: The sum of the Variable Account Value and the Fixed Account Value.

Contract Year: Each twelve-month period following the contract date.

Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts: The two fixed account options available under the Contract that are used in conjunction with our dollar cost averaging program. We offer a Six Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account and a Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account.

Fixed Account Value: The value of amounts held under the Contract in the Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts.

Fund: An open-end management investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (commonly known as a “mutual fund”) in which a Subaccount of a Separate Account invests all of its assets.

Separate Account: Penn Mutual Variable Annuity Account III, a separate account of The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company that is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Subaccount: A division of the Separate Account which holds shares of the Funds.

Valuation Period: The period from one valuation of Separate Account assets to the next. Valuation is performed on each day the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading.

Variable Account Value: The value of amounts held under the Contract in all Subaccounts of the Separate Account.

We or Us: A reference to “we” or “us” denotes The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, also referred to in this prospectus as Penn Mutual or the Company.

You: A reference to “you” denotes the Contract Owner or prospective Contract Owner.

EXPENSES

The following tables describe the fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning, and surrendering the Contract. The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you buy the Contract, surrender the Contract, or transfer cash value between Subaccounts. State premium taxes may also be deducted.

Contract Owner Transaction Expenses

Sales Load Imposed on Purchase Payments	None
Maximum Contingent Deferred Sales Charge	7% of purchase payments withdrawn ^(a)
Transfer Fee	None

The next table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay periodically during the time that you own the Contract, not including Fund fees and expenses.

Maximum Annual Contract Administration Charge	\$40 ^(b)
Separate Account Annual Expenses (as a percentage of Variable Account Value)	
Mortality and Expense Risk Charge	1.20%
Asset Based Contract Administration Charge	<u>0.15%</u>
Total Separate Account Annual Expenses (without riders)	1.35%
Contract Rider Charges (Optional)	
Guaranteed Minimum Step-Up Death Benefit Rider	0.25% ^{(c)(d)}
Guaranteed Minimum Rising-Floor Death Benefit Rider	0.35% ^(d)
Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider (for Annuitants Age 60 and Under)	0.20% ^(e)
Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider (for Annuitants Age 61 to 70)	0.30% ^(f)
Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider (for Annuitants Ages 71 to 80)	0.60% ^(g)
Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Rider	1.00% ^(h)
Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit and Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider (for Annuitants Ages 35 to 80)	1.00% ⁽ⁱ⁾
Growth and Income Advantage Benefit Rider	1.00% ^(j)
Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Rider	1.25% ^(k)
Total Separate Account Annual Expenses, Including Maximum Charges for Contract Riders (as a percentage of Variable Account Value)	2.95% ^(l)

Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Riders^(m)

Monthly Charge Per \$1,000 Benefit	
<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
\$0.208	\$17.292

- (a) The charge decreases each year until it reaches zero after seven years. See **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.
- (b) You pay \$40 or 2% of the Variable Account Value, whichever is less. You do not pay this charge if your Variable Account Value is more than \$100,000.
- (c) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.20% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 0.25%.
- (d) This rider is not available on Contracts issued after November 1, 2002.
- (e) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.15% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 0.20%.
- (f) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.25% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 0.30%.
- (g) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.55% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 0.60%.
- (h) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.60% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.
- (i) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.90% for a single life guarantee and 1.00% for a joint life guarantee and neither may be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.
- (j) The current annual charge for this rider is 0.90% for a single life guarantee and 1.00% for a joint life guarantee and neither may be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.
- (k) The current annual charge for this rider is 1.15% for a single life guarantee and 1.25% for a joint life guarantee assessed as a percent of the Withdrawal Base, and neither may be increased beyond the maximum of 1.25%.
- (l) This is the total of the maximum total Separate Account Annual Expenses that may be charged with all available riders attached. Your total current charges will be between 1.35% and 2.95%, depending on whether you choose optional riders and which rider(s) you choose to purchase. You may purchase only one of the enhanced guaranteed minimum death benefit riders.

(m) A Contract Owner may elect one of two Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Riders. The charge for a rider depends on the attained age of the Annuitant and on the amount of the Death Benefit Enhancement. It will be assessed on a pro rata basis on the Subaccounts of the Separate Account. See **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.

The next item shows the minimum and maximum total operating expenses charged by the Funds that you may pay periodically during the time that you own the Contract. More detail concerning each Fund's fees and expenses is contained in the prospectus for each Fund.

Maximum and Minimum Total Fund Operating Expenses	<u>Minimum:</u>	<u>Maximum:</u>
(expenses that are deducted from assets of the Funds, including management fees and other expenses)	0.36%	1.33%

The following table provides more specific detail about the total fund operating expenses for each Fund.

Penn Series Funds, Inc.

Underlying Fund Annual Expenses (as a % of an Underlying Fund's average daily net assets)

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Investment Advisory Fees</u>	<u>Other Expenses</u>	<u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u>	<u>Total Fund Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Less Expense Waivers; Plus Recapture</u>	<u>Total Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Waivers/ Recapture)</u>	<u>Expense Limitation⁽¹⁾</u>
Money Market	0.33%	0.26%	0.01%	0.60% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.60% ⁽²⁾	0.64%
Limited Maturity Bond . . .	0.46%	0.24%	0.00%	0.70%	0.00%	0.70%	0.74%
Quality Bond	0.44%	0.22%	0.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.66%	0.73%
High Yield Bond	0.46%	0.28%	0.01%	0.75% ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	0.00%	0.75% ⁽²⁾	0.92%
Flexibly Managed	0.70%	0.19%	0.00%	0.89%	0.00%	0.89%	0.94%
Balanced	0.00%	0.20%	0.48%	0.68% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.68% ⁽²⁾	0.79%
Large Growth Stock	0.71%	0.24%	0.00%	0.95%	0.00%	0.95%	1.02%
Large Cap Growth	0.55%	0.32%	0.00%	0.87%	0.00%	0.87%	0.89%
Large Core Growth	0.60%	0.26%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.86%	0.90%
Large Cap Value	0.67%	0.23%	0.01%	0.91% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.91% ⁽²⁾	0.96%
Large Core Value	0.66%	0.24%	0.00%	0.90%	0.00%	0.90%	0.96%
Index 500	0.13%	0.23%	0.00%	0.36%	0.00%	0.36%	0.42%
Mid Cap Growth	0.70%	0.26%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	0.96%	1.00%
Mid Cap Value	0.55%	0.24%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	0.83%
Mid Core Value	0.72%	0.34%	0.01%	1.07% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.07% ⁽²⁾	1.11%
SMID Cap Growth	0.75%	0.28%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	1.03%	1.07%
SMID Cap Value	0.84%	0.26%	0.00%	1.10%	0.00%	1.10%	1.26%
Small Cap Growth	0.74%	0.26%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	1.00%	1.13%
Small Cap Value	0.71%	0.26%	0.01%	0.98% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	0.98% ⁽²⁾	1.02%
Small Cap Index	0.30%	0.35%	0.00%	0.65%	0.00%	0.65%	0.74%
Developed International Index	0.30%	0.49%	0.00%	0.79%	0.00%	0.79%	0.94%
International Equity	0.80%	0.27%	0.00%	1.07% ⁽⁴⁾	0.00%	1.07%	1.20%
Emerging Markets Equity	0.92%	0.40%	0.01%	1.33% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.33% ⁽²⁾	1.78%
Real Estate Securities	0.70%	0.26%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	0.96%	1.02%
Aggressive Allocation	0.12%	0.20%	0.94%	1.26% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.26% ⁽²⁾	0.40%
Moderately Aggressive Allocation	0.12%	0.18%	0.90%	1.20% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.20% ⁽²⁾	0.34%
Moderate Allocation	0.12%	0.17%	0.84%	1.13% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.13% ⁽²⁾	0.34%
Moderately Conservative Allocation	0.12%	0.19%	0.78%	1.09% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.09% ⁽²⁾	0.35%

<u>Fund</u>	<u>Investment Advisory Fees</u>	<u>Other Expenses</u>	<u>Acquired Fund Fees and Expenses</u>	<u>Total Fund Operating Expenses</u>	<u>Less Expense Waivers; Plus Recapture</u>	<u>Total Fund Operating Expenses (After Expense Waivers/ Recapture)</u>	<u>Expense Limitation⁽¹⁾</u>
Conservative Allocation	0.12%	0.21%	0.72%	1.05% ⁽²⁾	0.00%	1.05% ⁽²⁾	0.38%

- (1) The Funds are subject to an expense limitation agreement under which a portion of each Fund’s fees and expenses will be waived and/or reimbursed to the extent necessary to keep total operating expenses of each Fund from exceeding the amounts shown in the table. This agreement is limited to a Fund’s direct operating expenses and, therefore, does not apply to nonrecurring account fees, fees on portfolio transactions, such as exchange fees, dividends and interest on securities sold short, acquired fund fees and expenses (“AFFE”), service fees, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, other expenditures which are capitalized in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and other non-routine expenses or extraordinary expenses not incurred in the ordinary course of the Fund’s business. Notwithstanding the foregoing, for the Balanced Fund, AFFE shall be included as a direct operating expense of the Fund for purposes of the expense limitation agreement. Further, this agreement is expected to continue through April 30, 2020. The agreement may be terminated prior to April 30, 2020 only by a majority vote of the Board of Directors of Penn Series Funds, Inc. for any reason and at any time.
- (2) The Fund’s Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratios in the Fund’s financial statements because financial statements reflect only the operating expenses of the Fund and do not include AFFE, which are fees and expenses incurred indirectly by the Fund through its investments in certain underlying investment companies.
- (3) The Fund’s expense information has been restated to reflect a reduction in the Fund’s Investment Advisory Fee rate, effective May 1, 2018. As such, the Fund’s Total Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the prior Investment Advisory Fee rate.
- (4) The Fund’s expense information has been restated to reflect a reduction in the Fund’s Investment Advisory Fee rate, effective October 1, 2018. As such, the Fund’s Total Fund Operating Expenses may not correlate to the expense ratio in the Fund’s financial statements, which reflect the prior Investment Advisory Fee rate.

Please review these tables carefully. They show the expenses that you pay directly and indirectly when you purchase a Contract. Your expenses include Contract expenses and the expenses of the Funds that you select. See the prospectus of Penn Series Funds, Inc. for additional information on Fund expenses.

You also may pay premium taxes. These tables and the examples that follow do not show the effect of premium taxes. See **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.

EXAMPLES OF FEES AND EXPENSES

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 Contract Owner transaction expenses, Contract fees, Separate Account annual expenses, and Fund fees and expenses.

The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in the Contract for the time periods indicated and that your investment has a 5% return each year. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

- (1) If you surrender your Contract at the end of the applicable time period and have purchased riders with maximum charges*:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Assuming Maximum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$1,032	\$1,829	\$2,547	\$4,462
Assuming Minimum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$943	\$1,568	\$2,115	\$3,631

- (2) If you do not surrender your Contract or if you annuitize at the end of the applicable time period and you have purchased riders with maximum charges*:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Assuming Maximum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$433	\$1,306	\$2,193	\$4,462
Assuming Minimum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$337	\$1,027	\$1,741	\$3,631

- (3) If you surrender your Contract at the end of the applicable time period and have not purchased any riders:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Assuming Maximum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$885	\$1,394	\$1,823	\$3,042
Assuming Minimum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$795	\$1,119	\$1,353	\$2,052

- (4) If you do not surrender your Contract or if you annuitize at the end of the applicable time period and you have not purchased any riders:

	<u>One Year</u>	<u>Three Years</u>	<u>Five Years</u>	<u>Ten Years</u>
Assuming Maximum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$274	\$841	\$1,435	\$3,042
Assuming Minimum Total Annual Fund Expenses	\$177	\$548	\$944	\$2,052

* The examples do not reflect charges for any Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Rider because the examples assume a 5% rate of return. There is no charge for either Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Rider for any month if cumulative prior performance has been positive and there is no Death Benefit Enhancement payable.

CONDENSED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Appendix A to this prospectus contains tables that show Accumulation Unit values and the number of Accumulation Units outstanding for each of the Subaccounts of the Separate Account. The financial data included in the tables should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes that are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements of the Separate Account and the statutory financial statements of the Company appear in the Statement of Additional Information. The statutory financial statements of the Company should be considered only as bearing upon the Company's ability to meet its obligations under the Contracts.

THE PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Penn Mutual is a Pennsylvania mutual life insurance company chartered in 1847. We are located at 600 Dresher Road, Horsham, PA 19044. Our mailing address is The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company Attn: Customer Service Group, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105. We issue and are liable for all benefits and payments under the Contract.

THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Penn Mutual established Penn Mutual Variable Annuity Account III (the "Separate Account") on April 13, 1982. The Separate Account is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a unit investment trust and is a "separate account" within the meaning of the federal securities laws. The Separate Account is divided into Subaccounts that invest in shares of different mutual funds.

- The income, gains and losses, whether or not realized, of Penn Mutual do not have any effect on the income, gains or losses of the Separate Account or any Subaccount.
- The Separate Account and its Subaccounts are not responsible for the liabilities of any other business of Penn Mutual.

The financial statements of the Subaccounts of the Separate Account for the year ended December 31, 2018 are included in the Statement of Additional Information referred to on the cover page of this prospectus.

Investment Options in the Separate Account

The Separate Account currently has Subaccounts that invest in the following Funds:

Penn Series Funds, Inc.

Money Market Fund — The Fund is a government money market fund that seeks current income, while preserving capital and liquidity, and will invest no less than 99.5% of its total assets in government securities, cash or repurchase agreements that are collateralized fully by government securities or cash. The Fund may invest only in U.S. dollar-denominated securities that are determined to present minimal credit risk and meet certain other criteria, including relating to maturity, diversification, liquidity and credit quality.

Limited Maturity Bond Fund — The Fund seeks to maximize total return consistent with preservation of capital by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in short- to intermediate-term investment grade debt securities of U.S. government and corporate issuers, including mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities.

Quality Bond Fund — The Fund seeks to maximize total return over the long term consistent with the preservation of capital by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in marketable investment grade debt securities, which are those securities rated BBB- or higher by S&P, Baa3 or higher by Moody's, or the equivalent by any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization, or, if unrated, determined by the Fund's investment adviser to be of comparably quality.

High Yield Bond Fund — The Fund seeks to realize high current income by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in a widely diversified portfolio of high yield corporate bonds, commonly known as "junk bonds," income-producing convertible securities and preferred stocks that are rated below investment-grade or not rated by any major credit rating agency but deemed to be below investment-grade by the Fund's investment adviser.

Flexibly Managed Fund — The Fund seeks to maximize total return (capital appreciation and income) by normally investing at least 50% of its total assets in stocks of established U.S. companies that the Fund believes have above-average potential for capital growth.

Balanced Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth and current income by using a "fund-of-funds" strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with the Fund's target asset allocation. Under normal circumstances, the Fund will invest 50%-70% of its assets in stock and other equity underlying funds, 30%-50% of its assets in bond and other fixed income funds, and 0%-20% of its assets in money market funds. The Fund also may invest directly in equity and fixed income securities and cash equivalents, including money market securities.

Large Growth Stock Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital and increase of future income by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks of large capitalization companies (companies with market capitalizations that fall within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 1000® Growth

Index at the time of purchase). The Fund invests primarily in common stocks of well established companies the Fund's sub-adviser believes have long-term growth potential as well as companies that have the ability to pay increasing dividends through strong cash flow.

Large Cap Growth Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks of U.S. companies with large market capitalizations (companies with market capitalizations of more than \$3 billion at the time of purchase). The Fund invests in the stocks of companies its sub-adviser believes to have above average earnings growth potential compared to other companies.

Large Core Growth Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital (capital appreciation) by investing primarily in equity securities of large capitalization U.S. companies (companies that have market capitalizations that fall within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell 1000® Growth Index at the time of purchase). Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of large capitalization companies. The Fund's sub-adviser seeks to invest in companies with strong name recognition and sustainable competitive advantages and typically favors companies with rising returns on invested capital, above average business visibility, strong free cash flow generation and an attractive risk/reward.

Large Cap Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in equity securities, of U.S. and non-U.S. incorporated entities, including, but not limited to common stock, American Depositary Receipts (ADRs), equity real estate investment trust securities (REITs), preferred securities and convertible preferred securities. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of large capitalization companies (companies that have market capitalizations of more than \$2 billion at the time of purchase). The Fund primarily invests in common stocks that its sub-adviser deems to be underpriced relative to long-term earnings and for cash flow potential.

Large Core Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve total return by investing primarily in value stocks of large capitalization companies (companies that have market capitalizations within the range of companies included in the Russell 1000® Value Index at the time of purchase); however, the Fund will generally consist of stocks with a market capitalization equal to or greater than the median market capitalization of companies included in the Russell 1000® Value Index. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of large capitalization companies. Value stocks are stocks that, in the opinion of the Fund's sub-adviser, are inexpensive or undervalued relative to the intrinsic value of the company.

Index 500 Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve total return (capital appreciation and income) which corresponds to that of the S&P 500® Index by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities listed in the S&P 500® Index. Under normal circumstances, however, the Fund intends to invest substantially all of its assets in securities of companies included in the S&P 500® Index and close substitutes (such as index futures contracts) that are designed to track the S&P 500® Index.

Mid Cap Growth Fund — The Fund seeks to maximize capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-cap companies (companies that have market capitalizations that fall within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell MidCap® Growth Index at the time of purchase). The Fund invests in equity securities of companies that the Fund's sub-adviser believes have the potential for strong growth, increasing profitability, attractive valuations and sound capital structures.

Mid Cap Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve growth of capital by investing, under normal market circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of mid-cap companies (companies that have market capitalizations that fall within the market capitalization range of companies in the Russell MidCap® Index at the time of purchase).

The Fund seeks to invest in the equity securities of high quality companies that the Fund's sub-adviser believes are trading at a substantial discount to their intrinsic value where there is a strategic plan or event that is expected to both enhance value and narrow the value/price gap.

Mid Core Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing, under normal conditions, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of medium capitalization companies (companies whose market capitalization at the time of purchase is within the capitalization range of the Russell 3000® Index, excluding the largest 100 such companies). The Fund seeks to invest in undervalued companies and hold each stock until the price has increased to, or is higher than, a level the Fund's sub-adviser believes more accurately reflects the fair value of the company.

SMID Cap Growth Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital (capital appreciation) by investing primarily in common stocks of small and medium capitalization U.S. companies (companies that have market capitalizations that fall within the outside range of the market capitalizations of companies in the Russell 2000® Growth Index and the Russell Midcap® Growth Index at the time of purchase) that the Fund's sub-adviser believes have specific characteristics indicating high quality and sustainable growth, including strong business franchises, favorable long-term prospects, and excellent management. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of small and medium capitalization companies.

SMID Cap Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term growth of capital by investing primarily in a diversified portfolio of equity securities of small and medium capitalization U.S. companies (companies that, at the time of investment, fall within the capitalization range between the smallest company in the Russell 2500™ Value Index and the greater of \$5 billion or the market capitalization of the largest company in the Russell 2500™ Value Index), generally representing 60 to 125 companies. Under normal circumstances, the Fund invests at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities of small and medium capitalization companies. The Fund invests in companies that are determined by the Fund's sub-adviser to be undervalued using its fundamental value approach.

Small Cap Growth Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of small capitalization companies with public stock market capitalizations (based upon shares available for trading on an unrestricted basis) within the range of the market capitalization of companies constituting the Russell 2000® Growth Index at the time of investment. The small capitalization companies in which the Fund invests are selected for their growth potential.

Small Cap Value Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in a diversified portfolio of equity investments in small-cap issuers with public stock market capitalizations (measured at the time of purchase) within the range of the market capitalization of companies constituting the Russell 2000® Value Index at the time of investment. The Fund invests in equity securities that the Fund's sub-adviser believes to be underpriced relative to a combination of such companies' long term earnings prospects, growth rate, free cash flow and/or dividend-paying ability.

Small Cap Index Fund — The Fund seeks to replicate the returns and characteristics of a small cap index by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in securities listed in the Russell 2000® Index. Under normal circumstances, however, the Fund intends to invest substantially all of its assets in securities of companies included in the Russell 2000® Index and close substitutes (such as index futures contracts or other investment companies) that are designed to track the Russell 2000® Index.

Developed International Index Fund — The Fund seeks to replicate the returns and characteristics of an international index composed of securities from developed countries by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in

securities listed in the Morgan Stanley Capital International® Europe, Australasia, Far East (MSCI EAFE) Index. Under normal circumstances, however, the Fund intends to invest substantially all of its assets in securities of companies included in the MSCI EAFE Index (including American Depositary Receipts and Global Depositary Receipts) and close substitutes (such as index futures contracts) that are designed to track the MSCI EAFE Index.

International Equity Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities, such as common stocks, preferred stocks, convertible bonds, and warrants. The Fund invests primarily in companies operating in the countries in Europe and the Pacific Basin. The Fund’s sub-adviser seeks to identify high-quality growth companies for inclusion in the Fund’s portfolio.

Emerging Markets Equity Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve capital appreciation by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities located in emerging market countries. For the Fund, an issuer is considered to be located in an emerging market country if, at the time of investment: (i) its principal securities trading market is in an emerging market country, (ii) alone or on a consolidated basis it derives 50% or more of its annual revenue from goods produced, sales made or services performed in emerging market countries or it has at least 50% of its assets in emerging markets countries, or (iii) it is organized under the laws of, or has a principal office in, an emerging market country.

Real Estate Securities Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve a high total return consistent with reasonable investment risks by investing, under normal circumstances, at least 80%, and normally substantially all, of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities issued by real estate companies, including real estate investment trusts.

Aggressive Allocation Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth consistent with its asset allocation strategy by using a “fund-of-funds” strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with its target asset allocations (85%-100% of its assets in equity funds and 0%-15% of its assets in fixed income and money market funds). The portfolio of the Fund is more heavily allocated to stocks, and reflects an aggressive approach.

Moderately Aggressive Allocation Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth and current income consistent with its asset allocation strategy by using a “fund-of-funds” strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with its target asset allocations (70%-100% of its assets in equity funds and 0%-30% of its assets in fixed income and money market funds). The portfolio of the Fund is more heavily allocated to stocks, and reflects a moderately aggressive approach.

Moderate Allocation Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth and current income consistent with its asset allocation strategy by using a “fund-of-funds” strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with its target asset allocations (50%-70% of its assets in equity funds and 30%-50% of its assets in fixed income and money market funds). The portfolio of the Fund is allocated among stock, bond and cash investments with a majority of its assets allocated to stocks, and is designed to offer investors an investment option that is less aggressive than the Penn Series Aggressive Allocation and Moderately Aggressive Allocation Funds, but more aggressive than the Penn Series Moderately Conservative Allocation and Conservative Allocation Funds.

Moderately Conservative Allocation Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth and current income consistent with its asset allocation strategy by using a “fund-of-funds” strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with its target asset allocations (30%-50% of its assets in equity funds and 50%-70% of its assets in fixed income and money market funds). The portfolio of the Fund is more heavily allocated to bonds and cash investments, and reflects a moderately conservative approach.

Conservative Allocation Fund — The Fund seeks to achieve long-term capital growth and current income consistent with its asset allocation strategy by using a “fund-of-funds” strategy and investing in a combination of other portfolios of Penn Series Funds, Inc. in accordance with its target asset allocations (20%-40% of its assets in equity funds and 60%-80% of its assets in fixed income and money market funds). The portfolio of the Fund is more heavily allocated to bonds and cash investments, and reflects a conservative approach.

Penn Mutual Asset Management, LLC, Horsham, Pennsylvania is investment adviser to each of the Funds and a wholly owned subsidiary of Penn Mutual. T. Rowe Price Associates, Inc., Baltimore, Maryland, is investment sub-adviser to the Flexibly Managed and Large Growth Stock Funds. Ivy Investment Management Company, Shawnee Mission, Kansas, is investment sub-adviser to the Mid Cap Growth Fund. Massachusetts Financial Services Company, Boston, Massachusetts, is investment sub-adviser to the Large Cap Growth Fund. Neuberger Berman Investment Advisers LLC, New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the Mid Cap Value Fund. American Century Investment Management, Inc., Kansas City, Missouri, is investment sub-adviser to the Mid Core Value Fund. Goldman Sachs Asset Management, L.P., New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the Small Cap Value Fund and SMID Cap Growth Fund. Vontobel Asset Management, Inc., New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the International Equity Fund. Cohen & Steers Capital Management, Inc., New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the Real Estate Securities Fund. Janus Capital Management LLC, Denver, Colorado, is investment sub-adviser to the Small Cap Growth Fund. Eaton Vance Management, Boston, Massachusetts, is investment sub-adviser to the Large Core Value Fund. AllianceBernstein L.P., New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the Large Cap Value Fund and the SMID Cap Value Fund. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Inc., New York, New York, is investment sub-adviser to the Emerging Markets Equity Fund and Large Core Growth Fund. SSGA Funds Management, Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, is investment sub-adviser to the Index 500, Small Cap Index and Developed International Index Funds.

Shares of Penn Series are sold to other variable life and variable annuity separate accounts of Penn Mutual and its subsidiary, The Penn Insurance and Annuity Company. For more information on the possible conflicts involved when the Separate Account invests in Funds offered to other separate accounts, see the Fund prospectuses and statements of additional information.

Read the prospectuses of these Funds carefully before investing. You may obtain copies of the prospectuses which contain additional information about the Funds including their investment objectives and policies and expenses, without charge, by writing to The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Customer Service Group — C3R, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105. Or, you may call, toll free, 800-523-0650.

Voting Instructions

You have the right to tell us how to vote proxies for the Fund shares in which your purchase payments are invested. If the law changes and permits us to vote the Fund shares, we may do so.

If you are a Contract Owner, we determine the number of full and fractional Fund shares that you may vote by dividing your interest in a Subaccount by the net asset value per share of the Fund. If you are receiving annuity payments, we determine the number of full and fractional Fund shares that you may vote by dividing the reserve allocated to the Subaccount by the net asset value per share of the Fund. We may change these procedures whenever we are required or permitted to do so by law.

Shares for which no timely instructions are received will be voted by Penn Mutual in the same proportion as those shares for which voting instructions are received.

Accumulation Units — Valuation

Your assets in the Separate Account are held as Accumulation Units of the Subaccounts that you select. We value Accumulation Units as of the close of regular trading on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) (generally, 4:00 p.m. ET). When you invest in, withdraw from or transfer money to a Subaccount,

you receive the Accumulation Unit value next computed after we receive and accept your purchase payment or your withdrawal or transfer request at our Administrative Office. Allocation, withdrawal and transfer instructions received from you or the agent of record (pursuant to your instruction) at our Administrative Office after the close of regular trading on the NYSE will be valued based on the Accumulation Unit value computed as of the close of regular trading on the next NYSE business day. In the case of your first purchase payment, you receive the price next computed after we accept your application to purchase a Contract.

The value of an Accumulation Unit varies, and is determined by multiplying its last computed value by the net investment factor for the Subaccount for the current Valuation Period. The net investment factor measures (1) investment performance of Fund shares held in the Subaccount, (2) any taxes on income or gains from investments held in the Subaccount, and (3) the mortality and expense risk charge at an annual rate of 1.20% and contract administration charge at an annual rate of 0.15% assessed against the Subaccount.

THE FIXED INTEREST ACCOUNT

The fixed interest account is part of the Company's general investment account. Interests in the fixed interest account are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and the general account is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. This prospectus generally discusses only the variable portion of the Contract. The staff of the Commission has not reviewed the disclosure in this prospectus relating to the fixed interest account. Disclosure regarding the fixed interest account, however, may be subject to generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy and completeness of statements made in this prospectus. See **MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIXED INTEREST ACCOUNT** in this prospectus.

THE CONTRACT

An individual variable and fixed annuity contract may be an attractive long-term investment vehicle for many people. Our Contract allows you to invest in the Separate Account, through which you may invest in one or more of the available Funds. See **THE SEPARATE ACCOUNT** in this prospectus.

You may also allocate purchase payments to our Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts if you participate in our dollar cost averaging program. The Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts are guaranteed and funded by Penn Mutual through its general account. See **THE FIXED INTEREST ACCOUNT** and **MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIXED INTEREST ACCOUNT** in this prospectus.

You decide, within Contract limits,

- how often you make a purchase payment and how much you invest;
- the Subaccounts and/or Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts in which your purchase payments are invested;
- whether or not to transfer money among the available Subaccounts and Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts;
- the type of annuity that we pay and who receives it;
- the Beneficiary or Beneficiaries to whom we pay death benefits; and
- the amount and frequency of withdrawals from the Contract Value.

Your Contract has

- an Accumulation Period, during which you make one or more purchase payments and we invest your payments as you tell us; and

- an Annuity Payout Period, during which we make annuity payments to you. Your Annuity Payout Period begins on your Annuity Date.

We may amend your Contract at any time to comply with legal requirements. State law may require us to obtain your approval for any Contract amendment. We may, with any required approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the governing state insurance department, substitute another mutual fund for any of the Funds currently available. We will notify you of any material contract amendment and mutual fund substitutions.

The Contract is available to individuals and institutions. The Contract also may be issued as individual retirement annuities under Section 408(b) of the Code in connection with IRA rollovers and as tax-deferred annuities under Section 403(b) of the Code (often referred to as qualified contracts).

You may contact us by writing The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Customer Service Group, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105. Or, you may call (800) 523-0650.

How Do I Purchase a Contract?

Our representative will assist you in completing an application and sending it, together with a check for your first purchase payment, to our Administrative Office. All subsequent purchase payments should be sent as follows: 1) checks sent by mail: The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Payment Processing Center, P.O. Box 9773, Providence, RI 02940-9773, and 2) checks sent by overnight delivery: The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Payment Processing Center, 4400 Computer Drive, Westborough, MA 01581. We accept a complete application to purchase a Contract within two business days after we receive it at our Administrative Office. If you send us an incomplete application, we will return your purchase payment to you within five business days unless you ask us to keep it while you complete the application.

The minimum initial purchase payment that we will accept is \$2,000, with minimum subsequent purchase payments of \$1,000, although we may decide to accept lower amounts. The Contract form describes a total purchase payment maximum of \$2 million. We will accept up to \$2 million in cumulative purchase payments per Contract Owner (if natural person) or Annuitant, across all Variable Annuity contracts with Penn Mutual.

What Types of Annuity Payments May I Choose?

You may choose from the following options:

- **An annuity for a set number of years** — Annuity payments will continue for a specified number of years, which may not be for less than 5 nor more than 30;
- **A life annuity** — Annuity payments will continue until the Annuitant's death;
- **A life annuity with payments guaranteed for 10 or 20 years** — Annuity payments will continue until the Annuitant's death with payments for 10 or 20 years guaranteed regardless of when the Annuitant dies;
- **A joint and survivor life annuity** — Annuity payments will continue until the death of the surviving joint Annuitant; or
- Any other form of annuity that we and you may agree upon.

You may choose a variable annuity (except for the set number of years option), a fixed annuity, or a combination of both. You may choose a person other than yourself to be the Annuitant. The shorter the expected length of the Annuity Payout Period, the larger each payment will be. Payments under all options will be made to or at the direction of the Contract Owner and may be elected as early as the date the Contract is purchased.

Variable Annuity Payments. The size of your variable annuity payments will vary depending upon the performance of the Subaccounts that you choose for the Annuity Payout Period. Your payments also will depend on the size of your investment, the type of annuity you choose, the expected length of the annuity period, the frequency with which you receive payments, and the annuity purchase rates and charges in your Contract. Currently, during the Annuity Payout Period, your variable annuity may not be allocated to more than four Subaccounts. In addition, you may not select other Subaccounts after the Annuity Date.

When you purchase a variable annuity, you will pick an assumed interest rate of 3% or 5%. If the annual net investment return during the Annuity Payout Period is greater than the assumed rate, your annuity payments will increase. If the annual net investment return is less, your payments will decrease. Choosing a higher assumed interest rate would mean a higher first annuity payment but more slowly rising or more rapidly falling subsequent payments. Choosing a lower assumed interest rate would have the opposite effect.

During the Variable Annuity Payout Period, you (or your Beneficiary in the event of death) may transfer your Annuity Unit values among the Subaccounts of the Separate Account that you choose on the Annuity Date.

Fixed Annuity Payments. The size of your fixed annuity payments will not change. The size of these payments is determined by a number of factors, including the size of your investment, the form of annuity chosen, the expected length of the annuity period, and a guaranteed 3% rate of return.

Other Information. Unless you tell us otherwise:

- you will receive a life annuity with payments guaranteed for 10 years (except if your Contract is issued under Section 403(b) of the Code you will receive a joint and survivor annuity).
- the annuity will be split between fixed and variable accounts, in the same proportions as your Contract Value on the Annuity Date. If your Contract Value is allocated to more than four Subaccounts, the variable portion will be allocated to the Money Market Subaccount until you give us instructions to allocate it to not more than four Subaccounts.
- your annuity payments will begin on the later of (1) the first day of the next month after the Annuitant's 95th birthday, or (2) 10 years after the contract date, unless state law requires an earlier Annuity Date. The Annuity Date under the Contract must be on the first day of a month.

You may change the Annuity Date or your annuity option by giving us written notice at our Administrative Office at least 30 days prior to the current Annuity Date. If your Contract Value is less than \$5,000 (\$2,000 for Contracts sold in New York), we may pay you in a lump sum. We usually make annuity payments monthly, starting with the Annuity Date, but we will pay you quarterly, semiannually or annually, if you prefer. The less frequently we make payments, the larger each payment will be. If necessary, we will adjust the frequency of your payments so that payments are at least \$50 each (\$20 for Contracts sold in New York). For information on the tax treatment of annuity payments, see **FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS** in this prospectus.

What Are the Death Benefits Under My Contract?

You may designate a Beneficiary in your application. If you fail to designate a Beneficiary, your Beneficiary will be your estate.

You may change the Beneficiary at any time before your death or the death of the Annuitant, whichever occurs first.

If you die before the Annuity Date and you are not the Annuitant, we will pay your Beneficiary the Contract Value as of the date our Administrative Office receives proof of death, *i.e.*, a death certificate or other official document establishing death, and any other information required to process the payment. If you are the Annuitant, we will pay your Beneficiary the death benefit described in the next paragraph.

For Contracts issued on or after August 11, 2003, if the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date, we will pay a death benefit equal to the sum of the Separate Account death benefit and the Fixed Interest Account death benefit as of the date we receive proof of death and other information required to process the payment. The Fixed Account death benefit is the Fixed Account Value. The Separate Account death benefit is the greater of: (1) the Variable Account Value; or (2) all purchase payments allocated and transfers made to the Separate Account, less adjusted partial withdrawals and transfers. "Adjusted partial withdrawals and transfers" means the amount of each partial withdrawal from or transfer out of the Separate Account, multiplied by the amount of the Separate Account death benefit just before the partial withdrawal or transfer, divided by your Variable Account Value just before the partial withdrawal or transfer. If you make a partial withdrawal or transfer at a time when the amount of your Separate Account death benefit is greater than your Variable Account Value, then your Separate Account death benefit amount will be reduced by an amount greater than the amount withdrawn or transferred.

For Contracts issued prior to August 11, 2003, the Separate Account death benefit is the greater of: (1) the Variable Account Value; or (2) all purchase payments allocated and transfers made to the Separate Account, less partial withdrawals and transfers from the Separate Account on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

We generally pay the death benefit within seven days after we receive proof of death and all required information.

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Death Benefit Riders. The guaranteed minimum death benefit riders described in the next two paragraphs are not available on Contracts issued after November 1, 2002.

Guaranteed Minimum Step-Up Death Benefit Rider. The minimum death benefit will be paid if the Annuitant is 80 years of age or less at the time of death. The minimum death benefit is the highest Variable Account Value on the current or prior contract anniversary dates, adjusted as follows. For purposes of this death benefit rider only, the Variable Account Value on an anniversary date will be adjusted upward by the amount of any purchase payments allocated and transfers made to the Separate Account within the Contract Year. If a withdrawal or transfer is made from the Separate Account prior to death, the guaranteed minimum death benefit will be reduced by an amount that is in the same proportion that the amount withdrawn or transferred from the Separate Account (including any contingent deferred sales charge) was to the Variable Account Value on the date of the withdrawal or transfer.

Guaranteed Minimum Rising-Floor Death Benefit Rider. The minimum death benefit will be paid if the Annuitant is 80 years of age or less at the time of death. The minimum death benefit is the sum of all purchase payments allocated and transfers made to the Separate Account, minus a reduction for any withdrawals or transfers made from the Separate Account (as described below), plus interest at 5%. Interest is calculated for the period amounts are held in the Separate Account, but not for any period after the Annuitant attains 80 years of age. If a withdrawal or transfer is made from the Separate Account prior to death, the guaranteed minimum death benefit will be reduced by an amount that is in the same proportion that the amount withdrawn or transferred from the Separate Account (including any contingent deferred sales charge) was to the Variable Account Value on the date of the withdrawal or transfer. The benefit may not exceed two times the purchase payments and transfers allocated to the Separate Account, less withdrawals and transfers out of the Separate Account.

A guaranteed minimum death benefit rider will terminate if you withdraw the full Variable Account Value from your Contract or transfer the full value of the Subaccounts to fixed funds. For information on the cost of the guaranteed minimum death benefit riders, see **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.

Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Riders. If the Annuitant is age 75 or less, you may purchase a death benefit enhancement rider as part of your Contract, and this must be elected at the time of application. If you purchase a death benefit enhancement rider, we will pay your Beneficiary(ies), upon the Annuitant's death, a Death Benefit Enhancement, as described below, in addition to any other death benefit payment under the Contract. A death benefit enhancement rider provides a benefit when (1) cumulative prior performance has been negative such that the Minimum Death Benefit Amount (defined below) exceeds the Variable Account Value, as determined on the first day of a calendar month, and (2) the Annuitant dies during that month.

We offer two different death benefit enhancement riders: the Rising Floor Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider and the Step-Up Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider. You may purchase only one of these riders at the time you purchase your Contract. Neither rider may be purchased in combination with any other riders described in this prospectus, except (1) Contract Owners who purchased either of the riders prior to May 1, 2007, who may purchase the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Rider described below, or (2) Contract Owners who purchased the Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider. The Death Benefit Enhancement from either of these riders is limited to \$1 million. The Death Benefit Enhancement is payable until age 95.

Rising Floor Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider. If you purchase this rider, the Death Benefit Enhancement is determined on the first day of each calendar month following the contract date and remains level during that month. The Death Benefit Enhancement for any month is the Minimum Death Benefit Amount as of the first day of that month minus the greater of (a) the Variable Account Value as of the first day of that month; or (b) the sum of the purchase payments paid into the Separate Account adjusted for any withdrawals or transfers from the Separate Account.

On the contract date, the Minimum Death Benefit Amount is equal to purchase payments paid into the Separate Account.

On the first day of the calendar month following the contract date and all subsequent calendar months, the Minimum Death Benefit Amount is determined by taking (a) plus (b) minus (c) where:

- (a) is the Minimum Death Benefit Amount as of the later of the contract date and the first day of the prior calendar month plus an interest adjustment at an effective annual rate of 5% applied until the Annuitant reaches age 80;
- (b) is purchase payments paid into the Separate Account during the prior calendar month; and
- (c) is an adjustment for withdrawals taken from the Separate Account during the prior calendar month. The adjustment is the greater of (1) the amount of the withdrawal, or (2) the Minimum Death Benefit Amount immediately prior to the withdrawal divided by the Variable Account Value as of the day of the withdrawal multiplied by the amount of the withdrawal.

Because the Minimum Death Benefit Amount under this rider is calculated based upon the allocations to the Separate Account, increasing your purchase payments allocated to the Separate Account will increase the value of the Minimum Death Benefit Amount. Transfers into the Separate Account are treated as purchase payments paid into the Separate Account. Likewise, all transfers from the Separate Account are treated as withdrawals taken from the Separate Account. A full withdrawal of funds from the Separate Account will cause the Rider to terminate.

Step-Up Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider. If you purchase this rider, the Death Benefit Enhancement is determined on the first day of each calendar month before age 80 and remains level during the month. The Death Benefit Enhancement is the Minimum Death Benefit Amount as of the first day of that month minus the greater of (a) the Variable Account Value as of the first day of that month and (b) the sum of the purchase payments or transfers paid into the Separate Account less any withdrawals from the Separate Account. The Death Benefit Enhancement cannot be less than zero.

On the first contract anniversary, the Minimum Death Benefit Amount is equal to the greater of (a) the Variable Account Value and (b) the sum of the purchase payments paid into the Separate Account less any withdrawals from the Separate Account. On each subsequent contract anniversary, the Minimum Death Benefit Amount is equal to the greater of (a) the Variable Account Value and (b) the Minimum Death Benefit Amount immediately prior to the contract anniversary.

In between contract anniversaries, the Minimum Death Benefit Amount is increased for purchase payments paid into the Separate Account and adjusted for withdrawals or transfers taken from the Separate Account. The adjustment is the greater of (a) the amount of the withdrawal and (b) the Minimum Death Benefit Amount immediately prior to the withdrawal divided by the Variable Account Value as of the day of the withdrawal multiplied by the amount of the withdrawal.

Because the Minimum Death Benefit Amount under this rider is calculated based upon the allocations to the Separate Account, increasing your purchase payments allocated to the Separate Account will increase the value of the Minimum Death Benefit Amount. Transfers into the Separate Account are treated as purchase payments paid into the Separate Account. Likewise, all transfers from the Separate Account are treated as withdrawals taken from the Separate Account. A full withdrawal of funds from the Separate Account will cause the Rider to terminate.

Charge. We will calculate and accrue a charge for your rider on the first day of each calendar month but only if the Death Benefit Enhancement is greater than zero on that day. The charge will be based on the attained age of the Annuitant as of the prior contract anniversary and the amount of the Death Benefit Enhancement. Accrued charges will be deducted on the last day of the contract year or, if sooner, on the date we pay the death benefit, you begin taking annuity payments or you surrender the Contract. There is no charge for any month if cumulative prior performance has been positive and there is no Death Benefit Enhancement payable.

For information on the cost of the death benefit enhancement riders, see **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.

Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider. You may purchase an estate enhancement death benefit rider with your Contract at the time the Contract is issued. This rider may not be purchased in combination with any other rider described in this prospectus, except (1) Contract Owners who purchased the rider prior to May 1, 2007, who may purchase the Optional Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Rider described below, or (2) Contract Owners who purchased the Rising Floor Plus Death Benefit Rider or the Step-Up Plus Death Benefit Rider. If you purchase the rider and the Annuitant dies before the Annuity Date, we will pay the estate enhancement death benefit to the Beneficiary as of the date we receive due proof of death and other information required to process the payment.

The amount of the estate enhancement death benefit will be a percentage of the sum of the Fixed Account Value, the Variable Account Value and all withdrawals from the Contract, less all purchase payments, subject to a limit as specified in the Contract. If the purchase payments exceed the sum of Fixed Account Value, the Variable Account Value and all withdrawals from the Contract, no estate enhancement death benefit will be paid. The Estate Enhancement Benefit Percentage and Benefit Cap vary based on the issue age of the Annuitant as shown below:

<i>Issue Age Range</i>	<i>Estate Enhancement Benefit %</i>	<i>Estate Enhancement Benefit Cap % (applied to total purchase payments net of withdrawals)</i>
1 - 60	40%	100%
61- 70	35%	60%
71- 80	30%	40%
81 and above	0%	0%

Example 1. Assume an individual purchases the Contract with Annuitant age 65 and with the estate enhancement death benefit attached. Assume further that \$100,000 of purchase payments and \$20,000 of withdrawals have been made, and that when the Annuitant dies the Variable Account Value is \$90,000 and the Fixed Account Value is \$30,000. The benefit amount before applying the limit would be \$14,000, which is 35% of \$40,000 (the sum of the Variable Account Value (\$90,000), the Fixed Account Value (\$30,000) and withdrawals (\$20,000) less purchase payments (\$100,000)). The benefit cap would be \$48,000 (\$600 for each \$1,000 of the total \$100,000 purchase payments that were made less the \$20,000 of withdrawals). In this example, the benefit amount before applying the limit is less than the cap. Therefore, the estate enhancement death benefit would be \$14,000.

Example 2. Assume an individual purchases the Contract with Annuitant age 65 and with the estate enhancement death benefit attached. Assume further that \$100,000 of purchase payments and \$20,000 of withdrawals have been made, and that when the Annuitant dies the Variable Account Value is \$190,000 and the Fixed Account Value is \$130,000. The benefit amount before applying the limit would be \$84,000, which is 35% of \$240,000 (the sum of the Variable Account Value (\$190,000), the Fixed Account Value (\$130,000) and withdrawals (\$20,000) less purchase payments (\$100,000)). The benefit cap would be \$48,000 (\$600 for each \$1,000 of the total \$100,000 purchase payments that were made less the \$20,000 of withdrawals). In this example, the benefit amount before applying the limit is greater than the cap. Therefore, the estate enhancement death benefit would be capped at \$48,000.

For information on the cost of the death benefit enhancement riders, see **What Charges Do I Pay?** in this prospectus.

Choosing a Lump Sum or Annuity. Your Beneficiary has one year from your death to choose to receive the death benefit in a lump sum or as an annuity. Your Beneficiary has only 60 days to make this election if the death benefit is paid upon death of an Annuitant other than you.

- If the Beneficiary chooses a lump sum, he or she may ask us to postpone payment of the lump sum for up to five years except that an IRA can be continued as long as the Beneficiary withdraws annually an amount based on the Beneficiary's life expectancy at the date of death of the IRA owner (until paid out, the death benefit will be allocated to Subaccounts of the Separate Account and/or the fixed interest accounts as directed by the Beneficiary).
- If the Beneficiary chooses an annuity, we will begin annuity payments no later than one year from the date of death. Payments will be made over the Beneficiary's life or over a period not longer than the Beneficiary's life expectancy.
- If an election is not made within one year of the date of death of the Contract Owner or within 60 days of the death of an Annuitant other than you, the death benefit will be paid to the Beneficiary in a lump sum.

If your Beneficiary is your surviving spouse, he or she may become the Contract Owner rather than receive the death benefit. If the spouse elects to become the Contract Owner, the spouse will receive a new variable contract of the same policy form, or a form designated by us if this form is no longer available for sale. In either case, the Contract Value will be adjusted to equal the death benefit.

If there is more than one surviving Beneficiary, they must choose their portion of the death benefit in accordance with the above options.

If the Annuitant dies on or after the Annuity Date, the death benefit payable, if any, will be paid in accordance with your choice of annuity.

Same sex marriages that are recognized as marriages under the law of the jurisdiction in which the marriage occurred are so recognized under federal law and will be afforded the same tax treatment and spousal annuity provisions. However, the IRS currently takes the position that relationships such as civil

unions and domestic partnerships that are not recognized as marriages under applicable state (or foreign) law are not recognized as marriages for federal tax purposes. Please consult a tax or legal advisor for details and up-to-date information.

For further information on the tax treatment of death benefits, see **FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS** in this prospectus.

May I Transfer Money Among Subaccounts and the Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts?

Transfer Limits. Notwithstanding any other provision of this contract, no more than two transfers may be made in a calendar month and no more than 12 such transfers can be made in a calendar year. Transfers pursuant to Dollar Cost Averaging or to Automatic Rebalancing programs will not count against this limit.

Before the Annuity Date. You may transfer your Contract Value among Subaccounts of the Separate Account and the fixed interest account.

- The minimum amount that may be transferred is \$250 or, if less, the amount held in the Subaccount or fixed interest account. In the case of partial transfers, the amount remaining in the Subaccount must be at least \$250.
- You may transfer from the Six Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account or the Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account to a Subaccount of the Separate Account as described under *Dollar Cost Averaging* below.
- You may not transfer from a Subaccount of the Separate Account to the Six Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account or the Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account.

After the Annuity Date. You or the Beneficiary (upon your death or the death of the Annuitant) may transfer amounts among Subaccounts of the Separate Account.

- The minimum amount that may be transferred is \$250 or, if less, the amount held in the Subaccount. In the case of partial transfers, the amount remaining in the Subaccount must be at least \$250.
- Transfers are currently limited to the Subaccounts selected at the time of annuitization.

General Rules. Transfers will be based on values at the end of the Valuation Period in which the transfer request is received at our Administrative Office. A transfer request must be received at our Administrative Office from you or the agent of record (pursuant to your instruction), and all other administrative requirements must be met to make the transfer. In certain circumstances, such as periods of market volatility, severe weather, and emergencies, you may experience difficulty providing transaction instructions by telephone. We do not guarantee that we will be able to accept transaction instructions via telephone at all times. We also reserve the right to suspend or terminate telephone transaction privileges altogether at any time. We require certain personal identifying information to process a request for transfer made over the telephone. We will not be liable for following instructions, including instructions from the agent of record, communicated by telephone that we reasonably believe to be genuine.

For transfers other than dollar cost averaging and automatic rebalancing, we reserve the right to charge a fee, although we have no present intention of doing so. The Contract is not designed for individuals and professional market timing organizations that use programmed and frequent transfers among investment options. We therefore reserve the right to change our telephone transaction policies and procedures at any time to restrict the use of telephone transfers for market timing and to otherwise restrict market timing, up to and including rejecting transactions we reasonably believe are market timing transactions, when we believe it is in the interest of all of our Contract Owners to do so. However, we may not be able to detect all market timing and may not be able to prevent frequent transfers, and any possible harm caused, by those we do detect.

Frequent Trading Risks. We did not design this variable annuity and the available Subaccounts to accommodate market timing or frequent transfers between the Subaccounts. Frequent exchanges among Subaccounts and market timing by Contract Owners can reduce the long-term returns of the underlying mutual funds. The reduced returns could adversely affect the Contract Owners, Annuitants, insureds or beneficiaries of any variable annuity or variable life insurance contract issued by any insurance company with respect to values allocated to the underlying fund. Frequent exchanges may reduce the mutual fund's performance by increasing costs paid by the Fund (such as brokerage commissions); they can disrupt portfolio management strategies; and they can have the effect of diluting the value of the shares of long term shareholders in cases in which fluctuations in markets are not fully priced into the fund's net asset value.

The insurance-dedicated mutual funds available through the Subaccounts generally cannot detect individual contract owner exchange activity, because they are owned primarily by insurance company separate accounts that aggregate exchange orders from owners of individual contracts. Accordingly, the funds are dependent in large part on the rights, ability and willingness of the participating insurance companies to detect and deter short-term trading by contract owners.

As outlined below, we have adopted policies regarding frequent trading, but there is the risk that these policies and procedures concerning frequent trading will prove ineffective in whole or in part in detecting or preventing frequent trading. As a result of these limitations, some Contract Owners may be able to engage in frequent trading, while other Contract Owners will bear the effects of such frequent trading. Please review the mutual funds' prospectuses for specific information about the funds' short-term trading policies and risks.

Frequent Trading Policies. We have adopted policies and procedures designed to discourage frequent trading as described below. We intend to monitor on an ongoing basis the operation of these policies and procedures and may, at any time without notice to Contract Owners, revise them in any manner not inconsistent with the terms of the Contract. If requested by the investment adviser and/or sub-adviser of a Fund, we will consider additional steps to discourage frequent trading. In addition, we reserve the right to reject any purchase payment or exchange request at any time for any reason.

We have adopted certain procedures to detect frequent trading. If it appears that market timing activity is occurring or the transfer frequency would be expected to have a detrimental impact on the affected Funds, the following steps will be taken on a uniform basis:

1. A letter is sent to the Contract Owner and to the registered representative/insurance agent associated with the Contract reiterating the policy with respect to frequent transfers and urging a cessation of any market timing or frequent transfer activity.
2. If market timing or frequent transfer activity continues after the initial letter, a second letter is sent requiring that all subsequent transfer requests be submitted in writing via standard U.S. mail containing the Contract Owner's original signature. Thereafter, any attempt to make a transfer request through overnight deliveries, electronically, telephonically or by facsimile will be rejected.
3. Any Contracts which have been the subject of a letter referred to in paragraph 1 or 2 will be subject to special monitoring to determine whether the potentially detrimental frequent trading has ceased.

Dollar Cost Averaging. Dollar cost averaging is a way to invest in which securities are purchased at regular intervals in fixed dollar amounts, so that the cost of the securities gets averaged over time and possibly over market cycles. If you have Contract Value of at least \$10,000, you may allocate money to the Six Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account or the Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account, and have a fixed percentage transferred monthly from the account to variable Subaccounts to achieve dollar cost averaging. The minimum transfer to each Subaccount must be at least \$50. Dollar cost averaging may also be done from one of the following accounts: Money Market Subaccount, Limited Maturity Bond Subaccount and Quality

Bond Subaccount. You may dollar cost average from these variable Subaccounts for up to 60 months, from the Six Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account for up to 6 months and from the Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account for up to twelve months. Only new purchase payments may be allocated to the six and twelve month Dollar Cost Averaging accounts. If you stop the program while in the Six or Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts, any money left in the account will be transferred into the Money Market Subaccount.

Automatic Rebalancing. Automatic rebalancing is a way to maintain your desired asset allocation percentages. Because the value of your Subaccounts will fluctuate in response to investment performance, your asset allocation percentages may become out of balance over time. If you have a Contract Value of at least \$10,000 you may elect automatic rebalancing. We will transfer funds under your Contract on a quarterly (calendar) basis among the Subaccounts to maintain a specified percentage allocation among your selected variable investment options. You may elect to participate in the program when you apply for your Contract or, after you have owned your Contract, by completing an election form or by calling our office at 800-523-0650. You may discontinue the program at any time.

Dollar cost averaging and automatic rebalancing may not be in effect at the same time and are not available after annuitization. There is no charge for dollar cost averaging or automatic rebalancing.

May I Withdraw Any of My Money?

Before the Annuity Date and the death of the Contract Owner or Annuitant, you may withdraw all or part of your Contract Value. We base your withdrawal on your Contract Value next determined after we receive proper authorization from the Contract Owner for withdrawal at our Administrative Office. We will pay you within seven days, except in limited circumstances. Please see “Deferment of Payment and Transfers” for more information on these limited circumstances. You may pay a contingent deferred sales charge when you withdraw Contract Value. See **What Charges Do I Pay — Contingent Deferred Sales Charge** in this prospectus. You may pay tax when you make a withdrawal, including an additional 10% tax under certain circumstances. **SEE FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS** in this prospectus.

- The minimum withdrawal is \$500. However, if it is your first withdrawal in a Contract Year, the minimum withdrawal is the Free Withdrawal Amount (as defined below) if that amount is less than \$500. See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Free Withdrawals** in this prospectus.
- You may make a partial withdrawal only if the amount remaining in the Contract is at least \$5,000 and the balance remaining in each Subaccount from which the withdrawal is made is at least \$250.
- If you do not tell us otherwise, the withdrawal will be taken pro rata from the variable Subaccounts; if the partial withdrawal exhausts your Variable Account Value, then any remaining withdrawal will be taken from Dollar Cost Averaging Accounts beginning with the one having the shortest interest period.

Systematic Withdrawals. If you have not made a free withdrawal in the current Contract Year, you can make systematic withdrawals. These are regular payments that we make to you on a monthly, quarterly, semiannual or annual basis. It is a convenient way for you to withdraw a limited percentage of purchase payments without incurring a contingent deferred sales charge. The total amount that you withdraw in a Contract Year cannot exceed your Free Withdrawal Amount, and the minimum amount of each withdrawal payment is \$50. Your payments will begin on the next withdrawal date following one modal period after we receive your request. For example, if we receive your request for quarterly withdrawals on January 3rd, and the next withdrawal date is the 8th of the month, your quarterly withdrawals will begin on April 8th. Please note that no confirmations will be sent on systematic withdrawals. They will, however be reflected on statements. See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Free Withdrawals in this prospectus**. For information on the tax treatment of withdrawals, see **FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS** in this prospectus.

The first year Systematic Withdrawals are elected the entire amount of the withdrawal requested will be disbursed among the remaining Systematic Withdrawal payments to be made prior to the next contract anniversary. Systematic Withdrawal amounts will then be recalculated upon the next contract anniversary to reflect the annual withdrawal amount requested and a full year of systematic payments. For example, if you request your Free Withdrawal Amount with monthly Systematic Withdrawals and there are four months remaining in your Contract Year, you will receive the entire Free Withdrawal Amount divided by the four payments remaining in your Contract Year. Upon your next contract anniversary, your monthly Systematic Withdrawal payment will be recalculated to be 1/12 of the annual Free Withdrawal Amount. This could result in lower Systematic Withdrawal payments in your second year of withdrawal.

403(b) Withdrawals. There are restrictions on withdrawals from Contracts qualifying under Section 403(b) of the Code. Generally, withdrawals may be made only if the Contract Owner is over the age of 59½, leaves the employment of the employer, dies, or becomes disabled as defined in the Code. Withdrawals (other than withdrawals attributable to income earned on purchase payments) may also be possible in the case of hardship as defined in the Code. The restrictions do not apply to transfers among Subaccounts and may also not apply to transfers to other investments qualifying under Section 403(b). For information on the tax treatment of withdrawals under Section 403(b) Contracts, see **FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS** in this prospectus.

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Rider. You may purchase a guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit rider as part of your Contract at the time the Contract is issued or on any contract anniversary after your Contract is issued as long as we receive written notice of your intention to do so. This rider may not be purchased in combination with any other rider described in this prospectus, except that this rider is available to Contract Owners who purchased the Optional Death Benefit Enhancement Riders or the Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider prior to May 1, 2007. The date of such purchase, however, must be at least ten years prior to the Annuity Date specified in the contract. Written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Customer Service Group, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 calendar days prior to your contract anniversary date.

A guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit ensures the availability of a minimum Contract Value at the end of the benefit period, which is defined below. It may provide protection in the event of lower Contract Values that may result from the investment performance of the Contract. The Company also reserves the right to make the availability of the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit contingent upon the investment of the entire Contract Value, according to an asset allocation program established by the Company for the full benefit period. At the present time, no asset allocation program is required for this rider. If the Company requires an asset allocation program in the future, the asset allocation program will only apply to new purchasers of this benefit.

The guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit will be equal to the Contract Value at the start of the benefit period, plus the amount of any subsequent purchase payments received during the first Contract Year of the benefit period, reduced by a proportional amount for any partial withdrawals of the Contract Value during the benefit period. The reductions in the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit will occur as of the date of each applicable partial withdrawal. If the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit exceeds the Contract Value at the end of the benefit period, which is equal to ten years, the Company will increase the Contract Value so that it equals the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit. At the end of the benefit period, the Contract Owner can elect to renew the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit for a new benefit period.

The Contract Owner may elect to increase the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit through the use of the Step-Up Benefit as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit Date is any contract anniversary starting with the 5th anniversary of the effective date of the rider. The Step-Up Benefit is the increase of the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. Written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Customer Service Group, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 days prior to the contract anniversary. An additional Step-Up Benefit can be elected on or after the 5th anniversary of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date. Electing a Step-Up of the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit extends the benefit period for an additional five years from the Step-Up date.

The guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit will terminate under the following conditions:

- (a) at the end of the benefit period if the guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit is not renewed;
- (b) on the contract anniversary immediately following receipt by the Company of a written request by the Contract Owner to discontinue the agreement;
- (c) full surrender of the Contract;
- (d) date of the first death of a Contract Owner or the date of death of the last surviving Annuitant; or
- (e) annuitization.

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit and Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider (Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider) — At the time you purchase your Contract, you may purchase a Growth & Income Protector Benefit rider for an additional charge, which includes the following enhancements to your Contract:

- (1) **Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit (GMAB)** — This benefit allows the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, to receive the guaranteed return of initial purchase payments, plus a percentage of additional purchase payments, for the first 10 years, pro-rated for withdrawals. If the GMAB exceeds the contract value in year 10, the contract value will be increased to equal the GMAB.
- (2) **Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit** — This benefit permits the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, to receive annual minimum payments regardless of the Contract Value either for a certain period of time or for the Annuitant's lifetime or Joint Annuitant's lifetime.
- (3) **Death Benefit Enhancement** — The Company will pay to a beneficiary upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant, a death benefit enhancement in addition to the death benefit provided in your Contract.

Complete descriptions of these three enhancements are included below.

How do I elect the Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider?

You may elect the Growth & Income Protector Benefit rider at the time of purchase of your Contract for an additional charge. The Rider Effective Date is the Contract Date. This rider may not be added after you purchase your Contract and may not be selected in combination with any other Living Benefit or Death Benefit riders described in this Prospectus. This rider can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. The joint life basis permits joint annuitants, but does not allow joint ownership of the Contract.

You may elect the rider only if the Annuitant (if a Single Life Guarantee) or the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant (if a Joint Life Guarantee) is at least 35 years old and is not older than 80 on the Contract Date. (Issue age is determined by Age Nearest Birthday.) The Contract Owner must satisfy the requirements of the base Contract.

Important information to note about the Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider:

- At the present time, there are no investment allocation restrictions required for this rider. However, the Company reserves the right to impose certain investment allocation restrictions in the future. If the Company imposes investment allocation restrictions in the future, the restrictions may apply to in-force and/or new contracts, upon the Company's discretion.

- The Contract Rider Charges are non-refundable, whether or not you have taken withdrawals while the rider is in effect. Rider Charges are subject to change in the future. (See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Contract Rider Charges** in this prospectus for details.)
- All withdrawals, including the withdrawals made while the rider is in effect, reduce your Contract Value and Death Benefit.
- Once you elect this rider, any withdrawal will still be subject to the terms of the Contract. This includes the Free Withdrawal Amount.
- If the Withdrawal Amount is greater than the Free Withdrawal Amount, we will apply Contingent Deferred Sales Charges (See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Contingent Deferred Sales Charge** in this prospectus for details) and any other applicable charges.
- The rider may not be added after you purchase your Contract or in combination with any other riders.
- The Death Benefit Enhancement available as part of the package differs from the death benefit riders described above. (See **What Charges Do I Pay? — What are the Death Benefits under my Contract?** In this prospectus for details.)
- The rider can be terminated on or after the fifth contract anniversary.

(1) **GUARANTEED MINIMUM ACCUMULATION BENEFIT**

The Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit (GMAB) will be equal to the Contract Value at the start of the benefit period, plus a percentage (set forth in the table below), of any subsequent purchase payments received during the benefit period, reduced by a proportional amount for any withdrawals during the benefit period. The benefit period is 10 years from the effective date of the rider. The reductions in the GMAB will occur as of the date of each applicable withdrawal. If the GMAB exceeds the Contract Value at the end of the benefit period, the Company will increase the Contract Value so that it equals the GMAB. At the end of 10 years, the GMAB will be automatically renewed for a new benefit period. The GMAB benefit period may also reset upon the election of a Step-Up Benefit (see below).

Step-Up Benefit and Step-Up Benefit Date — The Step-Up Benefit for the GMAB is the increase in the GMAB to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit Date is any contract anniversary starting with the fifth anniversary of the effective date of the rider.

On the Step-Up Benefit Date, the Contract Owner has the option to increase both the GMAB and the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (see below). If the Contract Owner elects to exercise the Step-Up Benefit, both the GMAB and the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (see below) are evaluated for Step-Up. A Step-Up is effective if either the GMAB and/or the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit is increased to the Contract Value as of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date.

Once a step-up has been elected and is effective, if the GMAB is increased to the Contract Value, a new 10-year benefit period begins. An additional Step-Up Benefit cannot be elected until after the fifth anniversary of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date.

To elect a Step-Up Benefit, written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Annuity Customer Service, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 days prior to the contract anniversary.

How will additional Purchase Payments affect the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base?

For each 10-year benefit period, subsequent purchase payments made to the Contract will increase the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base as follows:

- 100% of Purchase Payments made in years one through two
- 90% of Purchase Payments made in years three through four
- 80% of Purchase Payments made in years five through six
- 70% of Purchase Payments made in years seven through eight
- 60% of Purchase Payments made in years nine through ten

How will withdrawals affect the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base?

The Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base will be reduced by the withdrawal in a proportional manner. The reductions in the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base occur as of the date of each applicable withdrawal. The proportional reduction, which is subtracted from the GMAB base immediately prior to the withdrawal, is determined by multiplying (i) and (ii) where:

- (i) is the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit immediately prior to the withdrawal, and
- (ii) is a ratio of the current withdrawal amount to the Contract Value immediately prior to the withdrawal.

Example: Assume there is a single \$7,500 withdrawal during a Contract Year. Suppose that the Contract Value and Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base just prior to the withdrawal are \$110,000 and \$100,000 respectively.

The Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base will be reduced by the following amount:

$$\text{Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base} \times (\text{Withdrawal}/\text{Contract Value}) = \\ \$100,000 \times (\$7,500/\$110,000) = \$6,818.18$$

If the Contract Value just before the \$7,500 withdrawal was \$90,000, the reduction to the Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base would be as follows:

$$\text{Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Base} \times (\text{Withdrawal}/\text{Contract Value}) = \\ \$100,000 \times (\$7,500/\$90,000) = \$8,333.33$$

(2) GUARANTEED MINIMUM WITHDRAWAL BENEFIT

What are the two withdrawal options that I can choose with this rider?

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit allows you to receive withdrawals in guaranteed minimum amounts annually in two different ways — via the **Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option** or the **Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Option**.

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base (see below for description) is the starting point for determining the amounts you receive under the two minimum withdrawal options. These options are defined below and operate concurrently until one or both terminate.

- 1) **The Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option** — You can withdraw an amount annually until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base (see below for a description) is depleted. The amount that can be withdrawn is called the **Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal**

Amount. This amount is first determined by multiplying the initial Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base by the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage. The current Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage is 7.0%.

- 2) **The Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Option** — You can withdraw an amount annually as long as either the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, is alive. The amount that can be withdrawn is called the **Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount**. This amount is first determined by multiplying the initial Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage. The current Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5.0%. Any change in the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will also change the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount on the Contract Anniversary.

How do I begin taking withdrawals?

To begin withdrawals, call Annuity Customer Service at 1-800-523-0650.

What if I withdraw less than the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount or Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount?

For both withdrawal options, you may take withdrawals equal to or less than the Guaranteed Annual Amount during each Contract Year as calculated per the above. Withdrawals in a Contract Year that do not exceed the Guaranteed Annual Amount do not affect the guaranteed amount for that option for subsequent years: if you elect to take less than or none of the Guaranteed Annual Amount in any given Contract Year, the Guaranteed Annual Amount is not increased in subsequent Contract Years. You cannot carry over any unused guaranteed withdrawal amounts to any future Contract Years.

Example: Suppose that with either withdrawal option, the Guaranteed Annual Amount is \$1,000 and you withdraw \$500 during the current Contract Year. The Guaranteed Annual Amount will not increase by \$500 in the next Contract Year.

What if I withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Amount?

Each Contract Year, if your Contract Value is greater than zero, you may withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Amount in effect at the time of the withdrawal request. Any portion of a withdrawal that causes cumulative withdrawals in a given Contract Year to exceed the Guaranteed Annual Amount is referred to as an Excess Withdrawal. An Excess Withdrawal could significantly reduce your Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base by more than your actual Excess Withdrawal amount. Excess Withdrawals will also reduce the amount of the future Guaranteed Annual Amount.

Once I select a withdrawal option, can I change to the other option?

Even after you start withdrawing from one option, you may exchange to the other option and back as frequently as you want until one or both of them terminate. However, it is important to note that if you switch from a Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option to a Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option, the portion of the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount that was in excess of the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount will be treated as an Excess Withdrawal under the Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option. This will result in a reduced Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in subsequent years.

What is the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base?

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is the starting point for determining the amounts you receive under the two minimum withdrawal options.

- 1) **On the Contract Date:**

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is the Initial Purchase Payment received and any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable.

2) **After the Contract Date, but prior to the date of the first withdrawal:**

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is equal to the greater of (a) or (b), below, where:

- (a) is the sum of each Purchase Payment received and any Purchase Payment Enhancements, if applicable, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate equal to the Benefit Base Accumulation Rate (described below) until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the Benefit Base Accumulation Cease Date (described below) and the date of the first withdrawal; and
- (b) is the highest Contract Value as of any Contract Anniversary Date until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the Benefit Base Accumulation Cease Date (described below) and the date of the first withdrawal.

3) **On the date of the first withdrawal:**

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is equal to the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

- (a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, immediately prior to the first withdrawal;
- (b) is the sum of each Purchase Payment received and any Purchase Payment Enhancements, if applicable, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate equal to the Benefit Base Accumulation Rate (described below) until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the date of the first withdrawal; and
- (c) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date until the earlier of 10 years and the date of the first withdrawal;

The current Benefit Base Accumulation Rate is 3% and the current Benefit Base Accumulation Cease Date is 10 years from the contract issue date. For contracts issued prior to May 4, 2009, the Benefit Base Accumulation Rate is 5% (3% for contracts issued in Washington).

How can the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base be affected?

Your Benefit Base may be affected by withdrawals, step-ups or additional purchase payments:

Effect of Withdrawals on Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base

1) **Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option**

The Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option guarantees that each Contract Year you can take withdrawals up to the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Amount, which is initially equal to the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the initial Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base. The current Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Percentage is 7.0%.

If you take withdrawals less than or equal to the 7.0% Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be reduced by the dollar amount of the withdrawals until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is reduced to zero.

Once the 7.0% Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount has been withdrawn in any Contract Year, any additional withdrawals where the full amount or a portion of the withdrawal exceeds the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount will reduce the Benefit Base in a proportional

manner until it is reduced to zero. The proportional reduction is applied to the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base and is determined by multiplying (i) and (ii) where:

- i) is the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base just before the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal; and
- ii) is the ratio of the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal to the Contract Value just prior to the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal.

2) **Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option**

The Lifetime Withdrawal Option guarantees that each Contract Year you can take withdrawals up to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount which is initially equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the initial Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base. The current Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5.0%.

If you take withdrawals less than or equal to the 5.0% Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will not be adjusted;

If you take withdrawals greater than the 5.0% Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will be reduced by the Excess Withdrawal Amount in a proportional manner. The proportional reduction is applied to the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base and is determined by multiplying (i) and (ii) where:

- i) is the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base just before the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal; and
- ii) is the ratio of the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal to the Contract Value just before the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal.

This adjustment to your Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will also result in a reduction to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

Example: Assume that the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount (GAWA) is \$7,000 and there is a single \$7,500 withdrawal (WD) during a Contract Year. Suppose that the Contract Value (CV) and Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base (GMWB) just prior to the \$500 Excess Withdrawal are \$110,000 and \$100,000, respectively:

GAWA = \$7,000, WD = \$7,500, Excess WD = \$500, CV = \$110,000, GMWB = \$100,000

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base will be reduced by the following amount:
 $GMWB \times (Excess\ WD / CV) = \$100,000 \times (\$500 / \$110,000) = \$454.5$

The Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount will be reduced by the following amount:
 $Previous\ GAWA \times (Excess\ WD / CV) = \$7,000 \times (\$500 / \$110,000) = \$31.82$

If the Contract Value just before the \$500 Excess Withdrawal was \$90,000:

GAWA = \$7,000, WD = \$7,500, Excess WD = \$500, CV = \$90,000, GMWB = \$100,000

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base will be reduced by the following amount:
 $GMWB \times (Excess\ Withdrawal / Contract\ Value) = \$100,000 \times \$500 / \$90,000 = \$555.5$

Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount will be reduced as follows:
 $Previous\ GAWA \times (Excess\ WD / CV) = \$7,000 \times (\$500 / \$90,000) = \$38.89$

Effect of Step-Ups on Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base

Optional Step-Up Benefit and Return of Benefit Base: After the first withdrawal, on each Step-Up Benefit Date, if the Contract Owner elects a Step-Up and the Contract Value is greater than the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base, then the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit Date is any contract anniversary starting with the 5th anniversary of the Contract Date. An additional step-up benefit cannot be elected until after the 5th anniversary of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date.

Once a step-up has been elected and is effective, if the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is increased to the Contract Value as of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date, the new Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base replaces the previous benefit base. A new Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount will commence as of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date and will equal the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date multiplied by the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage.

To elect a Step-Up Benefit, written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Annuity Customer Service, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 days prior to the contract anniversary.

Optional Step-Up Benefit and Lifetime Benefit Base: After the first withdrawal, on each Step-Up Benefit Date, if the Contract Owner elects a Step-Up and the Contract Value is greater than the Step-Up Benefit for the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base, then the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit Date is any contract anniversary starting with the 5th anniversary of the Contract Date. An additional step-up benefit cannot be elected until after the 5th anniversary of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date.

Once a step-up has been elected and is effective, if the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base is increased to the Contract Value as of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date, the new Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base replaces the previous benefit base. A new Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount will commence as of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date and will equal the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date multiplied by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage.

To elect a Step-Up Benefit, written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Annuity Customer Service, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 days prior to the contract anniversary.

Effect of Additional Purchase Payments made after the date of first withdrawal on Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base

As long as the Contract Value is positive, additional purchase payments will increase the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base and the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount (or Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount). The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased dollar-for-dollar by the amount of each additional Purchase Payment. The Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount (or Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount) will be increased by the amount of the additional purchase payment multiplied by the applicable Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage (or Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage).

What happens to withdrawal benefits if the Contract Value is reduced to Zero?

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero and any benefits are due under either of the two withdrawal options, no additional Purchase Payments will be accepted and the remaining minimum withdrawals will be made as follows:

The Owner has the option to receive the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit payment under either of the two withdrawal options:

- (a) If you choose the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option, you will receive the remaining Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn in the current Contract Year. In

subsequent Contract Years, you will receive the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero until your Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base Remaining is depleted.

- (b) If you choose the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, you will receive the remaining Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn in the current Contract Year. In subsequent Contract Years, you will receive the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero.
- (c) If you do not specify a withdrawal option, the default option is the Lifetime Withdrawal Option.

What if the Contract Value is reduced to zero due to Excess Withdrawals?

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero in a Contract Year where:

- (1) The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is reduced to zero due to the impact of withdrawals in excess of the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount, and
- (2) The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is positive, you will receive the remaining minimum withdrawals under the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option only. In the Contract Year in which the Contract Value is reduced to zero, we will pay the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn. In subsequent Contract Years, we will pay the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount, in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero, or any remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base, if less.

Remaining minimum withdrawal payments are made on an annual basis in a Contract Year. If the total remaining minimum withdrawals due each Contract Year are less than \$100, the remaining payments will be commuted and a lump sum will be paid.

If the remaining minimum withdrawals are based on the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount, such payments will be commuted using the then currently available annuity factors for a single life annuity under the Contract. If the remaining minimum withdrawals are based on the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount, the remaining Benefit Base will be paid.

Effect of Required Minimum Distributions on Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit

If you have elected required minimum distribution (RMD) withdrawals and your contract was in effect through at least one calendar year-end, you will automatically receive the Contract Year's RMD requirement according to the IRS Code. If the RMD withdrawal is in excess of the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount, the impact of the RMD withdrawal on the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be as follows:

Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option: The RMD withdrawal will reduce the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base by the dollar amount of the withdrawal.

Lifetime Withdrawal Option: The RMD withdrawal will not reduce the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base.

This treatment of the excess of the RMD withdrawal over the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount will apply only in relation to the required minimum distribution based on the value of the Contract, including the actuarial present value of any optional death benefit or living benefit riders elected.

Benefit Available on Annuity Date — If the Annuity Date occurs while the rider is in effect, upon your request, you may elect one of the following options:

- (a) **Default Annuity Option:** Apply the Contract Value to any of the annuity options available in the Annuity Options section of the Contract;

- (b) **Lifetime Withdrawal Option:** Request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, annuity payments are made each year equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount until the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the survivor of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; or
- (c) **Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option:** Request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is paid out in the form of annuity payments. Each year, these annuity payments will equal the lesser of the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount or the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base. These annuity payments will be made until the earlier of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the survivor of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees or the date that the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is reduced to zero.

Our Administrative Office must receive a written notice at least 30 days prior to the current Annuity Date. If annuity payments are to commence and none of the above elections have been made, then the default annuity option in your Contract will apply.

Single and Joint Life Guarantees

The Growth & Income Protector Benefit can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. Under a Single Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amounts are guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant under the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, or until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is depleted under the Return of Benefit Option.

Under a Joint Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant under the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, or until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is depleted under the Return of Benefit Option. (Note that the Lifetime Withdrawal Option is not available if withdrawals begin prior to the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant attaining age 59½.) You must specify the Joint Annuitant on your application. The Joint Annuitant must be the spouse of the Annuitant on the rider effective date. The Joint Annuitant also must always be the Contract Owner's primary beneficiary.

Can I convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee and vice-versa?

You cannot convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee.

If you have a Joint Life Guarantee, and have not taken any withdrawals, you can change a Joint Life Guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee and pay the Rider Charge for a Single Life Guarantee.

Can I change the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant?

You cannot change the primary Annuitant. However, you may change the Joint Annuitant under certain circumstances. The Joint Annuitant can be changed to the Annuitant's current spouse, if no withdrawals have been taken.

If a withdrawal has been taken, the Joint Annuitant cannot be changed. The Joint Annuitant can be removed from the Contract, but the charge for the rider would remain at the Joint Life Guarantee charge, and the Withdrawal Percentage would not change.

If no withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the associated Rider Charge convert to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Joint Annuitant's lifetime. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change and the Withdrawal Amount applies to the Joint Annuitant's lifetime.

Note that the Joint Life Guarantee option acts like a second to die policy. Therefore, the contract with the Joint Life Guarantee option is set up with one owner and two annuitants. Upon the death of the first annuitant, the second annuitant becomes the successor owner. The Contract then stays in force, and the living benefit features continue until the death of the second annuitant. Also note that the successor owner has no contractual rights while the Contract Owner is alive and steps into ownership upon the death of the Contract Owner.

(3) **DEATH BENEFIT ENHANCEMENT**

The Growth & Income Protector Benefit rider has a Death Benefit that is payable prior to the Annuity Date upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant. This Death Benefit Enhancement is paid only if the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base, described below, is greater than the standard death benefit provided by the Contract. This amount cannot be less than zero or greater than \$1,000,000. There is no additional charge for the Death Benefit Enhancement payable under the rider. This Death Benefit Enhancement is paid upon receipt of due proof of Annuitant death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant and the necessary forms to make payment to a beneficiary.

Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base

The value of the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base depends upon when you make your first withdrawal.

The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base equals:

1. **On the Contract Date:**
The Initial Purchase Payment received plus any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable;
2. **After the Contract Date, but prior to the first withdrawal:**
Equal to the greater of (a) or (b) below, where:
 - (a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where:
 - (1) is the Contract Value on the rider effective date accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 3% (5% for Contracts issued prior to May 4, 2009 except in Washington) until the earliest of
 - (i) 10 years from the Contract Date;
 - (ii) the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal;
 - (2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the rider effective date but prior to the first withdrawal, accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 3% (5% for Contracts issued prior to May 4, 2009 except in Washington) until the earliest of
 - (i) 10 years from the Contract Date;
 - (ii) the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and

- (iii) the date of the first withdrawal;
- (b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date until the earliest of:
 - (1) 10 years from the Contract Date;
 - (2) the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and
 - (3) the date of the first withdrawal.

3. **On the date of first withdrawal after the Contract Date:**

Equal to the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

- (a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where:
 - (1) is the Contract Value on the rider effective date accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 3% (5% for Contracts issued prior to May 4, 2009 except in Washington) until the earliest of
 - (i) 10 years from the Contract Date;
 - (ii) the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal;
 - (2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the rider effective date but prior to the first withdrawal, accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 3% (5% for Contracts issued prior to May 4, 2009 except in Washington) until the earliest of
 - (i) 10 years from the Contract Date;
 - (ii) the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal;
- (b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date until the earlier of 10 years from the contract issue date and the date of the first withdrawal; and
- (c) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, just before the first withdrawal.

4. **After the date of first withdrawal:**

If and only if there is a step-up of the Withdrawal Benefit Base, the Death Benefit Enhancement Base automatically increases to 100% of the Contract Value until the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees.

What are the effects of withdrawals on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base?

If you withdraw less than or equal to the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is reduced by the dollar amount of the withdrawal. This is the case even when RMD withdrawals exceed the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount.

If you withdraw greater than the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, then the amount that is in excess of the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount is an Excess Withdrawal. Excess Withdrawals reduce the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base. The reduction is determined by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b), where:

- (a) is the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal; and
- (b) is the Contract Value just before the withdrawal of the Excess Withdrawal.

What are the effects of additional Purchase Payments on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base?

If you make any Purchase Payments after the date of the first withdrawal, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base will be increased on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Step-Up Benefit and Step-Up Benefit Date

The Step-Up Benefit for the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is the increase in the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit Date is any contract anniversary starting with the 5th anniversary of the effective date of the rider. An additional step-up benefit cannot be elected until after the 5th anniversary of the most recent Step-Up Benefit Date.

On the Step-Up Benefit Date, the Contract Owner has the option to increase the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit (see above) as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. Any increase in the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base as a result of a Step-Up Benefit will increase the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base as of the Step-Up Benefit Date until age 80. The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base cannot step up independently from the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base.

To elect a Step-Up Benefit, written notice must be received by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Customer Service Group, PO Box 178, Philadelphia, PA 19105, at least 30 days prior to the contract anniversary.

Impact of Annuitant Death on the Rider

- 1) **Single Life Guarantees** — Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Company will pay the Beneficiary the Standard Death Benefit under the Contract and the Death Benefit Enhancement, if any, and the rider is terminated.
- 2) **Joint Life Guarantees** — If the Annuitant dies and the Joint Annuitant is still alive after the Annuitant's death, the Joint Annuitant can surrender the contract, and receive a Death Benefit equal to the Contract Value and the Contract and rider terminate.

The Joint Annuitant as successor owner may elect to continue the Contract and the rider.

If no withdrawals have been taken, the successor owner may convert to a Single Life Guarantee based on his/her lifetime. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee does not change.

If the Joint Annuitant dies and the Annuitant is still alive, no Death Benefit is paid. If no withdrawals have been taken, the Contract Owner has the option, upon written request to the Company, to convert the guarantee, and the associated Rider Charge, to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Annuitant's lifetime. If the Contract Owner does not convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee, the Annuitant may name a new spouse as the Joint Annuitant before withdrawals are taken. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change.

If the Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Joint Annuitant, the Standard Death Benefit and the Enhanced Death Benefit amount, if applicable, is payable to a Beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

Can I cancel the Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider?

You may cancel the Growth & Income Protector Benefit rider on or after the fifth contract anniversary effective on the contract anniversary immediately following receipt by the Company of a written cancellation request by the Contract Owner.

When will the Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider terminate?

This rider will terminate upon the earliest of:

- a) cancellation of the Growth & Income Protector Benefit Rider;
- b) if the Contract Value equals zero and there is no Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount due in future years, no Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount due in future years, and no remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base;
- c) full surrender of the Contract;
- d) on the date of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the date of the last death of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;
- e) on the date of death of the Annuitant for a Joint Life Guarantee if the Joint Annuitant receives the death benefit equal to Contract Value; or
- f) annuitization.

All charges for this rider will cease upon Contract termination.

Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider — At the time you purchase your Contract, you may purchase a Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider, which includes the following enhancements to your Contract:

- 1) **Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit** — The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit permits the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, to receive annual minimum payments regardless of the Contract Value either for a certain period of time or during the Annuitant's lifetime or Joint Annuitant's lifetime (in case of a Joint Life Guarantee).
- 2) **Enhanced Death Benefit** — The Company will pay to a beneficiary upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant a death benefit enhancement in addition to the death benefit provided in your Contract.

How do I elect the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider?

You may elect the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider at the time of purchase of your Contract for an additional charge. The Rider Effective Date is the Contract Date. This rider may not be added after you purchase your Contract and may not be selected if you intend to purchase any of the other available Living Benefit or Death Benefit Riders. This rider can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. The joint life basis permits joint annuitants, but does not allow joint ownership of the contract. You may elect the rider only if the Annuitant (if a Single Life Guarantee) or the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant (if a Joint Life Guarantee) is at least 35 years old and is not older than 80 on the Contract Date. (Issue age is determined by Age Nearest Birthday.)

Important information to note about the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider:

- At the present time, there are no investment allocation restrictions required for this rider. However, the Company reserves the right to impose certain investment allocation restrictions in the future. If the Company requires an asset allocation program in the future, the restrictions may apply to in-force and/or new contracts, at the Company's discretion.
- The Contract Rider Charges are non-refundable, whether or not you have taken withdrawals while the rider is in effect. Rider Charges are subject to change in the future. (See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Rider Charges** in this prospectus for details.)
- All withdrawals, including the withdrawals made while the rider is in effect, reduce your Contract Value and death benefit.
- Once you elect this rider, any withdrawal will still be subject to the terms of the Contract. This includes the free-withdrawal amount.
- If the Withdrawal Amount is greater than the free withdrawal amount, we will apply contingent deferred sales charges (See **What Charges Do I Pay? — Contingent Deferred Sales Charge** in this prospectus for details) and any other applicable charges.
- The rider may not be added after you purchase your Contract or in combination with any other riders.
- If the age of the Annuitant or younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, at first withdrawal is less than 59½, the lifetime withdrawal provision is not available and you can only withdraw under the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option (see below for a description).
- The Enhanced Death Benefit available as part of the Growth and Income Advantage Benefit rider is different from the optional Death Benefit Riders offered.
- The rider can be terminated on or after the fifth contract anniversary.

What are the two withdrawal options that I can choose with this rider?

If this rider is purchased, the Company guarantees that you can withdraw an amount annually in two different ways — the **Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option** or the **Lifetime Withdrawal Option**.

- 1) **The Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option** — You can withdraw an amount annually until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base (see below for a description) is depleted. The amount that can be withdrawn is called the **Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount**. This amount is first determined by multiplying the initial Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base by the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage. The current Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage is 7.0%.

- 2) **The Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Option** — You can withdraw an amount annually as long as either the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, is alive. The **Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount** is first determined by multiplying the initial Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage. The current Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5.0% (4.0% for contracts issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010). Any change in the Lifetime Withdrawal Base will also change the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount. This option is not available if withdrawals begin prior to Age Actual of 59 ½.

How do I begin to take withdrawals?

To begin withdrawals, call Annuity Customer Service at 1-800-523-0650.

Once I select a withdrawal option, can I change to the other option?

Yes, as long as you start withdrawals after Age Actual of 59 ½. Even after you start withdrawing from one option, you may exchange to the other option and back as frequently as you want until one or both of them terminate. If withdrawals begin before Age Actual of 59 ½, only the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option is available.

However, it is important to note that if you switch from a Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option to the Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option, the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount will be treated as an Excess Withdrawal under the Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option as it may be greater than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount. This will result in a reduced Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in subsequent years.

What if I withdraw less than the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount or Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount?

For both withdrawal options, you may take withdrawals equal to or less than the Guaranteed Annual Amount during each Contract Year as calculated per the above. If you elect to take less than or none of the Guaranteed Annual Amount in any given Contract Year, the Guaranteed Annual Amount is not increased in subsequent Contract Years. You cannot carry over any unused guaranteed withdrawal amounts to any future Contract Years.

Example #1: Suppose that with either withdrawal option, the Guaranteed Annual Amount is \$1,000 and you withdraw \$500 during the current Contract Year. The Guaranteed Annual Amount will not increase by \$500 in the next Contract Year.

What if I withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Amount?

Each Contract Year, you may withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Amount in effect at the time of the withdrawal request. Any portion of a withdrawal that causes cumulative withdrawals in a given Contract Year to exceed the Guaranteed Annual Amount is referred to as an Excess Withdrawal. An Excess Withdrawal could significantly reduce your Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base by more than your actual Excess Withdrawal amount. Excess Withdrawals will also reduce the amount of the future Guaranteed Annual Amount.

Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit — The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit allows you to receive withdrawals in guaranteed minimum amounts via the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option or the Lifetime Withdrawal Option. These options operate concurrently until one or both terminate. If the Annuitant's Age Actual (or younger of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant's Age Actual for a Joint Life Guarantee) on the date of the first withdrawal is less than 59 ½, the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option is the only guaranteed withdrawal option available for the life of the contract.

Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base — The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is the starting point for determining the amounts you receive under the two minimum withdrawal options.

1) **On the Contract Date:**

The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is the Initial Purchase Payment received and any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable.

2) **After the Contract Date, but prior to the date of the first withdrawal:**

Equal to the greater of (a) or (b), below, where:

(a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where:

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment and any Purchase Payment Enhancements, if applicable, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate of 6.0% until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the date of the first withdrawal; and

(2) is each Purchase Payment received and any Purchase Payment Enhancements, if applicable, after the Contract Date but prior to the first withdrawal, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate of 6.0% until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the date of the first withdrawal.

For policies issued prior to May 4, 2009, the annual accumulation rate is 7.2%;

For policies issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010, the annual accumulation rate is 4.0%; and

(b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of the first withdrawal.

3) **On the date of the first withdrawal:**

Equal to the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

(a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, immediately prior to the first withdrawal;

(b) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where;

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment and any Purchase Payment Enhancements, if applicable, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate of 6.0% until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the date of the first withdrawal; and

(2) is each Purchase Payment and any Purchase Payment Enhancements received after the Contract Date but prior to the first withdrawal, accumulated on a daily basis at an annual effective rate of 6.0% until the earlier of 10 years from the Contract Date or the date of the first withdrawal.

For policies issued prior to May 4, 2009, the annual accumulation rate is 7.2%;

For policies issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010, the annual accumulation rate is 4.0%; and

- (c) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of the first withdrawal.

4) **After the date of the first withdrawal:**

If the Age Actual of the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, is greater than or equal to 59½, then you have two withdrawal options to choose from. Both withdrawal options operate concurrently until one or both terminate. This interrelationship between the two options means that a withdrawal under one option will also impact the calculations for the other option.

Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option — The Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option guarantees that each Contract Year you can take withdrawals up to the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Amount which is initially equal to the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the initial Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base. The current Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Percentage is 7.0%.

If you take withdrawals less than or equal to the 7.0% Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be reduced by the dollar amount of the withdrawals until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is reduced to zero. Once the 7.0% Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount has been withdrawn in any Contract Year, any extra Return of Benefit Base Withdrawals (the full amount or a portion of a withdrawal that exceeds the remaining Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount within any Contract Year) reduce the Benefit Base in a proportional manner until it is reduced to zero. The proportional reduction is applied to the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base and is determined by multiplying (i) and (ii) where:

- i) is the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base just before the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal; and
- ii) is the ratio of the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal to the Contract Value just prior to the Excess Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal.

Example #2: Assume that the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount is \$7,000 and there is a single \$7,500 withdrawal during a Contract Year. Suppose that the Contract Value and Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base just prior to the \$500 Excess Withdrawal are \$110,000 and \$100,000 respectively. The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base will be reduced by the following amount:

$$\text{Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base} \times (\text{Excess Withdrawal} / \text{Contract Value}) = \\ \$100,000 \times (\$500 / \$110,000) = \$454.50$$

If the Contract Value just before the \$500 Excess Withdrawal was \$90,000, the reduction to the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base would be as follows:

$$\text{Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base} \times (\text{Excess Withdrawal} / \text{Contract Value}) = \\ \$100,000 \times (\$500 / \$90,000) = \$555.50$$

Automatic Annual Step-Up — On each contract anniversary following the first withdrawal, if the Contract Value is greater than the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base, then the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased automatically to the

Contract Value. If, as a result of a step-up, the new Benefit Base multiplied by the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage is higher than the previous Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount, then the annual withdrawal amount will be increased.

Additional Purchase Payments — If you make additional Purchase Payments after the date of first withdrawal, they will increase the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base and the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount as long as the Contract Value is positive. The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased by the amount of each additional Purchase Payment. The increase to the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Benefit will be equal to the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by each additional Purchase Payment.

Lifetime Benefit Base Withdrawal Option:

The Lifetime Withdrawal Option guarantees that each Contract Year you can take withdrawals up to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount which is initially equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by the initial Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base. The current Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5.0% (4.0% for contracts issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010).

If you take withdrawals less than or equal to the 5.0% (4.0% for contracts issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010) Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will not be adjusted.

If you take withdrawals greater than the 5.0% (4.0 % for contracts issued on or after May 4, 2009, but prior to February 1, 2010) Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount during any Contract Year, the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will be reduced by the Excess Withdrawal Amount in a proportional manner. The proportional reduction is applied to the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base and is determined by multiplying (a) and (b) where:

- (a) is the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base just before the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal; and
- (b) is the ratio of the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal to the Contract Value just before the Excess Lifetime Withdrawal.

This adjustment to your Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will also result in a reduction to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

Automatic Annual Step-Up — On each contract anniversary following the first withdrawal, if the Contract Value is greater than the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base, then the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased automatically to the Contract Value. As a result of the Step-Up, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount steps up to an amount equal to the Contract Value, multiplied by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage.

Additional Purchase Payments — If you make additional Purchase Payments after the date of first withdrawal, they will increase the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base and the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount as long as the Contract Value is positive. The Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base will be increased by the amount of each additional Purchase Payment. The increase to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit will be equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage multiplied by each additional Purchase Payment.

What happens to withdrawal benefits if the Contract Value is Reduced to Zero?

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero and any benefits are due under either of the two withdrawal options, no additional Purchase Payments will be accepted and the remaining minimum withdrawals will be made as follows:

- (1) **If Age Actual at first withdrawal is less than 59 ½** — If the Age Actual of the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, at first withdrawal is less than 59 ½, you will only receive the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount under the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option. You will receive the remaining Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn in the current Contract Year. In subsequent Contract Years, you will receive the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero.
- (2) **If Age Actual at first withdrawal is equal to or greater than 59 ½** — If the Age Actual of the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable, at first withdrawal is equal to or greater than 59 ½, you can receive the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Payment under either of the withdrawal options.

If you choose the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option, you will receive the remaining Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn in the current Contract Year. In subsequent Contract Years, you will receive the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero.

If you choose the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, you will receive the remaining Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn in the current Contract Year. In subsequent Contract Years, we will pay the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero.

If you do not specify a withdrawal option, the default option is the Lifetime Withdrawal Option.

What if the Contract Value is reduced to zero due to Excess Withdrawals?

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero in a Contract Year where:

- 1) The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is reduced to zero due to the impact of Excess Lifetime Withdrawals, and
- 2) The Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is positive, you will receive the remaining minimum withdrawals under the Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option only. In the Contract Year in which the Contract Value is reduced to zero, we will pay the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount not yet withdrawn. In subsequent Contract Years, we will pay the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount, in effect as of the date that the Contract Value was reduced to zero, or any remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base, if less.

Remaining minimum withdrawal payments are made on an annual basis in a Contract Year. If the total remaining minimum withdrawals due each Contract Year are less than \$100, the remaining payments will be commuted and a lump sum will be paid.

If the remaining minimum withdrawals are based on the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount, such payments will be commuted using the greater of the then currently available single premium immediate annuity factors or the then currently available annuity factors for a single life annuity under the Contract. If the remaining minimum withdrawals are based on the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount, the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be paid.

Effect of Required Minimum Distributions on Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit — If you have elected required minimum distribution (RMD) withdrawals and your Contract was in effect through at least one calendar year-end, you will automatically receive the Contract Year's RMD requirement according to the IRS Code. If the RMD withdrawal is in excess of the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount, the impact of the RMD withdrawal on the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base will be as follows:

Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option: The RMD withdrawal will reduce the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base by the dollar amount of the withdrawal.

Lifetime Withdrawal Option: The RMD withdrawal will not reduce the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base.

This treatment of the excess of the RMD withdrawal over the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount will apply only in relation to the required minimum distribution based on the value of the Contract, including the actuarial present value of any optional death benefit or living benefit riders elected.

Benefit Available on Annuity Date — If the Annuity Date occurs while the rider is in effect, upon your request, you may elect one of the following options:

- (a) **Default Annuity Option:** Apply the Contract Value to any of the annuity options available in the Annuity Options section of the Contract;
- (b) **Lifetime Withdrawal Option:** Request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, annuity payments are made each year equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount until the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; or
- (c) **Return of Benefit Base Withdrawal Option:** Request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is paid out in the form of annuity payments. Each year these annuity payments will equal the lesser of the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount or the remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base. These annuity payments will be made until the earlier of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the survivor of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees or the date that the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is reduced to zero.

Our Administrative Office must receive a written notice at least 30 days prior to the current Annuity Date. If annuity payments are to commence and none of the above elections have been made, then the default annuity option in your Contract will apply.

Single and Joint Life Guarantees

The Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. Under a Single Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amounts are guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant under the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, or until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is depleted under the Return of Benefit Option. (Note that the Lifetime Withdrawal Option is not applicable if withdrawals begin before Age Actual 59½. See "What are the two withdrawal options that I can choose with this rider?" subsection of the "Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider" section).

Under a Joint Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant under the Lifetime Withdrawal Option, or until the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base is depleted under the Return of Benefit Option. (Note that the Lifetime Withdrawal Option is not available if withdrawals begin prior to the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant attaining Age Actual 59½. See "What are the two withdrawal options that I can choose with this rider?" subsection of the "Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider" section). You must specify the Joint Annuitant on your application. The Joint Annuitant must be the spouse of the Annuitant on the rider effective date. The Joint Annuitant also must always be the Contract Owner's primary beneficiary.

Can I convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee and vice-versa?

You cannot convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee.

If you have a Joint Life Guarantee, and have not taken any withdrawals, you can change a Joint Life Guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee and pay the Rider Charge for a Single Life Guarantee going forward.

Can I change the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant?

You cannot change the primary Annuitant. However, you may change the Joint Annuitant under the following conditions:

- If no withdrawals have been taken, the Joint Annuitant can be changed to the Annuitant's current spouse.
- If withdrawals have been taken, the Joint Annuitant cannot be changed.
- If withdrawals have been taken, the Joint Annuitant can be removed from the Contract, but the charge for the rider would remain at the Joint Life Guarantee charge, and the Withdrawal Percentage would not change and the payout is based on the single annuitant's lifetime.
- If no withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the associated Rider Charge convert to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Annuitant's lifetime.

Death Benefit Enhancement

The Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider has a Death Benefit that is payable prior to the Annuity Date upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant. This Death Benefit Enhancement is paid only if the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base, described below, is greater than the Standard Death Benefit provided by the Contract. This amount cannot be less than zero or greater than \$1,000,000. There is no additional charge for the Death Benefit Enhancement payable under the rider. This Death Benefit Enhancement is paid upon receipt of due proof of Annuitant death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant and the necessary forms to make payment to a beneficiary.

Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base

The value of the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base depends upon when you make your first withdrawal.

The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base equals:

1. **On the Contract Date:**

The Initial Purchase Payment received plus any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable;

2. **After the Contract Date, but prior to the first withdrawal:**

Equal to the greater of (a) or (b) below, where:

(a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where,

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment; and any Purchase Payment Enhancements as applicable

(2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of first withdrawal until the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees.

3. **On the date of first withdrawal after the Contract Date:**

Equal to the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

(a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where,

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment; and any Purchase Payment Enhancements as applicable

(2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of first withdrawal until the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees.

(c) is the Contract Value immediately prior to the first withdrawal.

4. **After the date of first withdrawal:**

If and only if there is a step-up of the Withdrawal Benefit Base, the Death Benefit Enhancement Base automatically increases to 100% of the Contract Value until the attainment of age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees. The Death Benefit Enhancement Base cannot step-up independently of the Withdrawal Benefit Base.

What are the effects of withdrawals on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base?

If you withdraw less than or equal to the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is reduced by the dollar amount of the withdrawal. This is the case even when RMD withdrawals exceed the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount.

If you withdraw greater than the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, then the amount that is in excess of the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount is an Excess Withdrawal. Excess Withdrawals reduce the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base. The reduction is determined by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b), where:

(a) is the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal; and

(b) is the Contract Value just before the withdrawal of the Excess Withdrawal.

What are the effects of additional Purchase Payments on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base?

If you make any Purchase Payments after the date of the first withdrawal, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base will be increased on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Impact of Annuitant's Death

Single Life Guarantees

Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Company will pay the beneficiary the Standard Death Benefit under the Contract and the Death Benefit Enhancement, if any, and the rider is terminated. However, an eligible Spousal Beneficiary can continue the Contract but not the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider.

Joint Life Guarantees

Upon the death of the Annuitant, an eligible spousal beneficiary who is also the primary beneficiary can become the Successor Owner of the Contract and continue the Contract and the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider upon Annuitant's death. If you have not taken any withdrawals, you can change a Joint Life Guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Joint Annuitant's lifetime and pay the Rider Charge for a Single Life Guarantee going forward.

If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change and the annuitant cannot name a new spouse.

The spousal beneficiary also has the option of surrendering the Contract and receiving a Death Benefit equal to the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death, and the Contract and rider will terminate.

If the Joint Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Annuitant, the Death Benefit is payable to a beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

Note that the Joint Life Guarantee option acts like a second to die policy. Therefore, the contract with the Joint Life Guarantee option is set up with one owner and two annuitants. Upon the death of the first annuitant, the second annuitant becomes the successor owner. The contract then stays in force, and the living benefit features continue until the death of the second annuitant. Also note that the successor owner has no contractual rights while the owner is alive and steps into ownership upon the death of the owner. In addition, it is important to name a contingent beneficiary in addition to your primary beneficiary.

Impact of Joint Annuitant's Death for Joint Life Guarantees. If the Joint Annuitant dies and the Annuitant is still alive, no Death Benefit is paid. If no withdrawals have been taken, the Contract Owner has the option, upon written request to the Company, to convert the guarantee, and the associated Rider Charge, to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Annuitant's lifetime. If the Annuitant does not convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee, the Annuitant may name a new spouse as the Joint Annuitant before withdrawals are taken. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change and the Annuitant cannot name a new spouse as Joint Annuitant.

If the Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Joint Annuitant, the Standard Death Benefit plus any Death Benefit Enhancement, if applicable, is payable to a beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

Can I cancel the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider?

You may cancel the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit rider on or after the fifth contract anniversary effective on the contract anniversary immediately following receipt by the Company of a written cancellation request by the Contract Owner.

When will the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider terminate?

This rider will terminate upon the earliest of:

- (a) cancellation of the Growth & Income Advantage Benefit Rider;
- (b) if the Contract Value equals zero and there is no Guaranteed Annual Withdrawal Amount due in future years, no Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount due in future years, or no remaining Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Base;
- (c) upon full surrender of the Contract;
- (d) on the date of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the date of the last death of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;
- (e) on the date of death of the Annuitant for a Joint Life Guarantee if the Joint Annuitant receives the death benefit equal to Contract Value; or
- (f) upon annuitization.

All charges for this rider will cease upon Contract termination.

Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Rider — This version of the Purchasing Power Protector rider applies to policies who elected this rider on or after the date of availability in the State of issue (refer to Appendix B).

For those policies who elected this rider prior to the date of availability in the State of issue, the older version of this rider (refer to Appendix C) will apply.

This rider is not available with new Contracts. If you purchased your Contract prior to February 7, 2011, you may have purchased a Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider which includes the following enhancements to your Contract:

- 1) **Purchasing Power Protector Benefit** — The Purchasing Power Protector Benefit permits the Annuitant or Joint Annuitants, if applicable, to receive annual minimum payments adjusted for inflation regardless of the Contract Value during the Annuitant's lifetime or Joint Annuitant's lifetime (in case of a Joint Life Guarantee).
- 2) **Death Benefit Enhancement** — The Company will pay to a beneficiary upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant a death benefit enhancement in addition to the death benefit provided in your Contract.

Important information to note about the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Rider:

- At the present time, there are no investment allocation restrictions required for this rider. However, the Company reserves the right to impose certain investment allocation restrictions in the future. If the Company requires an asset allocation program in the future, the restrictions may apply to in-force contracts, upon the Company's discretion.
- The Contract Rider Charges are non-refundable, whether or not you have taken withdrawals while the rider is in effect.
- All withdrawals, including the withdrawals made while the rider is in effect, reduce your Contract Value and death benefit.
- Once you elect this rider, any withdrawal will be subject to the terms of the rider. This includes the free-withdrawal amount.

- If the Withdrawal Amount is greater than the free withdrawal amount, we will apply contingent deferred sales charges (See “Contingent Deferred Sales Charge” section of the prospectus for details) and any other applicable charges.
- The rider may not be added after you purchase your Contract or in combination with any other riders.
- If the Age Actual of the Annuitant or younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant, if applicable at first withdrawal is less than 59½, no inflation adjustment will be made.
- The Enhanced Death Benefit available as part of the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider is different from the optional Death Benefit riders offered.

What is the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount?

If this rider is purchased, the Company guarantees that the Annuitant or Joint Annuitants, if applicable, can withdraw an amount annually as long as the Annuitant or either of the Joint Annuitants, if applicable is alive. The amount which can be withdrawn is called the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount. The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is determined by multiplying the Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Base (“Withdrawal Base”) by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage. For a Single Life Guarantee, the Withdrawal Percentage is based on the Age Actual of the Annuitant at the time of the first withdrawal. For a Joint Life Guarantee, the Withdrawal Percentage is based on the Age Actual of the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant at the time of the first withdrawal. The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 4% if the Age Actual at the time of the first withdrawal is less than 64½. The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5% if the Age Actual at the time of the first withdrawal is greater than or equal to 64½. Any change in the Withdrawal Base will also change the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

For policies issued prior to February 1, 2010, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage is 5% for all ages.

What if I withdraw less than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount?

You may take withdrawals equal to or less than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount during each Contract Year. If you elect to take less than or none of the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in any given Contract Year, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is not increased in subsequent Contract Years for the amount not taken. You cannot carry over any unused Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amounts to any future Contract Years.

Example #1: Suppose that the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is \$1,000 and you withdraw \$500 during the current Contract Year. The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount will not increase by \$500 in the next Contract Year.

If the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is greater than the free withdrawal amount, we will apply contingent deferred sales charges (See “Contingent Deferred Sales Charge” section of the Prospectus for details) and any other applicable charges.

What if I withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount?

Each Contract Year, you may withdraw more than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of the withdrawal request. Any portion of a withdrawal that causes cumulative withdrawals in a given Contract Year to exceed the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is referred to as an Excess Withdrawal. An Excess Withdrawal could significantly reduce your Withdrawal Base by more than your actual Excess Withdrawal amount. Excess Withdrawals will also reduce the amount of the future Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

How is the Withdrawal Base determined?

The Withdrawal Base is used to calculate the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount and determine the rider charge. Please note that if the Withdrawal Base increases, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount and the rider charge will increase. It is also important to note that the Withdrawal Base does not establish or guarantee a Contract Value, Surrender Value or any kind of death benefit.

The value of the Withdrawal Base depends upon when you take your first withdrawal.

(1) **On the Contract Date:**

On the Contract Date, the Withdrawal Base is equal to the Initial Purchase Payment received plus any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable;

(2) **After the Contract Date but prior to the date of first withdrawal:**

The Withdrawal Base is equal to the greater of (a) or (b), where:

(a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where,

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment;

(2) is each Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary date before the date of first withdrawal.

(3) **On the date of first withdrawal:**

The Withdrawal Base is equal to the greatest of (a) or (b) or (c) below, where:

(a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, immediately prior to the first withdrawal;

(b) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where;

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment; and

(2) is each Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(c) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary date before the date of first withdrawal.

(4) **After the first withdrawal after the Contract Date:**

Inflation Adjustment — The Company credits an automatic inflation adjustment to the Withdrawal Base following the first withdrawal, if the Age Actual of the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant, if applicable, is greater than or equal to 59½. The inflation adjustment is only made when it is greater than 0.0% and there is no upper limit to the inflation adjustment. Please note that the Withdrawal Base will NOT be adjusted for inflation, if the Age Actual of the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant is less than 59½ at the time of the first withdrawal. This is in effect even after the Annuitant or the younger of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant has reached Age Actual of 59½.

The inflation adjustment is made on each contract anniversary after the first withdrawal and equals (a) multiplied by (b), where:

- (a) is the current CPI Factor; and
- (b) is the average monthly value of the Withdrawal Base throughout the Contract Year.

CPI Factor — The CPI Factor equals the ratio of (a) to (b), where:

- (a) is the greater of 0 and the difference between (1) and (2), where:
 - (1) is the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”) released in the previous month; and
 - (2) is the CPI-U released twelve months prior to the most recent release; and
- (b) is the CPI-U released twelve months prior to the most recent release.

The CPI-U is published monthly by the United States Department of Labor on a one month lag. If this index is discontinued or a new index series is established on a different basis, the Company may establish a new basis for determining the CPI Factor. The Contract Owner will be given at least 90 days notice prior to any such change.

The CPI Factor applicable to your Contract on your Contract Anniversary, is determined at the beginning of the calendar month that contains your Contract Anniversary. It is determined according to the formula above such that the CPI Factor for a Contract Anniversary that occurs in the month of March will use the CPI-U from the month of January of the current year and the CPI-U from the month of January of the prior year for (1) and (2) under (a) above.

If you take the first withdrawal between contract anniversaries, the Company will calculate the CPI Factor as stated above and apply it to the average monthly Withdrawal Base as defined under Inflation Adjustment. The Inflation Adjustment is then pro-rated for the partial year between the date of the first withdrawal and the following contract anniversary before being added to the Withdrawal Base.

Automatic Annual Step-Up

On each contract anniversary following the first withdrawal, if the Contract Value is greater than the Withdrawal Base, then the Withdrawal Base will automatically be increased to the Contract Value. The Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount will increase by the same percentage as the Withdrawal Base.

The Withdrawal Base at any Contract Anniversary following the first withdrawal will be the greater of (1) or (2), where:

- (1) is the average monthly value of the Withdrawal Base throughout the Contract Year multiplied by the CPI Factor; and
- (2) is the Withdrawal Base after a step-up, if any, on the contract anniversary.

Any additional purchase payments made after the date of first withdrawal will be added dollar for dollar to the Withdrawal Base.

Effect of Withdrawals on the Withdrawal Base

If your total withdrawals in a Contract Year do not exceed the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount, the Withdrawal Base will not be reduced. It remains equal to the Withdrawal Base just prior to the withdrawal. However, if the total withdrawals in a Contract Year exceed the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount, the Withdrawal Base is reduced. The reduction is determined by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b) where:

- (a) is the Withdrawal Base just prior to the Excess Withdrawal; and
- (b) is the Contract Value just prior to the Excess Withdrawal.

Effect of Required Minimum Distributions (RMD) on Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount

If you have elected required minimum distribution (RMD) withdrawals and your contract was in effect through at least one calendar year-end, you will automatically receive the Contract Year's RMD requirement according to the IRS Code. An RMD withdrawal will not reduce the Withdrawal Base if the required amount exceeds the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

This treatment of the excess of the RMD withdrawal over the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount will apply only in relation to the required minimum distribution based on the value of the Contract, including the actuarial present value of any optional death benefit or living benefit riders elected.

Benefit Available on Annuity Date

If the Annuity Date occurs while the rider is in effect, upon your request, you may elect one of the following options:

- (a) apply the Contract Value to any of the annuity options available in the Annuity Options section of the Contract;
- (b) request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, annuity payments are made each year equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount until the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;

Our Administrative Office must receive a written notice at least 30 days prior to the current Annuity Date. If annuity payments are to commence and none of the above elections have been made, then the default annuity option in your Contract will apply.

What if the Contract Value is reduced to zero?

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero and the Withdrawal Base is greater than zero, any Remaining Payments under the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider will be made on an annual basis in a Contract Year. In this situation, no additional Purchase Payments will be accepted. The only provisions of the Contract that remain in effect are those that are associated with Remaining Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Payments.

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero in a Contract Year and there is any Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount due for that year, the Contract Owner will receive any Remaining Payment, as of the date the Contract Value is reduced to zero.

If the Remaining Payments due each Contract Year are less than \$100, the Remaining Payments will be commuted and a lump sum will be paid.

Single and Joint Life Guarantees

The Purchasing Power Protector Benefit can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. Under a Single Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant. You need not specify a Joint Annuitant in the Contract Specifications at the time of issue of the Single Life Guarantee.

Under a Joint Life Guarantee, the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant. You must specify the Joint Annuitant in the Contract Specifications at the time of issue of the Joint Life Guarantee. The Joint Annuitant must be the spouse of the Annuitant on the rider effective date and the spousal Joint Annuitant must always be the Contract Owner's primary beneficiary unless the rider is changed to a Single Life Guarantee before withdrawals have begun.

Can I convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee and vice-versa?

You cannot convert a Single Life Guarantee to a Joint Life Guarantee.

If you have a Joint Life Guarantee and have not taken any withdrawals, you can change a Joint Life Guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee and pay the Rider Charge for a Single Life Guarantee. The Joint Annuitant can also be changed to the Annuitant's current spouse, if no withdrawals have been taken.

If a withdrawal has been taken, the Joint Annuitant cannot be changed. The Joint Annuitant can be removed from the Contract, but the charge for the rider would remain at the Joint Life Guarantee charge.

Death Benefit Enhancement

The Purchasing Power Protector rider has a Death Benefit that is payable prior to the Annuity Date upon the Annuitant's death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant only if the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is greater than the sum of the Fixed Account death benefit and the Variable Account death benefit payable under the Contract. The amount by which the Enhanced Death Benefit Base exceeds the death benefit provided in your Contract is called the Death Benefit Enhancement. This amount cannot be less than zero or greater than \$1,000,000. There is no additional charge for the Death Benefit enhancement payable under the rider. Upon receipt of due proof of Annuitant death or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant and the necessary forms to make payment to a beneficiary, the Company will pay the Death Benefit Enhancement in addition to the death benefit provided in your Contract.

Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base

The value of the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base depends upon when you make your first withdrawal.

The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base equals:

1. **On the Contract Date**

On the Contract Date, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is the Initial Purchase Payment received plus any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable;

2. **After the Contract Date but prior to the first withdrawal**

The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is equal to the greater of (a) or (b), where:

(a) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where,

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment and any Purchase Payment Enhancement, if applicable and

(2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(b) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of first withdrawal until the attainment of Age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees.

3. **On the date of first withdrawal after the Contract Date**

The Benefit Base is the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

(a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, immediately prior to the first withdrawal; and

(b) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where,

(1) is the Initial Purchase Payment and

(2) is each additional Purchase Payment received after the Contract Date; and

(c) is the highest Contract Value on any Contract Anniversary Date before the date of first withdrawal until the attainment of Age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees; and

4. **After the date of first withdrawal**

If and only if there is a step-up of the Withdrawal Base, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base automatically increases to 100% of the Contract Anniversary Value until the attainment of Age 80 by the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or by the younger of the Annuitant and the Joint Annuitant, if applicable for Joint Life Guarantees. The Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base cannot step-up independently of the Withdrawal Base.

Effect of Withdrawals on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base

If you withdraw less than or equal to the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is reduced by the dollar amount of the withdrawal. This is the case even when RMD withdrawals exceed the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount. Note that the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Base is not reduced by the amount of this withdrawal but the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base is.

If you withdraw greater than the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount in effect at the time of request during each Contract Year, then the amount that is in excess of the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount is an Excess Withdrawal. Excess Withdrawals reduce the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base. The reduction is determined by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b), where:

(a) is the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal; and

(b) is the Contract Value immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal.

If you make any Purchase Payments after the date of the first withdrawal, the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base will be increased on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Impact of Annuitant's Death

1. Single Life Guarantees

Upon the death of the Annuitant, the Company will pay the beneficiary the Standard Death Benefit under the Contract and the Death Benefit Enhancement, if any and the rider is terminated. An eligible Spousal Beneficiary, however can continue the Contract but not the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider.

2. Joint Life Guarantees

Upon the Annuitant's death, an eligible spousal beneficiary who is also the primary beneficiary can become the Successor Owner of the Contract and continue the Contract and the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider upon Annuitant's death.

The spousal beneficiary also has the option of surrendering the Contract and receiving a Death Benefit equal to the Contract Value as of the date of the Annuitant's death.

If you have not taken any withdrawals, you can change a Joint Life Guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Joint Annuitant's lifetime and pay the Rider Charge for a Single Life Guarantee going forward.

If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change and the Annuitant cannot name a new spouse.

If the Joint Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Annuitant, the Death Benefit is payable to a beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

Impact of Joint Annuitant's Death for Joint Life Guarantees

If the Joint Annuitant dies and the Annuitant is still alive, no Death Benefit is paid. If no withdrawals have been taken, the Contract Owner has the option, upon written request to the Company, to convert the guarantee, and the associated Rider Charge, to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Annuitant's lifetime. If the Annuitant does not convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee, the Annuitant may name a new spouse as the Joint Annuitant before withdrawals are taken. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee and the Rider Charge do not change and the Annuitant cannot name a new spouse.

If the Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Joint Annuitant, the Death Benefit is payable to a beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

For information on the cost of this package of enhancements, see **"What Charges Do I Pay?"** in this prospectus.

Can I cancel the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Rider?

You may cancel the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider on or after the third contract anniversary effective on the contract anniversary immediately following receipt by the Company of a written cancellation request by the Contract Owner.

When will the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit Rider terminate?

This rider will terminate upon the earliest of:

- (a) cancellation of the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider;

- (b) the Contract Value equals zero and there is no Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount due in future years;
- (c) full surrender of the Contract;
- (d) the date of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the date of the last death of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;
- (e) the date of death of the Annuitant for a Joint Life Guarantee if the Joint Annuitant receives the death benefit equal to Contract Value; or
- (f) annuitization.

All charges for this rider will cease upon Contract termination.

Deferment of Payments and Transfers

We reserve the right to defer a withdrawal, a transfer of Contract Value, or annuity payments funded by the Separate Account if: (a) the NYSE is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings); (b) trading on the NYSE is restricted; (c) an emergency exists that makes it impractical for us to dispose of securities held in the Separate Account or to determine the value of its assets; or (d) the Securities and Exchange Commission by order so permits for the protection of investors. Conditions described in (b) and (c) will be decided by, or in accordance with rules of, the Commission.

What Charges Do I Pay?

The following discussion explains the Contract charges that you pay. You also pay expenses of the Funds that you select as investment options in the Separate Account. See the prospectuses of the Funds for information on Fund expenses.

Administration Charges. These charges reimburse us for administering the Contract and the Separate Account.

- We deduct from your Variable Account Value, an annual contract administration charge that is the lesser of \$40 or 2% of your Variable Account Value on the deduction date, the last day of your contract year. This charge will also be deducted if the Variable Account Value is withdrawn or transferred in full on a date other than the deduction date. You will not pay this charge if your Variable Account Value is more than \$100,000 on the deduction date. To pay this charge, we cancel Accumulation Units credited to your Contract, pro rata among the Subaccounts in which you invest.
- We deduct from the net asset value of the Separate Account a daily administration charge that currently is, and will not exceed, an effective annual rate of 0.15%.

For transfers among investment options other than dollar cost averaging and automatic rebalancing, we reserve the right to charge for making the transfer, although we have no present intention of doing so.

Mortality and Expense Risk Charge. We deduct from the net asset value of the Separate Account a daily mortality and expense risk charge that currently is, and will not exceed, an effective annual rate of 1.20%. This charge compensates us for the mortality-related guarantees we make under the Contract (e.g., the death benefit and the guarantee that the annuity factors will never be decreased even if mortality experience is substantially different than originally assumed), and for the risk that our administration charges will be insufficient to cover administration expenses over the life of the Contracts. The mortality and expense risk charge is paid during both the accumulation and variable annuity payout phases of the Contract.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. This charge pays for our sales expenses. Sales expenses that are not covered by the deferred sales charge are paid from the surplus of the Company, which may include proceeds from the mortality and expense risk charge.

You pay this charge only if you withdraw a purchase payment within seven years of the effective date of payment. We will apply the following schedule of contingent deferred sales charges to all withdrawals of purchase payments (including withdrawals of amounts attributable to the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit), which are not free withdrawals as described in the next subsection.

<i>Year After Purchase Payment In Which Withdrawal is Made</i>	<i>Applicable Charge</i>
First	7%
Second	7%
Third	6%
Fourth	5%
Fifth	4%
Sixth	3%
Seventh	1.5%
Eighth and thereafter	0%

Purchase payments will be treated as withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis, and will be treated as withdrawn before gains from market appreciation or interest. However, for Contracts sold to certain charitable remainder trusts, any gains will be treated as withdrawn before the withdrawal of purchase payments.

The contingent deferred sales charge and other charges may be reduced on Contracts sold to a trustee, employer or similar party pursuant to a retirement plan or to a group of individuals, if such sales are expected to involve reduced sales or other expenses. The amount of reduction will depend upon such factors as the size of the group, any prior or existing relationship with the purchaser or group, the total amount of purchase payments and other relevant factors that might tend to reduce expenses incurred in connection with such Contracts. The reduction will not unfairly discriminate against any Contract Owner.

Free Withdrawals. The following withdrawals may be made free of the contingent deferred sales charge.

Seven-Year-Old Purchase Payments. You may withdraw any purchase payment that was made more than 7 years before the withdrawal without incurring a contingent deferred sales charge.

Annual Withdrawals of 15% of Purchase Payments. On the last day of the first Contract Year and once each Contract Year thereafter, you may withdraw an amount (the “Free Withdrawal Amount”), without incurring a contingent deferred sales charge, up to 15% of total purchase payments as of the date of the request. You may take a free withdrawal on a single sum basis or systematically, but not both. The Free Withdrawal Amount will be applied to purchase payments on a first-in, first-out basis. With respect to any withdrawal in excess of the free withdrawal limit in a Contract Year, the contingent deferred sales charge schedule set forth above will apply to the remainder of the purchase payments so withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis. This free withdrawal applies only to the first withdrawal request made in a Contract Year and the amount is not cumulative from year to year.

Cumulative Free Withdrawals. In lieu of the annual 15% of purchase payment withdrawal right described in the preceding section, you may elect the cumulative free withdrawal rider at the time the Contract is issued. Under this rider, you may elect to withdraw up to 10% of your purchase payments in a Contract Year. To the extent that the Free Withdrawal Amount in a Contract Year is not withdrawn, such Free Withdrawal Amount may be carried forward and taken in a subsequent Contract Year, subject to the limit of

50% of total purchase payments as of the date of withdrawal. The Free Withdrawal Amount will be applied to purchase payments on a first-in, first-out basis. With respect to any withdrawal in excess of the free withdrawal limit in a Contract Year, the contingent deferred sales charge schedule set forth above will apply to the remainder of the purchase payments so withdrawn on a first-in, first-out basis.

Medically Related Withdrawal. Subject to state law, after the first Contract Year and before the Annuity Date, you may withdraw, without incurring a contingent deferred sales charge, all or part of your Contract Value if certain medically related contingencies occur. This free withdrawal is available if you are (1) first confined in a nursing home or hospital while this Contract is in force and remain confined for at least 90 days in a row, or (2) first diagnosed as having a fatal illness (an illness expected to result in death within 2 years for 80% of diagnosed cases) while this Contract is in force. The precise terms and conditions of this benefit are set forth in the Contract. It is not available if your age at issue is greater than 75. The medically related contingencies that must be met for free withdrawal vary in some states. The maximum amount that may be withdrawn under this free withdrawal provision is \$500,000, including amounts withdrawn from other annuity contracts issued by us and our affiliates containing a comparable free withdrawal provision.

Disability Related Withdrawal. You may withdraw at any time, without incurring a contingent deferred sales charge, part or all of your Contract Value if (1) you (you or the Annuitant for qualified contracts) are then disabled as defined in Section 72(m)(7) of the Internal Revenue Code and as applied under the Social Security Act, and (2) the disability began after the Contract Date, and (3) the disability has continued without interruption for four months.

Required Minimum Distributions. There is no contingent deferred sales charge imposed upon Required Minimum Distributions under qualified contracts which are required by the Code, even if this amount exceeds the Free Withdrawal Amount. Required Minimum Distributions reduce the Free Withdrawal Amount during the Contract Year. During any given contract year, you are entitled to receive either the Required Minimum Distribution Amount or the entire Free Withdrawal Amount free of Contingent Deferred Sales Charge, not both. Additional withdrawals taken in the same contract year as your RMD payments will be subject to any applicable Contingent Deferred Sales Charge.

Contract Rider Charges. You may elect to purchase optional contract riders to increase the benefits paid under your Contract. If you purchase any optional contract riders, the charges for which are deducted annually, and make a full surrender of your Contract before the costs for these optional contract riders have been deducted, your Contract Value will be reduced by the accrued costs of the optional contract riders, plus any applicable surrender charge. In addition, upon payment of the Death Benefit associated with the contract, the Death Benefit payable will be reduced by the accrued costs of the optional contract riders.

Guaranteed Minimum Step-Up Death Benefit Rider. The current charge for the rider is 0.20% of the average annual Variable Account Value. We may, at our discretion, raise the current charge to a maximum rate of 0.25%.

Guaranteed Minimum Rising-Floor Death Benefit Rider. The current and guaranteed charge for the rider is 0.35% of the average annual Variable Account Value.

Estate Enhancement Death Benefit Rider. For Annuitants who are 60 years of age or less, the current charge for the rider is 0.15% of the average Variable Account Value and Fixed Account Value. For Annuitants between the age of 61 and 70 years, the current charge is 0.25% and for Annuitants between the age of 71 and 80, the current charge is 0.55%. The guaranteed maximum charge that we may make for this rider for issue ages of 60 years or less, issue ages between 61 and 70, and issue ages between 71 and 80 are 0.20%, 0.30% and 0.60%, respectively.

The accumulated charges for the enhanced guaranteed minimum and for the estate enhancement death benefit riders will be made on the last day of each contract year and at any time the Variable Account Value is withdrawn or transferred in full. The charge will be deducted by canceling Accumulation Units credited to your Contract, with the charge allocated pro rata among the Subaccounts comprising the Variable Account Value.

Death Benefit Enhancement Riders. We will calculate a charge on the first day of each calendar month but only if the Death Benefit Enhancement is greater than zero on that day. The monthly charges will be accumulated during a Contract Year and deducted on the last day of the contract year. In addition, we will deduct any uncollected rider charges on the date we pay the death benefit under your Contract, the date you elect to begin taking annuity payments or the date you surrender your Contract.

The charge for any month will be the rate from the tables shown below based on the attained age of the Annuitant as of the prior contract anniversary multiplied by the Death Benefit Enhancement. There is no charge for any month if cumulative prior performance has been positive and there is no Death Benefit Enhancement payable.

We will deduct the charge by canceling Accumulation Units credited to your Contract, with the charge allocated pro rata among the Subaccounts comprising the Variable Account Value. The charge is the same whether you choose the Rising Floor Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider or the Step-Up Plus Death Benefit Enhancement Rider.

<u>Attained Age</u>	<u>Monthly Charge per \$1,000 of Benefit</u>
Less than 40	\$0.208
40-44	0.208
45-49	0.333
50-54	0.458
55-59	0.708
60-64	1.083
65-69	1.667
70-74	2.708
75-79	4.250
80-84	7.083
85-89	11.000
90-94	17.292

Optional Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation Benefit Rider. The rider charge for this benefit, to be assessed annually, will be a percentage of the monthly Contract Value that is allocated to the variable sub-accounts. Effective May 4, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement is 0.60% and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%. If a step-up benefit is elected, the monthly charge may be increased, but not above the then current charge applicable to the class of Contract Owners then electing such benefit. We will deduct any accrued, but uncollected rider charges on the date you surrender your Contract or upon your death as of the date of surrender or death. No rider charge will be imposed upon annuitization.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to May 4, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement remains at 0.50% of the monthly Contract Value and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.

Growth and Income Protector Rider. The rider charge for this package of enhancements, to be assessed annually, will be a percentage of the monthly average Contract Value that is allocated to the variable sub-accounts and will be deducted from the Contract Value on the next Contract Anniversary. Effective May 4, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement is 0.90% for a Single Life Guarantee and 1.00% for a Joint Life Guarantee, and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%. If a step-up benefit is elected, the monthly charge may be increased, but not above the then current charge applicable to the class of Contract Owners then electing such benefit. We will deduct any accrued, but uncollected rider charges on the date you surrender your Contract or upon your death as of the date of surrender or death. No rider charge will be imposed upon annuitization.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to May 4, 2009 but after March 31, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement remains at 0.85% of monthly average Contract Value for a Single Life Guarantee and 0.95% of monthly average Contract Value for a Joint Life Guarantee and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to April 1, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement remains at 0.65% of monthly average Contract Value for a Single Life Guarantee and 0.85% of monthly average Contract Value for a Joint Life Guarantee and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.

Growth and Income Advantage Benefit Rider. The rider charge for this package of enhancements, to be assessed annually, will be a percentage of the monthly average Contract Value that is allocated to the variable sub-accounts and will be deducted from the Contract Value on the next Contract Anniversary. Effective April 1, 2009, the current effective annual charge for the rider is 0.90% of monthly average Contract Value for a Single Life Guarantee and 1.00% of monthly average Contract Value for a Joint Life Guarantee and neither may be increased beyond a maximum of 1.00%.

If an automatic step-up in the Withdrawal Base is scheduled to occur, the monthly charge may be increased, but not above the then current charge applicable to the class of Contract Owners then electing this rider. The Contract Owner can opt out of any future rider charge increases by sending, at least 30 days prior to a contract anniversary, a written request to the Company to do so. No future increases in the current charge for the rider will be made and all future Automatic Annual Step-Ups will be suspended.

The Contract Owner may send a written request to the Company, at least 30 days prior to a subsequent contract anniversary, to reinstate the Automatic Annual Step-Ups of the Withdrawal Base. The reinstatement will be effective on the following contract anniversary. Future current charges will be the same as the charges applied to the class of Contract Owners electing the benefit at that time, not to exceed the maximum Rider Charge of 1.00%.

We will deduct any accrued, but uncollected rider charges on the date you surrender your Contract or upon your death as of the date of surrender or death. No rider charge will be imposed upon annuitization.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to April 1, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement is 0.70% of monthly average Contract Value for a Single Life Guarantee and 0.90% of monthly average Contract Value for a Joint Life Guarantee and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.00%.

Purchasing Power Protector Benefit. On an annual basis the Rider Charge will be a percentage of the monthly average of the Withdrawal Base and will be deducted from the Contract Value. The Rider Charge will be deducted annually on each Contract Anniversary until the Annuity Date. Effective May 4, 2009, the current effective annual charge for the rider is 1.15% of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Single Life Guarantee and 1.25% of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Joint Life Guarantee and neither may be increased beyond a maximum of 1.25%.

If an automatic step-up in the Withdrawal Base is scheduled to occur, the monthly charge may be increased, but not above the then current charge applicable to the class of Contract Owners then electing this rider. The Contract Owner can opt out of any future rider charge increases by sending, at least 30 days prior to a contract anniversary, a written request to the Company to do so. No future increases in the current charge for the rider will be made and all future Automatic Annual Step-Ups will be suspended.

The Contract Owner may send a written request to the Company, at least 30 days prior to a subsequent contract anniversary, to reinstate the Automatic Annual Step-Ups of the Withdrawal Base. The reinstatement will be effective on the following contract anniversary. Future current charges will be the same as the charges applied to the class of Contract Owners electing the benefit at that time, not to exceed the Maximum Rider Charge of 1.25%.

We will deduct any accrued, but uncollected rider charges on the date you surrender your Contract or upon your death as of the date of surrender or death. No rider charge will be imposed upon annuitization.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to May 4, 2009 but after March 31, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement remains at 0.95 % of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Single Life Guarantee and 1.05% of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Joint Life Guarantee and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.25%.

If you elected to participate in this rider prior to April 1, 2009, the current effective annual charge for this agreement remains at 0.65% of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Single Life Guarantee and 0.85% of monthly average Withdrawal Base for a Joint Life Guarantee and may not be increased beyond the maximum of 1.25%.

Underlying Fund Charges. The Funds assess fees and charges that you pay indirectly through your investment subaccount. For more information about these fees see **EXPENSES** in this prospectus and the fee table in a Fund's prospectus.

Premium Taxes. Some states and municipalities impose premium taxes on purchase payments received by insurance companies. Generally, any premium taxes payable will be deducted upon annuitization, although we reserve the right to deduct such taxes when due in jurisdictions that impose such taxes on purchase payments. Currently, state premium taxes on purchase payments range from 0% to 3 1/2%.

The Company or an affiliate may receive asset-based compensation from the Funds' advisors or their affiliates for, among other things, customer service and recordkeeping services with respect to those assets. These payments are not charges under your Contract and do not increase the Underlying Fund or Contract charges described in this section or in the fee table.

MORE INFORMATION ABOUT THE FIXED INTEREST ACCOUNT

General Information

If you participate in our dollar cost averaging program, you may allocate money to a Six Month or Twelve Month Dollar Cost Averaging Account in our fixed interest account. The interest rate that you earn is set at the time that you invest and will not vary during the period. The rate will never be less than 3%, unless applicable law permits a reduction. If you stop dollar cost averaging while the money is allocated to a Dollar Cost Averaging Account, your money will be transferred to the Money Market Subaccount.

You may transfer money in the fixed interest account to Subaccounts, subject to the provisions of your Contract. The One Year Fixed Interest Account is not available to Contracts issued on or after August 11, 2003.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of some federal income tax considerations generally applicable to Contracts owned by natural persons. This general summary of federal income tax does not address every issue that may affect you. It is based on the law in effect on the date of this prospectus, which may change, and does not address state or local tax laws. For further information, you should consult qualified tax counsel. You pay no federal income tax on increases in the value of your Contract until money is distributed to you or your Beneficiary as a withdrawal, death benefit or an annuity payment.

Same sex marriages that are recognized as marriages under the law of the jurisdiction in which the marriage occurred are so recognized under federal law and will be afforded the same tax treatment and spousal annuity provisions. However, the IRS currently takes the position that relationships such as civil unions and domestic partnerships that are not recognized as marriages under applicable state (or foreign) law are not recognized as marriages for federal tax purposes. Please consult a tax or legal advisor for details and up-to-date information.

Withdrawals and Death Benefits. You may pay tax on a withdrawal, and your Beneficiary may pay tax on a death benefit. These payments generally will be taxable to the extent the cash value of your Contract exceeds your investment in the Contract. Ordinary income tax rates apply. If you designate a Beneficiary who is either your grandchild or more than 37 1/2 years younger than you, you may be subject to the Generation Skipping Transfer Tax under Section 2601 of the Code.

In the case of a nonqualified Contract and death of an Annuitant who was not the Contract Owner, an election to receive the death benefit in the form of annuity payment must be made within 60 days. If such election is not made, the gain from the Contract will generally be taxed as a lump sum payment, as described in the preceding paragraph.

Annuity Payments. The non-taxable portion of an annuity payment generally is determined by multiplying the payment by the ratio of the investment in the Contract (as adjusted for any refund feature) to the expected return under the Contract. The remaining portion is taxed at ordinary income tax rates. Once you have recovered the investment in the Contract, further annuity payments are taxable at ordinary income tax rates.

Subject to certain exceptions, a Contract must be held by or on behalf of a natural person in order to be treated as an annuity contract under federal income tax law and to be accorded the tax treatment described in the preceding paragraphs. If a Contract is not treated as an annuity contract for federal income tax purposes, the income on the Contract is treated as ordinary income received or accrued by the Contract Owner during the taxable year.

If your nonqualified Contract contains a Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider, certain rules may apply. It is not clear whether guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit payments made during the settlement or income (payout) phase may be taxed as either withdrawals or annuities. In view of this uncertainty, we intend to adopt a conservative approach and treat guaranteed minimum withdrawal payments during the settlement phase under nonqualified Contracts as withdrawals. Consult a tax advisor before purchasing a Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider or option.

A 3.8% Medicare contribution tax generally applies to all or a portion of the net investment income of a taxpayer who is an individual and not a nonresident alien for federal income tax purposes and who has adjusted gross income (subject to certain adjustments) that exceeds a threshold amount (\$250,000 if married filing jointly or if considered a “surviving spouse” for federal income tax purposes, \$125,000 if married filing separately, and \$200,000 in other cases). For these purposes, amounts received under annuities that are includable in gross income are considered net investment income. Income from annuities that are part of a qualified retirement plan are not treated as investment income for the purpose of this tax but may be includable for purposes of determining whether the applicable income limits are exceeded for purposes of this tax.

Early Withdrawals. An additional income tax of 10% may be imposed on the taxable portion of an early withdrawal or distribution unless one of several exceptions apply. Generally, there will be no additional income tax on:

- early withdrawals that are part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments (not less frequently than annually) made for the life (or life expectancy) of the taxpayer or the joint lives (or joint life expectancies) of the taxpayer and a Beneficiary;
- withdrawals made on or after age 59 ½;
- distributions made on or after death; or
- withdrawals attributable to disability, as determined under the Code.

If you receive systematic payments that you intend to qualify for the “substantial equal periodic payments” exception described above, any modification (except due to death or disability) to your systematic payments before the age of 59 ½ or within five years after the beginning of those payments, whichever is later, will result in the retroactive imposition of the 10% additional income tax and an interest charge.

Multiple Contracts. All nonqualified Contracts that are issued by Penn Mutual to the same Contract Owner during any calendar year are treated as one annuity for purposes of determining the amount includable in such Contract Owner's taxable income when a taxable distribution (other than an annuity payment) occurs. A Nonqualified Contract is generally a Contract that does not qualify for favorable tax treatment as a qualified plan (described in more detail below), individual retirement annuity ("IRA"), Roth IRA, Simplified Employee Pension IRA, or tax-sheltered annuity.

Transfers. You may pay tax if you transfer your Contract to someone else. If the transfer is for less than adequate consideration, the taxable portion would be the Contract Value at the time of transfer over the investment in the Contract at such time. This rule does not apply to transfers between spouses or to transfers incident to a divorce.

Separate Account Diversification. Section 817(h) of the Code provides that the investments of a separate account in which a Contract invests (underlying a variable annuity contract which is not purchased under a qualified retirement plan or certain other types of plans or the investments of a mutual fund, the shares of which are owned by the variable annuity separate account) must be "adequately diversified" in order for the Contract to be treated as an annuity contract for tax purposes. The Treasury Department has issued regulations prescribing such diversification requirements. The funds in which each Subaccount of the Separate Account may invest are owned exclusively by the Separate Account and certain other qualified investors. As a result, the Separate Account expects to be able to look through to the funds' investments in order to establish that each Subaccount is "adequately diversified". It is expected that each underlying fund will comply with the diversification requirement applicable to the Subaccounts as though the requirement applied to that underlying fund. Penn Mutual believes that each Separate Account will meet the diversification requirement, and Penn Mutual will monitor continued compliance with this requirement. The requirements are briefly discussed in the accompanying prospectuses for the underlying funds.

The Treasury Department has stated in published rulings that a variable contract owner will be considered the owner of separate account assets if the contract owner possesses incidents of ownership in those assets, such as the ability to exercise investment control over the assets. If a variable contract owner is treated as owner of separate account assets, income and gain from the assets would be includable in the variable contract owner's gross income. The Treasury Department has indicated that, in regulations or revenue rulings under Section 817(d) (relating to the definition of a variable contract), it would provide guidance on the extent to which contract owners may direct their investments to particular Subaccounts without being treated as owners of the underlying shares. No such regulations have been issued to date. The Internal Revenue Service has issued Revenue Ruling 2003-91 in which it ruled that the ability to choose among as many as 20 subaccounts and make not more than one transfer per 30-day period without charge did not result in the owner of a contract being treated as the owner of the assets in the subaccount under the investment control doctrine.

The ownership rights under your Contract are similar to, but different in certain respects from, those described by the IRS in Revenue Ruling 2003-91 and other rulings in which it was determined that contract owners were not owners of the subaccount assets. Although we do not believe this to be the case, these differences could result in Contract owners being treated as the owners of the assets of the Subaccounts under the Contract. We, therefore, reserve the right to modify the Contract as necessary to attempt to prevent the owners of the Contract from being considered the owners of a pro rata share of the assets of the Subaccounts under the Contract. It is possible that if regulations or additional rulings are issued, the Contracts may need to be modified to comply with them.

Qualified Plans. The Contracts may be used in connection with certain retirement plans that qualify for special tax treatment under the Code. The plans include rollover individual retirement annuities qualified under Section 408(b) of the Code (referred to as IRAs) and certain tax deferred annuities qualified under Section 403(b) of the Code. Qualified Contracts have special provisions in order to be treated as qualified under the Code.

For some types of qualified retirement plans, there may be no cost basis in the Contract. In this case, the total payments received may be taxable. Before purchasing a Contract under a qualified retirement plan, the tax consequences of purchasing such a Contract should be considered.

Distribution must generally commence from individual retirement annuities and from Contracts qualified under Section 403(b) no later than the April 1 following the calendar year in which the Contract Owner attains age 70½. Failure to make such required minimum distributions may result in a 50% tax on the amount of the required distribution.

If your qualified Contract contains a Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider, certain rules may apply. If you elect a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit and your minimum required distribution amount exceeds your guaranteed withdrawal amount, you will have to withdraw more than the guaranteed withdrawal amount to avoid imposition of a 50% excise tax. It is not clear whether guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit payments made during the settlement phase will be taxed as withdrawals or as annuity payments. In view of this uncertainty, we will apply the non-annuity rules for determining minimum required distributions, meaning that a percentage of the value of all benefits under the Contract will need to be withdrawn each year. The value may have to include the value of enhanced death benefits and other optional contract provisions such as the Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit Rider itself.

Withholding. Generally, for purposes of a nonqualified annuity or rollover IRA qualified under Section 408(b), unless the Contract Owner elects to the contrary and properly notifies the Company of that election, any amounts that are received under the Contract that the Company believes are includable in gross income for tax purposes will be subject to mandatory withholding to meet federal income tax obligations. The same treatment will apply to distributions from a Section 403(b) annuity that are payable as an annuity for the life or life expectancy of one or more individuals, or for a period of at least 10 years, or are required minimum distributions. Other distributions from a qualified plan or a Section 403(b) annuity are subject to mandatory withholding, unless an election is made to receive the distribution as a direct rollover to another eligible retirement plan.

This general summary of federal income tax considerations does not address every issue that may affect you. You should consult qualified tax counsel.

OTHER INFORMATION

Cyber Security. We rely heavily on interconnected computer systems and digital data to conduct our variable product business activities. 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 potentially vulnerable to disruptions from utility outages and other problems, and susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from information systems failure, including hardware and software malfunctions and cyber-attacks. 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 or business information. Such systems failures and cyber-attacks affecting us, the underlying funds, the principal underwriter and other affiliated or third-party service providers may adversely affect us and your Contract Value. For instance, cyber-attacks may interfere with our processing of policy transactions, including the processing of orders with the underlying funds; cause the release and possible destruction of confidential customer or business information; subject us and/or our service providers and intermediaries to regulatory fines and financial losses; and/or cause reputational damage. Cyber security risks may also affect the issuers of securities in which the underlying funds invest, which may cause the underlying funds to lose value. There can be no assurance that we, the underlying funds or our service providers will avoid losses affecting your Contract that result from cyber-attacks or information security breaches in the future. These risks also apply to other insurance and financial services companies and businesses.

Abandoned Property. Every state has unclaimed property laws that generally provide for escheatment to the state of unclaimed property (including escheatment of annuity, life, and other insurance

policies) under various circumstances. In addition to the state unclaimed property law, we may be required to escheat property pursuant to regulatory demand, finding, agreement or settlement. To help prevent such escheatment it is important that you keep your contract and other information on file with us up to date, including the names, contact and identifying information for owners, insureds, annuitants, beneficiaries and other payees.

Anti-Money Laundering. Federal laws designed to counter terrorism and prevent money laundering by criminals might in certain circumstances require us to reject a premium payment and/or “freeze” an owner’s account. If these laws apply in a particular situation, we would not be allowed to pay any request for surrenders (either full or partial), or death benefits, make transfers, or continue making annuity payments absent instructions from the appropriate federal regulator. We may also be required to provide information about you and your Contract to government agencies or departments.

Legal Proceedings. We, like other life insurance companies, are subject to regulatory and legal proceedings, including lawsuits, in the ordinary course of our business. Such legal and regulatory matters include proceedings specific to us and other proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. In some lawsuits and regulatory proceedings involving insurers, substantial damages have been sought and/or material settlement payments have been made. Although the outcome of any litigation or regulatory proceeding cannot be predicted with certainty, at the present time, we believe that there are no pending or threatened proceedings or lawsuits that are likely to have a material adverse impact on the separate account, on the principal underwriter’s ability to perform under its principal underwriting agreement, or on our ability to meet our obligations under the policy.

DISTRIBUTION ARRANGEMENTS

Penn Mutual has a distribution agreement with Hornor, Townsend & Kent, LLC (“HTK”) to act as principal underwriter for the distribution and sale of the Contracts. HTK is a wholly owned subsidiary of Penn Mutual and is located at 600 Dresher Road, Suite C1C, in Horsham, Pennsylvania, 19044. HTK sells the Contracts through its sales representatives. HTK has also entered into selling agreements with other broker-dealers who in turn sell the Contracts through their sales representatives. HTK is registered as a broker-dealer with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as well as with the securities commissions in the states in which it operates, and is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, Inc. (“FINRA”).

Penn Mutual enters into selling agreements with HTK and other broker-dealers whose registered representatives are authorized by state insurance and securities departments to solicit applications for the Contracts. Sales and renewal compensation are paid to these broker-dealers for soliciting applications as premium-based commission, asset-based commission (sometimes referred to as “trails” or “residuals”), or a combination of the two. Premium-based commissions on purchase payments made under the Contract will not exceed 7%.

In addition to or partially in lieu of commission, Penn Mutual may also make override payments and pay expense allowances and reimbursements, bonuses, wholesaler fees, and training and marketing allowances. Such payments may offset broker-dealer expenses in connection with activities they are required to perform, such as educating personnel and maintaining records. Registered representatives may also receive non-cash compensation such as expense-paid educational or training seminars involving travel within and outside the U.S. or promotional merchandise.

Such additional compensation may give Penn Mutual greater access to registered representatives of the broker-dealers that receive such compensation. While this greater access provides the opportunity for training and other educational programs so that your registered representative may serve you better, this additional compensation also may afford Penn Mutual a “preferred” status at the recipient broker-dealer (along with other product vendors that provide similar support) and offer some other marketing benefit such as web site placement, access to registered representative lists, extra marketing assistance, or other heightened visibility and access to the broker-dealer’s sales force that otherwise influences the way that the broker-dealer and the registered representative market the contracts.

Finally, within certain limits imposed by FINRA, registered representatives who are associated with HTK, as a Penn Mutual broker-dealer affiliate, may qualify for sales incentive programs and other benefits sponsored by Penn Mutual. These HTK registered representatives are also agents of Penn Mutual and upon achievement of specified annual sales goals may be eligible for compensation in addition to the amounts stated above, including bonuses, fringe benefits, financing arrangements, conferences, trips, prizes and awards.

All of the compensation described in this section, and other compensation or benefits provided by Penn Mutual or its affiliates, may be more or less than the overall compensation on similar or other products and may influence your registered representative or broker-dealer to present this Contract rather than other investment options.

Individual registered representatives typically receive a portion of the compensation that is paid to the broker-dealer in connection with the Contract, depending on the agreement between the registered representative and their broker-dealer firm. Penn Mutual is not involved in determining that compensation arrangement, which may present its own incentives or conflicts. You may ask your registered representative how he/she will be compensated for the transaction.

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APPENDIX A

This Appendix contains tables that show Accumulation Unit values and the number of Accumulation Units outstanding for each of the Subaccounts of the Separate Account. The financial data included in the tables should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the related notes that are included in the Statement of Additional Information.

PENN SERIES MONEY MARKET FUND SUBACCOUNT

Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$10.771	\$10.916	\$11.063	\$11.212	\$11.363
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$10.684	\$10.771	\$10.916	\$11.063	\$11.212
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,034,559	801,839	759,915	732,546	693,355

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.517	\$11.673	\$11.830	\$11.989	\$12.099
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$11.363	\$11.517	\$11.673	\$11.830	\$11.989
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	863,890	1,009,380	1,148,708	1,374,672	1,612,865

PENN SERIES LIMITED MATURITY BOND FUND SUBACCOUNT

Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$13.621	\$13.577	\$13.414	\$13.491	\$13.650
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.626	\$13.621	\$13.577	\$13.414	\$13.491
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	716,709	808,955	941,158	997,982	1,116,074

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$13.848	\$13.951	\$13.831	\$13.516	\$13.446
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.650	\$13.848	\$13.951	\$13.831	\$13.516
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,115,830	1,184,383	1,103,315	1,125,647	1,014,544

PENN SERIES QUALITY BOND FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$19.006	\$18.423	\$17.901	\$18.077	\$17.433
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$18.737	\$19.006	\$18.423	\$17.901	\$18.077
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,083,089	1,296,267	1,440,958	1,635,026	1,861,746

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$18.211	\$17.883	\$16.460	\$15.730	\$15.040
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$17.433	\$18.211	\$17.883	\$16.460	\$15.730
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	2,152,372	2,753,718	2,661,404	2,485,713	2,135,860

PENN SERIES HIGH YIELD BOND FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$27.172	\$25.639	\$22.471	\$23.570	\$23.456
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$26.196	\$27.172	\$25.639	\$22.471	\$23.570
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	372,830	457,705	514,860	588,472	689,858

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$22.032	\$19.493	\$19.168	\$17.017	\$11.778
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$23.456	\$22.032	\$19.493	\$19.168	\$17.017
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	771,199	850,495	692,271	650,051	646,922

PENN SERIES FLEXIBLY MANAGED FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$52.158	\$45.973	\$43.072	\$41.581	\$37.589
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$51.701	\$52.158	\$45.973	\$43.072	\$41.581
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	3,803,548	4,451,244	5,029,043	5,406,094	6,031,437

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$31.156	\$27.526	\$27.078	\$24.091	\$18.370
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$37.589	\$31.156	\$27.526	\$27.078	\$24.091
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	6,620,246	6,977,339	6,912,752	6,744,920	6,086,670

PENN SERIES BALANCED FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$18.452	\$16.368	\$15.308	\$15.411	\$14.245
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$17.678	\$18.452	\$16.368	\$15.308	\$15.411
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	304,394	347,651	405,032	460,537	539,843

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.368	\$11.342	\$10.891	\$9.883	\$8.485
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$14.245	\$12.368	\$11.342	\$10.891	\$9.883
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	567,897	605,672	610,741	691,927	709,465

PENN SERIES LARGE GROWTH STOCK FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$15.652	\$11.914	\$11.944	\$10.955	\$10.247
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$15.239	\$15.652	\$11.914	\$11.944	\$10.955
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,071,446	1,271,724	1,434,456	1,598,046	1,793,941

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$7.466	\$6.373	\$6.561	\$5.694	\$4.038
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$10.247	\$7.466	\$6.373	\$6.561	\$5.694
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,992,668	2,159,894	2,133,397	2,126,775	1,903,938

PENN SERIES LARGE CAP GROWTH FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$16.999	\$13.440	\$12.856	\$13.051	\$11.886
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$16.883	\$16.999	\$13.440	\$12.856	\$13.051
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	149,772	162,913	184,061	217,019	238,684

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$9.788	\$8.998	\$9.782	\$8.818	\$6.498
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$11.886	\$9.788	\$8.998	\$9.782	\$8.818
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	254,875	277,617	303,533	377,766	388,556

PENN SERIES LARGE CORE GROWTH FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$19.154	\$14.621	\$14.801	\$14.754	\$13.881
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$19.541	\$19.154	\$14.621	\$14.801	\$14.754
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	342,673	380,335	414,105	483,625	559,414

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$10.203	\$8.904	\$9.501	\$8.211	\$6.125
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.881	\$10.203	\$8.904	\$9.501	\$8.211
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	604,720	689,302	803,202	907,243	1,011,038

PENN SERIES LARGE CAP VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$21.897	\$19.365	\$17.585	\$18.635	\$16.968
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$19.936	\$21.897	\$19.365	\$17.585	\$18.635
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	373,162	493,723	578,140	669,618	761,252

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.912	\$11.558	\$12.257	\$10.817	\$8.206
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$16.968	\$12.912	\$11.558	\$12.257	\$10.817
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	844,178	898,902	950,999	1,013,481	981,955

PENN SERIES LARGE CORE VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$16.599	\$14.603	\$13.511	\$13.806	\$12.575
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$15.294	\$16.599	\$14.603	\$13.511	\$13.806
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	484,448	571,900	677,788	751,053	861,313

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$9.821	\$8.613	\$9.111	\$8.362	\$7.259
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$12.575	\$9.821	\$8.613	\$9.111	\$8.362
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	964,201	1,109,423	1,223,876	1,350,659	1,412,851

PENN SERIES INDEX 500 FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$23.206	\$19.358	\$17.593	\$17.655	\$15.801
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$21.804	\$23.206	\$19.358	\$17.593	\$17.655
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,081,038	1,259,202	1,390,772	1,568,909	1,660,931

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.145	\$10.642	\$10.600	\$9.361	\$7.524
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$15.801	\$12.145	\$10.642	\$10.600	\$9.361
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,675,849	1,680,069	1,627,456	1,719,050	1,637,788

PENN SERIES MID CAP GROWTH FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$14.937	\$11.913	\$11.346	\$12.206	\$11.299
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$14.774	\$14.937	\$11.913	\$11.346	\$12.206
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	477,935	560,923	622,553	684,954	809,809

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$8.377	\$8.004	\$8.797	\$7.029	\$4.821
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$11.299	\$8.377	\$8.004	\$8.797	\$7.029
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	912,728	1,010,123	1,105,213	1,154,511	1,162,443

PENN SERIES MID CAP VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$40.081	\$34.587	\$29.911	\$32.949	\$29.381
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$33.531	\$40.081	\$34.587	\$29.911	\$32.949
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	202,431	251,360	287,575	354,082	446,075

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$21.864	\$19.243	\$20.810	\$16.769	\$11.564
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$29.381	\$21.864	\$19.243	\$20.810	\$16.769
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	498,261	550,641	575,545	615,286	571,434

PENN SERIES MID CORE VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$28.575	\$25.964	\$21.436	\$22.061	\$19.215
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$24.510	\$28.575	\$25.964	\$21.436	\$22.061
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	158,914	\$202,289	238,649	257,173	290,346

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$15.080	\$13.354	\$14.031	\$11.337	\$9.118
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$19.215	\$15.080	\$13.354	\$14.031	\$11.337
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	329,301	341,054	388,096	432,834	443,950

PENN SERIES SMID CAP GROWTH FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$23.251	\$18.474	\$17.620	\$18.134	\$18.269
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$21.676	\$23.251	\$18.474	\$17.620	\$18.134
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	128,882	127,964	136,930	174,732	188,064

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.964	\$11.392	\$12.118	\$9.837	\$6.468
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$18.269	\$12.964	\$11.392	\$12.118	\$9.837
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	143,803	158,053	111,411	107,324	95,589

PENN SERIES SMID CAP VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$24.720	\$22.172	\$17.949	\$19.291	\$17.898
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$20.689	\$24.720	\$22.172	\$17.949	\$19.291
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	135,774	165,580	177,859	158,438	158,964

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$13.146	\$11.202	\$12.231	\$9.771	\$6.803
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$17.898	\$13.146	\$11.202	\$12.231	\$9.771
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	183,625	146,385	160,820	104,598	62,890

PENN SERIES SMALL CAP GROWTH FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$25.376	\$20.602	\$19.208	\$19.401	\$18.236
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$23.872	\$25.376	\$20.602	\$19.208	\$19.401
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	213,914	246,339	252,342	279,615	320,698

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$13.433	\$12.878	\$14.685	\$12.494	\$7.983
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$18.236	\$13.433	\$12.878	\$14.685	\$12.494
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	359,298	436,093	465,133	484,172	552,398

PENN SERIES SMALL CAP VALUE FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$52.969	\$47.828	\$38.857	\$41.659	\$39.409
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$45.003	\$52.969	\$47.828	\$38.857	\$41.659
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	264,389	301,812	353,894	399,853	431,458

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$28.751	\$25.088	\$25.209	\$20.161	\$16.100
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$39.409	\$28.751	\$25.088	\$25.209	\$20.161
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	482,046	516,624	557,729	601,900	652,965

PENN SERIES SMALL CAP INDEX FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$20.275	\$18.060	\$15.207	\$16.245	\$15.801
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$17.727	\$20.275	\$18.060	\$15.207	\$16.245
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	193,799	219,620	249,934	257,861	264,127

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.594	\$10.175	\$10.800	\$8.674	\$6.970
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$15.801	\$11.594	\$10.175	\$10.800	\$8.674
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	306,519	305,256	200,822	135,582	66,905

PENN SERIES DEVELOPED INTERNATIONAL INDEX FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.587	\$10.246	\$10.348	\$10.636	\$11.482
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$10.671	\$12.587	\$10.246	\$10.348	\$10.636
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	385,943	433,079	466,068	489,199	497,047

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$9.611	\$8.245	\$9.563	\$9.022	\$7.116
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$11.482	\$9.611	\$8.245	\$9.563	\$9.022
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	481,862	432,901	302,528	313,267	130,330

PENN SERIES INTERNATIONAL EQUITY FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$25.129	\$19.342	\$20.671	\$20.225	\$19.913
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$21.718	\$25.129	\$19.342	\$20.671	\$20.225
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	720,627	809,675	902,260	1,015,901	1,121,379

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$19.047	\$15.947	\$16.018	\$14.616	\$12.170
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$19.913	\$19.047	\$15.947	\$16.018	\$14.616
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,227,114	1,275,776	1,379,654	1,485,084	1,461,894

PENN SERIES EMERGING MARKETS EQUITY FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.214	\$9.168	\$8.783	\$9.990	\$10.649
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$9.945	\$12.214	\$9.168	\$8.783	\$9.990
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	722,270	817,836	916,310	1,006,964	1,070,343

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$10.917	\$9.251	\$11.498	\$9.780	\$5.985
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$10.649	\$10.917	\$9.251	\$11.498	\$9.780
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,135,817	1,268,884	1,293,586	1,287,066	988,167

PENN SERIES REAL ESTATE SECURITIES FUND SUBACCOUNT(a)**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$32.208	\$30.394	\$29.203	\$28.132	\$21.896
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$30.442	\$32.208	\$30.394	\$29.203	\$28.132
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	225,125	273,538	304,430	341,201	373,959

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$21.519	\$18.803	\$17.805	\$14.420	\$11.551
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$21.896	\$21.519	\$18.803	\$17.805	\$14.420
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	435,438	429,249	402,758	400,999	358,186

(a) Penn Series REIT Fund Subaccount prior to May 1, 2011.

PENN SERIES AGGRESSIVE ALLOCATION FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$17.196	\$14.515	\$13.691	\$14.101	\$13.385
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$15.347	\$17.196	\$14.515	\$13.691	\$14.101
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	261,293	306,239	325,771	380,876	416,522

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.076	\$9.721	\$10.227	\$8.939	\$7.027
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.385	\$11.076	\$9.721	\$10.227	\$8.939
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	486,193	391,899	421,264	299,023	185,999

PENN SERIES MODERATELY AGGRESSIVE ALLOCATION FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2018</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2014</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$17.682	\$15.241	\$14.367	\$14.731	\$14.048
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$16.077	\$17.682	\$15.241	\$14.367	\$14.731
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,089,152	1,260,573	1,493,829	1,876,656	2,063,912

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2013</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.949	\$10.659	\$11.001	\$9.738	\$7.757
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$14.048	\$11.949	\$10.659	\$11.001	\$9.738
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	2,204,514	2,040,544	1,862,281	1,937,456	1,033,252

PENN SERIES MODERATE ALLOCATION FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$15.811	\$14.057	\$13.320	\$13.577	\$13.027
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$14.680	\$15.811	\$14.057	\$13.320	\$13.577
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	2,189,915	2,496,477	3,003,888	3,579,873	3,956,956

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.572	\$10.574	\$10.648	\$9.616	\$8.083
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.027	\$11.572	\$10.574	\$10.648	\$9.616
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	4,300,455	5,096,245	4,852,503	4,344,593	2,546,878

PENN SERIES MODERATELY CONSERVATIVE ALLOCATION FUND SUBACCOUNT**Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period**

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$14.399	\$13.269	\$12.684	\$12.885	\$12.437
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$13.712	\$14.399	\$13.269	\$12.684	\$12.885
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	703,074	845,861	907,731	1,142,358	1,245,686

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.528	\$10.789	\$10.646	\$9.870	\$8.611
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$12.437	\$11.528	\$10.789	\$10.646	\$9.870
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,469,991	1,620,210	1,490,119	1,307,451	936,118

PENN SERIES CONSERVATIVE ALLOCATION FUND SUBACCOUNT
Values of an Accumulation Unit Outstanding Throughout Each Period

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018	2017	2016	2015	2014
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$12.902	\$12.293	\$11.899	\$12.051	\$11.773
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$12.558	\$12.902	\$12.293	\$11.899	\$12.051
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	586,737	653,768	721,831	824,793	955,183

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Accumulation Unit Value, beginning of period	\$11.427	\$10.981	\$10.710	\$10.156	\$9.291
Accumulation Unit Value, end of period	\$11.773	\$11.427	\$10.981	\$10.710	\$10.156
Number of Accumulation Units outstanding, end of period	1,073,202	1,226,780	1,155,598	859,601	929,150

APPENDIX B

This appendix shows the date of availability by State of the version of the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider launched as of August 25, 2008.

State	Date	State	Date
Alaska	9/3/2008	Montana	10/7/2008
Alabama	9/3/2008	North Carolina	9/3/2008
Arkansas	9/3/2008	North Dakota	9/3/2008
Arizona	9/3/2008	Nebraska	9/3/2008
California	12/5/2008	New Hampshire	9/8/2008
Colorado	9/3/2008	New Jersey	10/6/2008
Connecticut	9/3/2008	New Mexico	9/3/2008
District of Columbia	9/3/2008	Nevada	9/3/2008
Delaware	10/1/2008	New York	9/24/2008
Florida	9/3/2008	Ohio	9/3/2008
Georgia	9/3/2008	Oklahoma	9/3/2008
Hawaii	9/3/2008	Oregon	11/4/2008
Iowa	9/3/2008	Pennsylvania	9/3/2008
Idaho	9/3/2008	Rhode Island	9/3/2008
Illinois	9/3/2008	South Carolina	9/3/2008
Indiana	9/3/2008	South Dakota	9/3/2008
Kansas	9/3/2008	Tennessee	9/3/2008
Kentucky	9/3/2008	Texas	9/3/2008
Louisiana	9/3/2008	Utah	9/18/2008
Massachusetts	1/23/2009	Virginia	9/3/2008
Maryland	9/3/2008	Vermont	9/3/2008
Maine	9/3/2008	Washington	9/3/2008
Michigan	9/3/2008	Wisconsin	9/3/2008
Minnesota	10/8/2008	West Virginia	9/3/2008
Missouri	9/3/2008	Wyoming	9/3/2008
Mississippi	9/3/2008		

APPENDIX C

This appendix applies to policies who elected the Purchasing Power Protector Benefit rider prior to the date of availability in the State of issue (see Appendix B):

Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Rider. At the time you purchase your Contract, you may purchase **The Purchasing Power Protector**, a package which includes the following enhancements to your Contract:

- 1) Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit; and
- 2) Death Benefit Enhancement.

This package of enhancements is available for Annuitants ages 35 to 80 and may not be added after you purchase your Contract and may not be selected if you intend to purchase any other package of enhancements or riders described in this prospectus. Certain capitalized terms used to describe this package of enhancements are defined in this section or in the rider itself.

The Death Benefit Enhancement available as part of the package differs from the death benefit riders described above, see **WHAT ARE THE DEATH BENEFITS UNDER MY CONTRACT**.

If this rider is purchased, the Company guarantees that the Annuitant or Joint Annuitants, if selected, can withdraw an amount annually as long as the Annuitant or either of the Joint Annuitants is alive. The amount which can be withdrawn is called the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount (“Withdrawal Amount”) and equals the Lifetime Withdrawal Base (“Withdrawal Base”) multiplied by the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Percentage (“Withdrawal Percentage”).

Withdrawal Base. The Withdrawal Base is the greater of (a) or (b) where:

- (a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, prior to the first withdrawal; and
- (b) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where;
 - (1) is the Contract Value on the rider effective date; and
 - (2) is each purchase payment received after the rider effective date.

Withdrawal Percentage. For a Single Life Guarantee, the Withdrawal Percentage is based on the age of the Annuitant at the time of the first withdrawal. For a Joint Life Guarantee, the Withdrawal Percentage is based on the age of the younger of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant at the time of the first withdrawal. Set forth below are the Withdrawal Percentages for your Contract.

Single or Joint Life Guarantee

Age of Annuitant (at time of first withdrawal)	Withdrawal Percentage
Under 55	2.5%
55-59	3.0%
60-64	3.5%
65-69	4.0%
70-74	4.5%
75 and older	5.0%

The Withdrawal Base is subject to certain adjustments while the rider is in effect. The Withdrawal Base will automatically be increased by an inflation adjustment on each contract anniversary after the first withdrawal from the Contract and will be increased if the Contract Owner elects a step-up benefit. The Withdrawal Base will be reduced if cumulative withdrawals in a Contract Year exceed the Withdrawal Amount.

Inflation Adjustment. The inflation adjustment is credited to the Withdrawal Base following the first withdrawal. The inflation adjustment is made on each contract anniversary and equals (a) multiplied by (b), where:

- (a) is the current CPI Factor; and
- (b) is the average monthly value of the Withdrawal Base throughout the Contract Year.

CPI Factor. The CPI Factor equals the ratio of (a) to (b), where:

- (a) is the greater of 0 and the difference between (1) and (2), where:
 - (1) is the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (“CPI-U”) released in the previous month; and
 - (2) is the CPI-U released twelve months prior to the most recent release; and
- (b) is the CPI-U released twelve months prior to the most recent release.

The CPI-U is published monthly by the United States Department of Labor on a one month lag. If this index is discontinued or a new index series is established on a different basis, the Company may establish a new basis for determining the CPI Factor. The Contract Owner will be given at least 90 days notice prior to any such change.

The CPI Factor applicable to your Contract on your Contract Anniversary is determined at the beginning of the calendar month that contains your Contract Anniversary. It is determined according to the formula above such that the CPI Factor for a Contract Anniversary that occurs in the month of March will use the CPI-U from the month of January of the current year and the CPI-U from the month of January of the prior year for (1) and (2) under (a) above.

If you take the first withdrawal between contract anniversaries, the Company will calculate the CPI Factor as stated above and apply it to the average monthly Withdrawal Base as defined under Inflation Adjustment. The Inflation Adjustment is then pro-rated for the partial year between the date of the first withdrawal and the following contract anniversary before being added to the Withdrawal Base.

Step-Up Benefit and Step-Up Benefit Date. The Step-Up Benefit allows the Contract Owner to increase the Withdrawal Base to an amount equal to 100% of the Contract Value as of the Step-Up Benefit Date. This would increase the Withdrawal Amount which would then equal the increased Contract Value multiplied by the Withdrawal Percentage.

The first Step-Up Benefit Date a Contract Owner can elect is the third contract anniversary starting with the rider’s effective date. Subsequent Step-Up Benefit Dates can be no earlier than the third anniversary of the previous Step-Up Benefit Date.

Election of a Step-Up Benefit must be made in writing by the Contract Owner and received by the Company, in good order, at least thirty days prior to the contract anniversary on which the Step-Up Benefit is effective.

Excess Withdrawal Reduction. If your cumulative withdrawals in a Contract Year exceed the Withdrawal Amount, the Withdrawal Base will be reduced. The Excess Withdrawal is the amount by which the cumulative withdrawals exceed the Withdrawal Amount. The reduction is determined by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b) where:

- (a) is the Withdrawal Base; and
- (b) is the Contract Value immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal.

Waiting Bonus. In addition to the adjustments to the Withdrawal Base described above, the Withdrawal Percentage can be increased by an amount (the “Waiting Bonus”) which is added to the Withdrawal Percentage if the first withdrawal is taken after a specified contract anniversary. The Waiting Bonus percentages are as follows:

<u>Contract Year at First Withdrawal</u>	<u>Waiting Bonus</u>
0 - 5	0%
6 -10	0.5%
11 and later	1.0%

Effect of Withdrawals Less Than the Withdrawal Amount. If total withdrawals in a Contract Year are less than the Withdrawal Amount, the Withdrawal Amount is not increased in subsequent Contract Years.

Effect of Required Minimum Distributions on Withdrawal Amount. If you have elected required minimum distribution (RMD) withdrawals and your contract was in effect through at least one calendar year-end, you will automatically receive the Contract Year’s RMD requirement according to the IRS Code. An RMD withdrawal will not reduce the Withdrawal Base if the required amount exceeds the Guaranteed Annual Lifetime Withdrawal Amount.

This treatment of the excess of the RMD withdrawal over the Guaranteed Withdrawal Amount will apply only in relation to the required minimum distribution based on the value of the Contract, including the actuarial present value of any optional death benefit or living benefit riders elected.

Annuity Payments. The Contract Owner can elect to receive annuity payments under one of the following options:

- (a) apply the Contract Value to any of the annuity options available in the Annuity Options section of the Contract;
- (b) request that as of the annuity payment commencement date, annuity payments are made each year equal to the Withdrawal Amount until the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;

If annuity payments are to commence and none of the above elections have been made, then the default annuity option in your Contract will apply.

Remaining Payments When Contract Value is Reduced to Zero. If the Contract Value is reduced to zero and the Withdrawal Base is still positive, such Remaining Payments will be made once each Contract Year. In this situation, no additional purchase payments will be accepted. The only provisions of the Contract that remain in effect are those that are associated with Remaining Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit Payments.

If the Contract Value is reduced to zero in a Contract Year and there is any Withdrawal Amount due for that year, the Contract Owner will receive any Remaining Payment, as of the date the Contract Value is reduced to zero.

Joint and Single Life Guarantees. The Guaranteed Lifetime Withdrawal Benefit can be purchased on a single or a joint life basis. A Joint Life Guarantee is issued when a Joint Annuitant is specified in the Contract Specifications. The Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant. The Joint Annuitant must be the spouse of the Annuitant on the rider effective date. If the Contract Owner is a natural person, the Contract Owner must also be the Annuitant, and the spouse must be the Joint Annuitant and Successor Owner.

A Single Life Guarantee is issued when a Joint Annuitant is not specified in the Contract Specifications. The Withdrawal Amount is guaranteed over the lifetime of the Annuitant. If the Contract Owner is a natural person, the Contract Owner must also be the Annuitant.

A Single Life Guarantee cannot be converted to a Joint Life Guarantee. If no withdrawals have been taken, a Joint Life Guarantee can be changed to a Single Life Guarantee. The Joint Annuitant can also be changed to the Annuitant's current spouse if no withdrawals have been taken. If a withdrawal has been taken, the Joint Annuitant cannot be changed. The Joint Annuitant can be dropped from the Contract, but the charge for the Rider would remain at the Joint Life Guarantee charge.

Note that the Joint Life Guarantee option acts like a second to die policy. Therefore, the contract with the Joint Life Guarantee option is set up with one owner and two annuitants. Upon the death of the first annuitant, the second annuitant becomes the successor owner. The contract then stays in force, and the living benefit features continue until the death of the second annuitant. Also note that the successor owner has no contractual rights while the owner is alive and steps into ownership upon the death of the owner. The Spousal Joint Annuitant must always be the Contract Owner's primary beneficiary unless the rider is changed to a Single Life Guarantee before withdrawals have begun.

Death Benefit Enhancement. Prior to the Annuity Date and upon receipt of due proof of the Annuitant's death for Single Life Guarantees, or the last death of the Annuitant and Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees, and the necessary forms to make payment to a Beneficiary, the Company will pay a Death Benefit Enhancement in addition to the death benefit provided in your Contract. The Death Benefit Enhancement is equal to the remaining Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base (the "Benefit Base"), minus the sum of the Fixed Account death benefit and the Variable Account death benefit payable under the Contract. The Death Benefit Enhancement cannot be less than zero. The maximum Death Benefit Enhancement is \$1 million.

Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base. For purposes of calculating the Death Benefit Enhancement, the Benefit Base is the greatest of (a), (b) or (c) below, where:

- (a) is the Contract Value on the date of the first withdrawal, just before the first withdrawal; and
- (b) is the sum of (1) plus (2), where:
 - (1) is the Contract Value on the rider effective date accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 5% (3% for Contracts issued in Washington) until the earliest of:
 - (i) 10 years from the contract issue date;
 - (ii) attainment of age 80 of the Annuitant, or age 80 of the younger of the Annuitant or the Joint Annuitant;
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal; and
 - (2) is each purchase payment received after the rider effective date but prior to the first withdrawal accumulated on a daily basis at a rate of 5% (3% for Contracts issued in Washington) until the earliest of:
 - (i) 10 years from the contract issue date,
 - (ii) attainment of age 80 of the Annuitant, or age 80 of the younger of the Annuitant or the Joint Annuitant,
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal; and

- (c) the highest Contract Value as of a contract anniversary date until the earliest of:
 - (i) 10 years from the contract issue date,
 - (ii) attainment of age 80 of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or age 80 of the younger of the Annuitant or the Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;
 - (iii) the date of the first withdrawal.

Purchase payments made after the date of the first withdrawal will increase the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base on a dollar-for-dollar basis.

Any increase in the Guaranteed Withdrawal Benefit Base as a result of a Step-Up Benefit will increase the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base as of the Step-Up Benefit Date.

Effect of Withdrawals on the Death Benefit Enhancement Benefit Base. If total withdrawals in a Contract Year are less than the Withdrawal Amount, the Benefit Base is reduced for the withdrawals on a dollar-for-dollar basis. If the total withdrawals in a Contract Year exceed the Withdrawal Amount, the Benefit Base is reduced for the amount of the Excess Withdrawals by multiplying the Excess Withdrawal by the ratio of (a) to (b) where

- (a) is the Benefit Base immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal; and
- (b) is the Contract Value immediately prior to the Excess Withdrawal.

Impact of Annuitant's Death for Joint Life Guarantees.

The Joint Annuitant has the option of continuing the contract. If no withdrawals have been taken, the successor owner may elect to convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Joint Annuitant's lifetime. If no withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee converts to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Joint Annuitant's lifetime. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee does not change and the Withdrawal Amount applies to the Joint Annuitant's lifetime.

The Joint Annuitant also has the option to surrender the Contract and receive a Death Benefit equal to the Contract Value, and the Contract and rider terminate.

If the Joint Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Annuitant, the Death Benefit is payable to a Beneficiary and the Contract and rider are terminated.

Impact of Joint Annuitant's Death for Joint Life Guarantees. If the Joint Annuitant dies and the Annuitant is still alive, no Death Benefit is paid. If no withdrawals have been taken, the Contract Owner has the option, upon written request to the Company to convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee based on the Annuitant's lifetime. If the Annuitant does not convert the guarantee to a Single Life Guarantee, the Annuitant may name a new spouse as the Joint Annuitant before withdrawals are taken. If withdrawals have been taken, the guarantee does not change and the Withdrawal Amount applies to the Annuitant's lifetime.

If the Annuitant is not alive on the date of death of the Joint Annuitant, the Death Benefit is payable to a Beneficiary and the rider is terminated.

For information on the cost of this package of enhancements, see **"What Charges Do I Pay?"** in this prospectus.

Termination of Rider. This Rider will terminate:

- (a) on any contract anniversary, after the third contract anniversary immediately following receipt by the Company of a written request by the Contract Owner to discontinue the Rider;
- (b) if the Contract Value equals zero and there is no Withdrawal Amount due in future years;
- (c) upon full surrender of the Contract;
- (d) on the date of the death of the Annuitant for Single Life Guarantees, or the date of the last death of the Annuitant or Joint Annuitant for Joint Life Guarantees;
- (e) on the date of death of the Annuitant for a Joint Life Guarantee if the Joint Annuitant receives the death benefit equal to Contract Value; or
- (f) upon annuitization.

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Our Noble Purpose

Since 1847, Penn Mutual has been driven by our noble purpose — to create a world of possibilities, one individual, one family and one small business at a time. As an original pioneer of mutual life insurance in America, we believe that purchasing life insurance is the most protective, responsible and rewarding action a person can take to build a solid foundation today and create a brighter future for generations to come.

Pennant Select Variable Annuity is issued by The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company on Policy Form VAA-98 and state variations thereof.