RiverSource
Annuities

From the President

Thank you for choosing a RiverSource® variable annuity to help you achieve a more confident retirement.

When you choose RiverSource Life, you want to be certain we'll be here for you today — and tomorrow. RiverSource Life was founded in 1957, and as a subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc., we trace our roots to 1894. For decades, we've been honoring our commitments to help clients grow their assets, manage their income and protect what matters most.

Your variable annuity can be a powerful tool to help realize your goals through all the phases of your life, including growing money for your retirement, creating income in retirement and protecting your money for those you leave behind.

Consult with your financial advisor periodically to help ensure your contract continues to provide the benefits you need as your life changes.

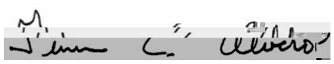
At RiverSource Life Insurance Company, we also want to communicate with you in the most efficient and convenient way possible. That's why we're pleased to offer e-delivery for many of your financial documents, including this prospectus. If you haven't yet registered for e-delivery, please consider switching in order to take advantage of these benefits:

- Protect your financial documents from fraud, fire and other unexpected events
- Securely store, organize and access your documents
- Reduce the paper mail you receive from us

To register for e-delivery of this prospectus and other financial documents, go to ameriprise.com/e-delivery to get started.

Thank you for your business. We at RiverSource Life look forward to continuing to help meet your financial needs.

Sincerely,



Gumer C. Alvero
President –Insurance and Annuities
RiverSource Life Insurance Company

The guarantees offered by RiverSource annuities are backed by the strength and soundness of RiverSource Life Insurance Company and are subject to its claims-paying ability. These guarantees do not apply to the investments in the annuity, which will vary with market conditions.

Variable annuities are insurance products that are complex, long-term investment vehicles that are subject to market risk, including the potential loss of principal invested.

RiverSource Distributors, Inc. (Distributor), Member FINRA. Issued by RiverSource Life Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Affiliated with Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC.

Prospectus

May 1, 2024

Retirement Advisor Advantage Plus Variable Annuity
Retirement Advisor Select Plus Variable Annuity

70100 Ameriprise Financial Center
Minneapolis, MN 55474
Telephone: 1-800-862-7919
(Service Center)
ameriprise.com/variableannuities

This prospectus contains information that you should know before investing in the RiverSource Retirement Advisor Advantage Plus (RAVA Advantage Plus) and RiverSource Retirement Advisor Select Plus (RAVA Select Plus) Variable Annuities (Contract), individual flexible premium deferred combination fixed/variable annuity contracts issued by RiverSource Life Insurance Company (“RVS Life”, “we”, “us” and “our”). The RAVA Advantage Plus Contract offers seven-year and ten-year surrender charge schedules. The information in this prospectus applies to all contracts unless stated otherwise. All material terms and conditions of the contracts, including material state variations and distribution channels, are described in this prospectus.

These contracts are no longer being sold and this prospectus is designed for current contract owners. In addition to the possible state variations, you should note that your contract

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Key Terms

A measure of the value of each subaccount before annuity payouts begin.

The person or persons on whose life or life expectancy the annuity payouts are based.

An amount paid at regular intervals under one of several plans.

The rate of return we assume your investments will earn when we calculate your initial annuity payout amount using the annuity table in your Contract. The standard assumed investment rate we use is 5% but you may request we substitute an assumed investment rate of 3.5%.

RAVA Advantage Plus and RAVA Select Plus contracts that are available for:

An addition we make to your contract value. We base the amount of the credit on the surrender charge schedule you elect and/or total purchase payments.

A contract that you purchase to fund one of the following tax-deferred retirement plans that is subject to applicable federal law and any rules of the plan itself:

- Individual Retirement Annuities (IRAs) including inherited IRAs under Section 408(b) of the Code
- Roth IRAs including inherited Roth IRAs under Section 408A of the Code
- SIMPLE IRAs under Section 408(p) of the Code
- Simplified Employee Pension IRA (SEP) plans under Section 408(k) of the Code
- Plans under Section 401(k) of the Code
- Custodial and investment only accounts maintained for qualified retirement plans under Section 401(a) of the Code
- Tax-Sheltered Annuities (TSAs) under Section 403(b) of the Code

A qualified annuity will not provide any necessary or additional tax deferral because it is used to fund a retirement plan that is already tax-deferred.

All other contracts are considered nonqualified annuities.

You receive a rider to your contract when you purchase the EEB, EEP, MAV, 5-Year MAV, ROPP, Accumulation Benefit and/or Withdrawal Benefit rider. The rider adds the terms of the optional benefit to your contract.

The date a rider becomes effective as stated in the rider.

An insulated segregated account, the assets of which are invested solely in the underlying Funds. We call this the Variable Account.

Our department that processes all transaction and service requests for the Contracts. We consider all transaction and service requests received when they arrive in good order at the Service Center. Any transaction or service requests sent or directed to any location other than our Service Center may end up delayed or not processed. Our Service Center address and telephone number are listed on the first page of the prospectus.

The date when annuity payouts are scheduled to begin.

An account to which you may allocate new purchase payments of at least $10,000. Amounts you allocate to this account earn interest at rates that we declare periodically and will transfer into your specified subaccount allocations in six monthly transfers. The Special DCA account may not be available at all times.

A division of the Variable Account, each of which invests in one Fund.

The amount you are entitled to receive if you make a full surrender from your Contract. It is the Contract value minus any applicable charges.

Any normal business day, Monday through Friday, on which the NYSE is open, up to the time it closes. At the NYSE close, the next valuation date begins. We calculate the accumulation unit value of each subaccount on each valuation date. If we receive your purchase payment or any transaction request (such as a transfer or surrender request) in good order at our Service Center before the close of business, we will process your payment or transaction using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the valuation date we received your payment or transaction request. On the other hand, if we receive your purchase payment or transaction request in good order at our Service Center at or after the close of business, we will process your payment or transaction using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the next valuation date. If you make a transaction request by telephone (including by fax), you must have completed your transaction by the close of business in order for us to process it using the accumulation unit value we calculate on that valuation date. If you were not able to complete your transaction before the close of business for any reason, including telephone service interruptions or delays due to high call volume, we will process your transaction using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the next valuation date.

RiverSource Variable Account 10, a Separate account established to hold Contract owners' assets allocated to the Subaccounts, each of which invests in a particular Fund.

Important Information You Should Consider About the Contract

[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	Each Contract provides for different surrender charge periods and percentages. In addition to the surrender charge, we may reverse a purchase payment credit upon certain withdrawals within 12 months of when the purchase payment credit was applied. [illegible] You may select either a seven-year or ten-year surrender charge schedule at the time of application. If you select a seven-year surrender charge schedule and you withdraw money during the first 7 years from date of each purchase payment, you may be assessed a surrender charge of up to 7% of the purchase payment withdrawn. If you elect a ten-year surrender charge schedule and you withdraw money during the first 10 years from date of each purchase payment, you may be assessed a surrender charge of up to 8% of the purchase payment withdrawn. For example, if you select a seven-year surrender charge schedule and make an early withdrawal, you could pay a surrender charge of up to $7,000 on a $100,000 investment. If you select a ten-year surrender charge schedule and make an early withdrawal, you could pay a surrender charge of up to $8,000 on a $100,000 investment. [illegible] If you withdraw money during the first 3 years from the contract date, you may be assessed a surrender charge of up to 7% of the purchase payment withdrawn. For RAVA Select Plus contracts in Texas, if you withdraw money during the first 3 years from the contract date, you may be assessed a surrender charge of up to 8% of the purchase payment withdrawn. For example, if you make a withdrawal in the first year, you could pay a withdrawal charge of up to $7,000 on a $100,000 investment ($8,000 on a $100,000 investment for RAVA Select Plus contracts in Texas).	[illegible]
[illegible]	We do not assess any transaction charges.	

	• An investment in the Contract is subject to the risk of poor investment performance and can vary depending on the performance of the investment options available under the Contract. • Each investment option (including under any Fixed Account investment options) has its own unique risks. • You should review the investment options before making any investment decisions.	
	An investment in the Contract is subject to the risks related to us. Any obligations (including under the Fixed Account) or guarantees and benefits of the Contract that exceed the assets of the Separate Account are subject to our claims-paying ability. If we experience financial distress, we may not be able to meet our obligations to you. More information about RiverSource Life, including our financial strength ratings, is available by contacting us at 1-800-862-7919.	
	• Subject to certain restrictions, you may transfer your Contract value among the subaccounts without charge at any time before the settlement date, and once per contract year after the settlement date. • Certain transfers out of the GPAs will be subject to an MVA. • GPAs and the regular Fixed Account are subject to certain restrictions. • We reserve the right to modify, restrict or suspend your transfer privileges if we determine that your transfer activity constitutes market timing. • We reserve the right to add, remove or substitute Funds as investment options. We also reserve the right, upon notification to you, to close or restrict any Funds.	
	• Certain optional benefits limit or restrict the investment options you may select under the Contract. If you later decide you do not want to invest in those approved investment options, you must request a full surrender. • Certain optional benefits may limit subsequent purchase payments. • Withdrawals in excess of the amount allowed under certain optional benefits may substantially reduce the benefit or even terminate the benefit.	
	• Consult with a tax advisor to determine the tax implications of an investment in and payments and withdrawals received under this Contract. • If you purchase the Contract through a tax-qualified plan or individual retirement account, you do not get any additional tax benefit. • Earnings under your contract are taxed at ordinary income tax rates generally when withdrawn. You may have to pay a tax penalty if you take a withdrawal before age 59½.	

[illegible]		[illegible]
[illegible]	Your investment professional may receive compensation for selling this Contract to you, in the form of commissions, additional cash benefits (e.g., bonuses), and non-cash compensation. This financial incentive may influence your investment professional to recommend this Contract over another investment for which the investment professional is not compensated or compensated less.	[illegible]
[illegible]	If you already own an annuity or insurance Contract, some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you a new Contract in place of the one you own. You should only exchange a Contract you already own if you determine, after comparing the features, fees, and risks of both Contracts, that it is better for you to purchase the new Contract rather than continue to own your existing Contract.	[illegible]

Overview of the Contract

The purpose of the contracts is to allow you to accumulate money for retirement or a similar long-term goal. You do this by making one or more purchase payments.

We no longer offer new contracts. However, you may have the option of making additional purchase payments in the future, subject to certain limitations.
The contracts offer various optional features and benefits that may help you achieve financial goals.

It may be appropriate for you if you have a long-term investment horizon and your financial goals are consistent with the terms and conditions of the contract.

It is not intended for investors whose liquidity needs require frequent withdrawals in excess of free amount. If you plan to manage your investment in the contract by frequent or short-term trading, the contract is not suitable for you.

The contracts have two phases: the Accumulation Phase and the Income Phase.

During the Accumulation Phase, you make purchase payments by investing in: available subaccounts, each of which has a particular investment objective, investment strategies, fees and expenses; the Fixed Account, the Special DCA Fixed Account and GPAs which earn interest at rates that we adjust periodically and declare when you make an allocation to that account. These accounts, in turn, may earn returns that increase the value of the contract. If the contract value goes to zero due to underlying fund's performance or deduction of fees, the contract will no longer be in force and the contract (including any death benefit riders) will terminate. You may be able to purchase an optional benefit to reduce the investment risk you assume under your contract.

If you have a Guaranteed Withdrawal Benefit rider, you can withdraw a guaranteed amount from the contract during the Accumulation phase. The amount of money you accumulate under your contract depends (in part) on the performance of the subaccounts you choose or the rates you earn on allocations to the Fixed Account, Special DCA Fixed Account and GPAs. The GPAs have guaranteed interest rates for guarantee periods we declare when you allocate purchase payments or transfer contract value to them. A positive or negative MVA is assessed if any portion of a Guarantee Period Account is surrendered or transferred more than thirty days before the end of its guarantee period. A prospectus containing more information regarding the GPA interests under the contracts is registered with the SEC (See File No. 333-263038). You may transfer money between investment options during the Accumulation Phase, subject to certain restrictions. Your contract value impacts the value of your contract's benefits

If you die during the Accumulation Phase, we will pay to your beneficiary or beneficiaries an amount at least equal to the contract value, except in the case of purchase payment credit reversal. The contract includes a standard death benefit at no additional charge. You may have elected one of the optional death benefits under the contract for an additional fee. Death benefits must be elected at the time that the contract is purchased. Each optional death benefit is designed to provide a greater amount payable upon death. After the death benefit is paid, the contract will terminate.

You may have elected one of the optional living benefits under the contract for an additional fee. Guaranteed Withdrawal Benefit riders are designed to provide a guaranteed income stream that may last as long as you live, subject to you following the rules of the rider. Guaranteed Minimum Accumulation benefit is designed to provide a guaranteed contract value at the end of a specified Waiting Period.

You may surrender all or part of your contract value at any time during the Accumulation Phase. If you request a full surrender, the contract will terminate. You also may establish automated partial surrenders. Surrenders may be subject to charges and income taxes (including an IRS penalty that may apply if you surrender prior to reaching age 59½) and may have other tax consequences. Throughout this prospectus when we use the term “Surrender” it includes the term “Withdrawal”.

Fee Table and Examples

for qualified annuities	0.75%
for nonqualified annuities	1.20%
for qualified annuities	1.00%
	0.55%
	0.75%

(As a percentage of contract value charged annually at the contract anniversary. The fee applies only if you elect the optional rider.)You may select one of the following optional death benefit riders for an additional fee.

	0.30%	0.20%
	0.35%	0.25%
	0.20%	0.10%
	0.40%	0.30%
	0.50%	0.40%
	0.00%	0.00%

(1)

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Variable Portfolio – Moderately Conservative Portfolio (Class 2), (Class 4)	2.50%	0.60%
Variable Portfolio – Moderate Portfolio (Class 2), (Class 4)	2.50%	0.60%
Variable Portfolio – Moderately Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2), (Class 4)	2.50%	0.90%
Variable Portfolio – Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2), (Class 4)	2.50%	1.05%

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] (expenses deducted from the Fund assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees and other expenses)	0.38[illegible]	2.38[illegible]

(1) Total annual Fund operating expenses are deducted from amounts that are allocated to the Fund. They include management fees and other expenses and may include distribution (12b-1) fees. Other expenses may include service fees that may be used to compensate service providers, including us and our affiliates, for administrative and contract owner services provided on behalf of the Fund. The amount of these payments will vary by Fund and may be significant. See “The Variable Account and the Funds” for additional information, including potential conflicts of interest these payments may create. Distribution (12b-1) fees are used to finance any activity that is primarily intended to result in the sale of Fund shares. Because 12b-1 fees are paid out of Fund assets on an ongoing basis, you may pay more if you select Subaccounts investing in Funds that have adopted 12b-1 plans than if you select Subaccounts investing in Funds that have not adopted 12b-1 plans. For a more complete description of each Fund’s fees and expenses and important disclosure regarding payments the Fund and/or its affiliates make, please review the Fund’s prospectus and SAI.

[illegible]

Principal Risks of Investing in the Contract

-

Increasingly, businesses are dependent on the continuity, security, and effective operation of various technology systems. The nature of our business depends on the continued effective operation of our systems and those of our business partners.

This dependence makes us susceptible to operational and information security risks from cyber-attacks. These risks may include the following:

- the corruption or destruction of data;
- theft, misuse or dissemination of data to the public, including your information we hold; and
- denial of service attacks on our website or other forms of attacks on our systems and the software and hardware we use to run them.

These attacks and their consequences can negatively impact your contract, your privacy, your ability to conduct transactions on your contract, or your ability to receive timely service from us. The risk of cyberattacks may be higher during periods of geopolitical turmoil. There can be no assurance that we, the underlying funds in your contract, or our other business partners will avoid losses affecting your contract due to any successful cyber-attacks or information security breaches.

Tax considerations vary by individual facts and circumstances. Tax rules may change without notice. Generally, earnings under your contract are taxed at ordinary income tax rates when withdrawn. You may have to pay a tax penalty if you take a withdrawal before age 59 ½. If you purchase a qualified annuity to fund a retirement plan that is tax-deferred, your contract will not provide any necessary or additional tax deferral beyond what is provided in that retirement plan. Consult a tax professional.

The Variable Account and the Funds

The Variable Account was established under Minnesota law on Aug. 23, 1995.(account:)]TJ/F41Tf9.(thei)-30

- The unaffiliated funds are not managed by an affiliate of ours. The sources of revenue we receive from these unaffiliated funds, or the funds' affiliates, may include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

The General Account

The general account includes all assets owned by RiverSource Life, other than those in the Variable Account and our other separate accounts. Subject to applicable state law, we have sole discretion to decide how assets of the general account will be invested. The assets held in our general account support the guarantees under your contract including any optional benefits offered under the contract. These guarantees are subject to the claims-paying ability and financial strength of RiverSource Life. You should be aware that our general account is exposed to many of the same risks normally associated with a portfolio of fixed-income securities including interest rate, option, liquidity and credit risk. You should also be aware that we issue other types of annuities and financial instruments and products as well, and these obligations are satisfied from the assets in our general account. Our general account is not segregated or insulated from the claims of our creditors. The financial statements contained in the SAI include a further discussion of the risks inherent within the investments of the general account. The fixed account is supported by our general account that we make available under the contract.

The Fixed Account

Unless the PN program is in effect or you have selected one of the optional living benefit riders, you also may allocate purchase payments and purchase payment credits or transfer contract value to the fixed account. Amounts allocated to the fixed account are part of our general account. We back the principal and interest guarantees relating to the fixed account. These guarantees are subject to the creditworthiness and continued claims-paying ability of the company. The value of the fixed account increases as we credit interest to the account. We credit and compound interest daily based on a 365-day year so as to produce the annual effective rate which we declare. We do not credit interest on leap days (Feb. 29). The interest rate we apply to each purchase payment or transfer to the fixed account is guaranteed for one year. Thereafter, we will change the rates from time to time at our discretion. The guaranteed minimum interest rate offered will never be less than the fixed account minimum interest rate required under state law. Interest rates credited in excess of the guaranteed rate generally will be based on various factors related to future investment earnings.

Because of exemptive and exclusionary provisions, we have not registered interests in the fixed account as securities under the Securities Act of 1933 nor have any of these accounts been registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, neither the fixed account nor any interests in the fixed account are subject to the provisions of these Acts.

The fixed account has not been registered with the SEC. Disclosures regarding the fixed account, however, are subject to certain generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy and completeness of statements made in a prospectus. (See “Making the Most of Your Contract — Transfer Policies” for restrictions on transfers involving the fixed account.)

The Special DCA Account

You also may allocate purchase payments and purchase payment credits to the Special DCA account, when available. The Special DCA account is available for promotional purposes for new purchase payments only and may not be available at all times.* We back the principal and interest guarantees relating to the Special DCA account. These guarantees are based on the continued claims-paying ability of the company. The value of the Special DCA account increases as we credit interest to the account. Purchase payments to the Special DCA account become part of our general account. We credit and compound interest daily based on a 365-day year so as to produce the annual effective rate which we declare. We do not credit interest on leap days (Feb. 29). The interest rate we apply to each purchase payment is guaranteed for the period of time money remains in the Special DCA account. The rates credited to the Special DCA account will be based on various factors including, but not limited to, the interest rate environment, returns earned on investments backing these annuities, the rates currently in effect for new and existing RiverSource Life annuities, product design, competition, and RiverSource Life’s revenues and expenses.

We have not registered interests in the Special DCA account as securities under the Securities Act of 1933 nor have any of these accounts been registered as investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940. We believe these options are exempt from registration under the federal securities laws because the underlying values do not vary according to the performance of a separate account and satisfy state standard non-forfeiture laws. Accordingly, we have a reasonable basis for concluding that the Special DCA account provides sufficient guarantees of principal and interest through the company’s general account to qualify under Section 3(a)(8) of the Securities Act of 1933.

The Special DCA account has not been registered with the SEC. Disclosures regarding the Special DCA account, however, are subject to certain generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy and completeness of statements made in a prospectus. (See “Making the Most of Your Contract — Special Dollar Cost Averaging Program” for more information on the Special DCA account.)

* For contracts purchased in Oregon the Special DCA account is available at all times.

[illegible] (without our approval) based on your age on the effective date of the contract:

	[illegible]	[illegible]
For the first year: through age 85	$999,999	$999,999
for ages 86 to 90	100,000	100,000
For each subsequent year: through age 85	100,000	100,000
for ages 86 to 90	50,000	50,000

*** These limits apply in total to all RiverSource Life annuities you own. We reserve the right to increase maximum limits. For qualified annuities the tax-deferred retirement plan's or the Code's limits on annual contributions also apply.

We do not consider purchase payment credits to be part of your purchase payment.

For RAVA Advantage Plus, except for TSAs, purchase payments are limited and may not be made after the third contract anniversary in Massachusetts, Alabama, Washington and Oregon.

Effective Jan. 26, 2009, no additional purchase payments are allowed for contracts with the Withdrawal Benefit rider or Enhanced Withdrawal Benefit rider, subject to state restrictions.

For contracts issued in all states except those listed below, certain exceptions apply and the following additional purchase payments will be allowed on/after Jan. 26, 2009:

a. Tax Free Exchanges, rollovers, and transfers listed on the annuity application and received within 180 days from the contract issue date.

b. Current tax year contributions for TSAs up to the annual limit set by the IRS.

c. Prior and current tax year contributions up to a cumulative annual maximum of $6,000[1] for any Qualified Accounts except TSAs. This maximum applies to IRAs, Roth IRAs, SIMPLE IRAs, and SEP plans.

[1] The maximum amount is subject to change in later years and is based on the limit set by the IRS for individual IRAs (including the catch-up provision).

For contracts with the Withdrawal Benefit rider and Enhanced Withdrawal Benefit rider issued in Florida, New Jersey, and Oregon, additional purchase payments to your variable annuity contract will not be limited beyond the maximum purchase payment limits shown above.

<u>Additional purchase payment restrictions for contracts with the Accumulation Benefit rider</u>

Additional purchase payments for contracts with the Accumulation Benefit rider are restricted during the waiting period after the first 180 days (1) immediately following the effective date and (2) following the last contract anniversary for each elective step up.

We reserve the right to change these current rules at any time, subject to state restrictions.

Purchase payment amounts and purchase payment timing may vary by state and may be limited under the terms of your contract.

Subject to state regulatory requirements, we reserve the right to not accept purchase payments allocated to the fixed account for twelve months following either:

1. a partial surrender from the fixed account; or
2. a lump sum transfer from the fixed account to a subaccount.

How to Make Purchase Payments

We do not consider purchase payment credits to be part of your purchase payments for any purpose under the Contract.

* The ten-year surrender charge under RAVA Advantage Plus and RAVA Advantage Plus – Band 3 is not available in Oregon. Contracts purchased in Oregon are only eligible for a 1% purchase payment credit if the initial purchase payment is at least $100,000. For Contracts purchased in Oregon, we will assess a charge, similar to a surrender charge, equal to the amount of the purchase payment credits to the extent a death benefit includes purchase payment credits applied within twelve months preceding the date of death that results in a lump sum death benefit under this Contract only.

Limitations on Use of Contracts

If mandated by applicable law, including but not limited to, federal anti-money laundering laws, we may be required to reject a purchase payment. We may also be required to block an owner's access to contract values and satisfy other statutory obligations. Under these circumstances, we may refuse to implement requests for transfers, surrenders or death benefits until instructions are received from the appropriate governmental authority or court of competent jurisdiction.

The Settlement Date

Annuity payouts are scheduled to begin on the settlement date. This means that the contract will be annuitized (converted to a stream of monthly payments), and the first payment will be sent on the settlement date. If your contract is annuitized, the contract goes into payout mode and only the annuity payout provisions continue. You will no longer have access to your contract value. In addition, the death benefit and any optional benefits you have elected will end.

The settlement date must be:

no earlier than the 30th day after the contract's effective date; and no later than

the annuitant's 95th birthday or the tenth contract anniversary, if later,

or such other date as agreed to by us but not later than the annuitant's 105th birthday.

Six months prior to your annuitization start date, we will contact you with your options including the option to postpone your settlement date to a future date. You can also choose to delay the annuitization of your contract to a date beyond age 95, to the extent allowed by applicable state law and tax laws.

If you do not make an election, annuity payouts, using the contract's default option of Annuity Payout Plan B — Life annuity with 10 years certain, will begin on the settlement date and your monthly annuity payments will continue for as long as the annuitant lives. If the annuitant does not survive 10 years, payments will continue until 10 years of payments have been made.

Generally, if you own a qualified annuity (for example, an IRA) and tax laws require that you take distributions from your annuity prior to your settlement date, your contract will not be automatically annuitized (subject to state requirements). However, if you choose, you can elect to request annuititzation or take partial surrenders to meet your required minimum distributions.

Beneficiary

If death benefits become payable before the settlement date while the contract is in force and before annuity payouts begin, we will pay the death benefit to your named beneficiary. If there is more than one beneficiary we will pay each beneficiary's designated share when we receive their complete claim. A beneficiary will bear the investment risk if the variable account until we receive the beneficiary's complete claim. If there is no named beneficiary, then the default provisions of your contract apply. (See "Benefits in Case of Death" for more about beneficiaries.)

Charges

Transaction Expenses

Surrender Charge

If you surrender all or part of your contract before the settlement date, we may deduct a surrender charge from the contract value that is surrendered. For RAVA Advantage Plus, a surrender charge applies if all or part of the surrender amount is from purchase payments we received within seven or ten years before surrender. You select the surrender charge period at the time of your application for the contract. For RAVA Select Plus, a surrender charge applies if you surrender all or part of your purchase payments in the first three contract years. The surrender charge percentages that apply to you are shown in your contract. For purposes of calculating the surrender charge, we do not consider purchase payment credits as part of your purchase payments.

You may surrender an amount during any contract year without a surrender charge. We call this amount the Total Free Amount (TFA). The TFA varies depending on whether your contract includes the Withdrawal Benefit rider:

The TFA is the greater of:

- 10% of the contract value on the prior contract anniversary*; or
- current contract earnings, which includes any purchase payment credits.

The TFA is the greatest of:

- 10% of the contract value on the prior contract anniversary*;
- current contract earnings; or
- the Remaining Benefit Payment (RBP).

[illegible]

For purposes of calculating any surrender charge under RAVA Select Plus, we treat amounts surrendered from your contract value in the following order:

1. First, we surrender the TFA. We do not assess a surrender charge on the TFA.
2. Next, if necessary, we surrender purchase payments. We do assess a surrender charge on these payments during the first three contract years as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]
1	7%
2	7
3	7
Thereafter	0

[illegible]

For purposes of calculating any surrender charge under RAVA Select Plus in Texas, we treat amounts surrendered from your contract value in the following order:

1. First, we surrender the TFA. We do not assess a surrender charge on the TFA.
2. Next, if necessary, we surrender purchase payments. We surrender amounts from the oldest purchase payments first. We do assess a surrender charge on these payments during the first three contract years as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]			
1	8%	7%	6%	0%
2		8	7	0
3			8	0
Thereafter				0

*** According to our current administrative practice, for the purpose of surrender charge calculation, we consider that the year is completed one day prior to the contract anniversary.

[illegible]

For a partial surrender that is subject to a surrender charge, the amount we actually deduct from your contract value will be the amount you request plus any applicable surrender charge, plus or minus any applicable MVA.

For an example, see Appendix B.

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]
2	4
3	3
4	2
5	1
6 and thereafter	0

*We do not permit surrenders in the first year after annuitization.

We will provide a quoted present value (which includes the deduction of any surrender charge). You must then formally elect, in a form acceptable to us, to receive this value. The remaining guaranteed payouts following surrender will be reduced, possibly to zero.

[illegible]

We do not assess surrender charges for:

- surrenders of any contract earnings;
- surrenders of amounts totaling up to 10% of the contract value on the prior contract anniversary to the extent it exceeds contract earnings;
- if you elected the Withdrawal Benefit rider, your contract’s Remaining Benefit Payment to the extent it exceeds the greater of contract earnings or 10% of the contract value on the prior contract anniversary;
- amounts surrendered after the tenth contract anniversary in Alabama, Massachusetts, Washington and Oregon;
- to the extent that they exceed the greater of contract earnings or 10% of the contract value on the prior contract anniversary, required minimum distributions from a qualified annuity. The amount on which surrender charges are waived can be no greater than the RMD amount calculated under your specific contract currently in force;
- contracts settled using an annuity payout plan*, unless an Annuity Payout Plan E is later surrendered;
- amounts we refund to you during the free look period*;
- death benefits*;
- surrenders you make under your contract’s “Waiver of Surrender Charges for Hospital or Nursing Home Confinement” provision*. To the extent permitted by state law, this provision applies when you are under age 76 on the date that we issue the contract. Under this provision, we will waive surrender charges that we normally assess upon full or

Contract Administrative Charge

We charge this fee for establishing and maintaining your records. Currently, we deduct $50* from your contract value on your contract anniversary or, if earlier, when the contract is fully surrendered. Subject to state regulatory requirements, we prorate this charge among the subaccounts and the fixed account in the same proportion your interest in each account bears to your total contract value, less amounts invested in the GPAs and the Special DCA account. The contract administrative charge is only deducted from GPAs and any Special DCA account if insufficient amounts are available in the fixed account and the subaccounts.

We will waive this charge when your contract value, or total purchase payments less any payments surrendered, is $50,000 or more on the current contract anniversary. However, we reserve the right to charge up to $20 after the first contract anniversary for these contracts.

If you surrender your contract, we will deduct the full charge at the time of surrender regardless of the contract value or purchase payments made. This charge does not apply after annuity payouts begin or when we pay death benefits.

* Prior to May 4, 2020, the annual contract administrative charge was $30.

Mortality and Expense Risk Fee

We charge this fee daily to the subaccounts as a percentage of the daily contract value in the variable account. The unit values of your subaccounts reflect this fee, which is a percentage of their average daily net assets, on an annual basis as follows:

[illegible] for nonqualified annuities	[illegible]	0.95%
[illegible] for qualified annuities	[illegible]	0.75%
[illegible] for nonqualified annuities	[illegible]	1.20%
[illegible] for qualified annuities	[illegible]	1.00%
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.55%
[illegible]	[illegible]	0.75%

This fee covers the mortality and expense risk that we assume. This fee does not apply to the GPAs, the fixed account or the Special DCA account.

Mortality risk arises because of our guarantee to pay a death benefit and our guarantee to make annuity payouts according to the terms of the contract, no matter how long a specific owner or annuitant lives and no matter how long our entire group of owners or annuitants live. If, as a group, owners or annuitants outlive the life expectancy we assumed in our actuarial tables, we must take money from our general assets to meet our obligations. If, as a group, owners or annuitants do not live as long as expected, we could profit from the mortality risk fee. We deduct the mortality risk fee from the subaccounts during the annuity payout period even if the annuity payout plan does not involve a life contingency.

Expense risk arises because we cannot increase the contract administrative charge more than $20.00 per contract and this charge may not cover our expenses. We would have to make up any deficit from our general assets. We could profit from the expense risk fee if future expenses are less than expected.

The subaccounts pay us the mortality and expense risk fee they accrued as follows:

- first, to the extent possible, the subaccounts pay this fee from any dividends distributed from the funds in which they invest;
- then, if necessary, the funds redeem shares to cover any remaining fees payable.

We may use any profits we realize from the subaccounts' payment to us of the mortality and expense risk fee for any proper corporate purpose, including, among others, payment of distribution (selling) expenses. We do not expect that the surrender charge, discussed in the following paragraphs, will cover sales and distribution expenses.

Optional Benefit Charges

Optional Living Benefit Charges

Accumulation Benefit Rider Fee

We deduct an annual charge from your current value for this optional benefit only if you select it. The charge is calculated by multiplying the annual rider fee by the greater of your contract value or the minimum contract accumulation value. See table below for the applicable percentage.

We prorate this fee among the subaccounts and the fixed account (if applicable) in the same proportion as your interest in each bears to your total contract value, less any amounts invested in the Special DCA account. Such fee is only deducted from any Special DCA account if insufficient amounts are available in the fixed account and the subaccounts. The fee will only be deducted from the subaccounts in Washington. We will modify this prorated approach to comply with state regulations where necessary.

Once you elect the Accumulation Benefit rider, you may not cancel it and the charge will continue to be deducted through the end of the waiting period or when annuity payouts begin. If the contract is terminated for any reason or when annuity payouts begin, we will deduct the fee, adjusted for the number of calendar days coverage was in place since we last deducted the charge.

The Accumulation Benefit rider fee will not exceed a maximum fee of 2.50%.

We may change the rider fee at our discretion and on a nondiscriminatory basis.

We will not change the Accumulation Benefit rider fee in effect on your contract after the rider effective date unless:

(a) you choose the annual elective step-up or elective spousal continuation step-up after we have exercised our rights to increase the rider fee; or

(b) you change your PN program investment option after we have exercised our rights to increase the rider fee or vary the rider fee for each PN program investment option.

We exercised our right to increase the rider fee upon elective step-up or elective spousal continuation step-up and vary the fee depending on whether your contract value is invested in one of the Portfolio Navigator or Portfolio Stabilizer funds at the time of the elective step-up or spousal continuation step-up. You will pay the fee that is in effect on the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up. Currently, we waive our right to increase the fee for investment option changes. There is no assurance that we will not exercise our right in the future.

If you request an elective step-up (including elective spousal continuation step-up) requests, the fee that will apply to your rider will correspond to the fund in which you are invested at that time, as shown in the table below.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	2.50%	0.60%

Current annual rider fees for elective step-up (including elective spousal continuation step-up) requests on/after 10/20/2012 are shown in the table below.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10/20/2012 – 11/17/2013	1.75%	n/a
11/18/2013 – 10/17/2014	1.75%	1.30%
10/18/2014 – 06/30/2016	1.60%	1.00%
07/01/2016 – 10/15/2018	1.75%	1.30%
10/16/2018 – 12/29/2019	1.40%	1.00%
12/30/2019 – 07/20/2020	1.55%	1.15%
07/21/2020 and later	2.50%	2.25%

If your annual rider fee changes during the contract year, on the next contract anniversary we will calculate an average rider fee that reflects the various fees that were in effect that year, adjusted for the number of calendar days each fee was in effect.

Subject to the terms of your contract, we reserve the right to further increase the rider fees to the maximum limit provided by your rider and to vary the rider fees based on the fund you select.

[illegible] *not* [illegible]

Please see the "Optional Living Benefits — Accumulation Benefit Rider" section for a full description and rules applicable to elective and automatic step-up options under your rider.

The charge does not apply after the annuity payouts begin.

Withdrawal Benefit Rider Fee

We charge a fee for this optional feature only if you select it. The initial annual rider fee is 0.60%. The charge is calculated by multiplying the annual rider fee by your contract value on your contract anniversary. Remember, since the charge is taken on a contract anniversary all purchase payments received during the preceding calendar year will increase your charge. This is especially importal2n9Gtoour aseiakeaseyou10300((ease)-3payment)0(s)-3nearase your

For original riders, you must always elect to step-up your rider values. The step-up and lock in of any contract gains will occur as of the date of the transfer or withdrawal described above.

Rider fees may increase or decrease as you move to various funds. Your fee will increase if you transfer your contract value to a more aggressive Portfolio Navigator fund with a higher fee. If you transfer to a less aggressive Portfolio Navigator fund or transfer to a Portfolio Stabilizer fund, your fee may decrease. Certain rider fees may not change depending on the fund in which your contract value is allocated.

We will notify you in writing about your opportunity to <u>elect</u> to step-up (if eligible) and incur the higher rider fee or maintain your guaranteed amount at its current level and keep your rider fee the same. For original riders or enhanced rider subject to a fee increase, you will receive a letter from us approximately 30 days before your next annuity contract anniversary. This letter will describe the potential opportunity to elect a step-up to increase your guaranteed income and how to make the election if eligible. You will have a 30 day period beginning on your next contract anniversary to choose whether to step-up and accept the fee increase. For enhanced riders and original riders with contracts purchased on or after 4/29/2005 and if approved in your state, the step-up and new fee will be effective on the date we receive your request for the step-up (Step-up date). For original riders with contracts purchased before 4/29/2005, the step-up will be effective as of your contract anniversary and the fee for your rider will be the fee that was in effect for your current fund on the anniversary. For purposes of determining the duration of the "30 day window" following your contract anniversary to elect to step-up or to transfer funds to lock in any available contract gains, the following will apply:

1. the duration of your window is determined on a calendar day basis;
2. under our current administrative process we will accept your request on the 31st calendar day if we receive it prior to the close of the NYSE; and
3. if your window ends on a day the NYSE is closed, we must receive your request no later than the close of the NYSE on the preceding Valuation Date.

Under the enhanced rider, each year, we will continue to provide you written notice of your options with respect to elective step-ups and the fee increase until you are no longer subject to a fee increase. Once you have taken action that results in a higher fee, you will become eligible for automatic step-ups under the rider.

[illegible]

Subject to the terms of your contract, we reserve the right to further increase the rider fee up to the maximum limit provided by your rider. Currently, the rider fee does not vary among the Portfolio Stabilizer funds, but we reserve the right to vary the fees among the Portfolio Stabilizer funds in the future.

If you choose the elective step-up, the elective spousal continuation step-up, or change your investment option after we have exercised our rights to increase the rider fee as described above, you will pay the fee that is in effect on the effective date of your step-up or investment option change. On the next contract anniversary, we will calculate an average fee, for the preceding contract year only, that reflects the various different charges that were in effect that year, adjusted for the number of calendar days each fee was in effect.

The charge does not apply after the annuitization start date.

For an example of how your fee will vary upon elective step-up or spousal continuation step-up, please see Appendix D.

Optional Death Benefit Charges

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MAV Rider Fee

We charge a fee for this optional feature only if you select it.

Fund Fees and Expenses

There are deductions from and expenses paid out of the assets of the funds that are described in the prospectuses for those funds.

Premium Taxes

Certain state and local governments impose premium taxes on us (up to 3.5%). These taxes depend upon your state of residence or the state in which the contract was issued. Currently, we deduct any applicable premium tax when annuity payouts begin, but we reserve the right to deduct this tax at other times such as when you make purchase payments or when you make a full surrender from your contract.

Valuing Your Investment

We value your accounts as follows:

GPA

We value the amounts you allocate to the GPA directly in dollars. The GPA value equals:

- the sum of your purchase payments and purchase payment credits allocated to the GPA;
- plus any amounts transferred to the GPA from the fixed account or subaccounts;
- plus interest credited;
- minus any amounts transferred from the GPA to the fixed account or any subaccount;
- minus any amounts deducted for charges or surrenders; and/or
- minus any remaining portion of fees where the values of the fixed account and the subaccounts are insufficient to cover those fees.

The Fixed Account

We value the amounts you allocate to the fixed account directly in dollars. The fixed account value equals:

- the sum of your purchase payments and purchase payment credits and transfer amounts allocated to the fixed account;
- plus interest credited;
- minus the sum of amounts surrendered (including any applicable surrender charges) and amounts transferred out (including any positive or negative MVA on amounts transferred from the GPAs);
- minus any prorated portion of the contract administrative charge;
- minus any prorated portion of the ROPP rider fee (if selected);
- minus any prorated portion of the MAV rider fee (if selected);
- minus any prorated portion of the 5-Year MAV rider fee (if selected);
- minus any prorated portion of the EEB rider fee (if selected);
- minus any prorated portion of the EEP rider fee (if selected);
- minus any prorated portion of the Accumulation Benefit rider fee (if selected)*; and
- minus any prorated portion of the Withdrawal Benefit rider fee (if selected)*.

* The fee can only be deducted from the subaccounts in Washington.

The Special DCA Account

We value the amounts you allocate to the Special DCA account directly in dollars. The Special DCA account value equals:

- the sum of your purchase payments and purchase payment credits allocated to the Special DCA account;
- plus interest credited;
- minus the sum of amounts surrendered (including any applicable surrender charges);
- minus amounts transferred out; and
- minus any remaining portion of fees where the values of the fixed account and the subaccounts are insufficient to cover those fees.

Subaccounts

We convert amounts you allocated to the subaccounts into accumulation units. Each time you make a purchase payment or transfer amounts into one of the subaccounts or we apply any purchase payment credits to a subaccount, we credit a certain number of accumulation units to your contract for that subaccount. Conversely, we subtract a certain number of accumulation units from your contract each time you take a partial surrender, transfer amounts out of a subaccount, or we assess a contract administrative charge, a surrender charge or charge for any optional riders with annual charges (if applicable).

The accumulation units are the true measure of investment value in each subaccount during the accumulation period. They are related to, but not the same as, the net asset value of the fund in which the subaccount invests. The dollar value of each accumulation unit can rise or fall daily depending on the variable account expenses, performance of the fund and on certain fund expenses. Here is how we calculate accumulation unit values:

to calculate the number of accumulation units for a particular subaccount we divide your investment by the current accumulation unit value.

the current accumulation unit value for each subaccount equals the last value times the subaccount's current net investment factor.

- adding the fund's current net asset value per share, plus the per share amount of any accrued income or capital gain

Making the Most of Your Contract

Automated Dollar-Cost Averaging

Currently, you can use automated transfers to take advantage of dollar-cost averaging (investing a fixed amount at regular intervals). Automated transfers from the fixed account to the subaccounts under automated dollar-cost averaging may not exceed an amount that, if continued, would deplete the fixed account within 12 months. For example, you might transfer a set amount monthly from a relatively conservative subaccount to a more aggressive one, or to several others, or from the fixed account to one or more subaccounts. You may not set up an automated transfer to or from the GPAs. You may not set up an automated transfer to the fixed account or the Special DCA account. You may not set up an automated transfer if the Withdrawal Benefit, Accumulation Benefit or PN program is in effect. There is no charge for dollar-cost averaging.

This systematic approach can help you benefit from fluctuations in accumulation unit values caused by fluctuations in the market values of the funds. Since you invest the same amount each period, you automatically acquire more units when the market value falls and fewer units when it rises. The potential effect is to lower your average cost per unit.

- We credit each Special DCA account with the current guaranteed annual rate that is in effect on the date we receive your purchase payment. However, we credit this annual rate over the length of the Special DCA arrangement on the balance remaining in your Special DCA account. Therefore, the net effective interest rate you receive is less than the stated annual rate.
- We do not credit this interest after we transfer the value out of the Special DCA account into the accounts you selected.
- Once you establish a Special DCA account, you cannot allocate additional purchase payments to it. However, you may establish another new Special DCA account (if available on the valuation date we receive your payment) and allocate new purchase payments to it.
- Funding from multiple sources is treated as individual purchase payments and a new Special DCA account is opened for each payment (if the Special DCA accounts are available on the valuation date we receive your payment).
- You may terminate your participation in the Special DCA program at any time. If you do, we will transfer the remaining balance from your Special DCA account to the fixed account. Interest will be credited according to the rates in effect on the fixed account and not the rate that was in effect on the Special DCA account. (Exception: if the PN program is in effect when you elect to end your participation in the Special DCA program, we will transfer the remaining balance to the PN program investment option you have selected).
- We can modify the terms or discontinue the Special DCA program at any time. Any modifications will not affect any purchase payments that are already in a Special DCA account. For more information on the Special DCA program, contact your financial advisor.

The Special DCA program does not guarantee that any subaccount will gain in value nor will it protect against a decline in value if market prices fall. Because dollar-cost averaging involves continuous investing, your success will depend upon your willingness to continue to invest regularly through periods of low price levels. Dollar-cost averaging can be an effective way to help meet your long-term goals.

For an example of how Special DCA dollar-cost averaging works, see table below showing the Special DCA fixed account.

By spreading the investment over the term of the Special DCA

you automatically buy more units when the per unit market price is low

and fewer units when the per unit market price is high.

Jan 15	$10,000.00				
Jan 22	10,002.86	1/6	$1,667.14	$18	92.62
Feb 22	8,346.26	1/5	1,669.25	15	111.28
Mar 22	6,684.64	1/4	1,671.16	19	87.96
April 22	5,019.83	1/3	1,673.28	17	98.43
May 22	3,350.64	1/2	1,675.32	21	79.78
Jun 22	1,677.44	1/1	1,677.44	20	83.87

You paid an average price of $18.11. per unit over the 6 months, while the average market price actually was $18.33.

Asset Rebalancing

You can ask us in writing to have the variable subaccount portion of your contract value allocated according to the percentages (in tenth of a percent amounts) that you choose. We automatically will rebalance the variable subaccount portion of your contract value either quarterly, semi-annually, or annually. The period you select will start to run on the date we record your request. On the first valuation date of each of these periods, we automatically will rebalance your contract value so that the value in each subaccount matches your current subaccount percentage allocations. These percentage allocations must be more than one digit past the decimal numbers. Asset rebalancing does not apply to the GPAs, fixed account or the Special DCA account. There is no charge for asset rebalancing. The contract value must be at least $2,000.

You can change your percentage allocations or your rebalancing period at any time by contacting us in writing. We will restart the rebalancing period you selected as of the date we record your change. You also can ask us in writing or by any other method acceptable to us, to stop rebalancing your contract value. You must allow 30 days for us to change any instructions that currently are in place. For more information on asset rebalancing, contact your financial advisor.

Different rules apply to asset rebalancing under an asset allocation program (see "Asset Allocation Program" and "Portfolio Navigator Program and Portfolio Stabilizer Funds" below).

Asset Allocation Program

For contracts purchased before Nov. 1, 2005, we offered an asset allocation program. You could elect to participate in the asset allocation program and there was no additional charge. If you purchased an optional Withdrawal Benefit rider, you were required to participate in the asset allocation program under the terms of the rider. The asset allocation program described in this section has been replaced with the PN program for all contracts. The following describes the program that existed prior to Nov. 1, 2005.

This asset allocation program allows you to allocate your contract value to a model portfolio that consists of subaccounts and may include the fixed account and certain GPAs, (if available under the asset allocation program) which represent various asset classes. By spreading your contract value among these various asset classes, you may be able to reduce the volatility in your contract value, but there is no guarantee that this will occur.

Asset allocation does not guarantee that your contract will increase in value nor will it protect against a decline in value if market prices fall. You are responsible for determining which model portfolio is best for you. Your sales representative can help you make this determination. In addition, your financial advisor may provide you with a questionnaire, a tool that can help you determine which model portfolio is suited to your needs based on factors such as your investment goals, your tolerance for risk, and how long you intend to invest.

Currently, there are five model portfolios ranging from conservative to aggressive. You may not use more than one model portfolio at a time. You are allowed to request a change to another model portfolio twice per contract year. Each model portfolio specifies allocation percentages to each of the subaccounts, the fixed account and/or any GPAs that make up that model portfolio. By participating in the program, you authorize us to invest your contract value in the subaccounts, the fixed account and/or any GPAs (if included) according to the allocation percentages stated for the specific model portfolio you have selected. You also authorize us to automatically rebalance your contract value quarterly in order to maintain alignment with the allocation percentages specified in the model portfolio.

Special rules will apply to the GPAs if they are included in a model portfolio. Under these rules:

- no MVA will apply when rebalancing occurs within a specific model portfolio (but an MVA will apply if you elect to transfer to a new model portfolio);
- no MVA will apply if you reallocate your contract value according to an updated model portfolio; and
- no MVA will apply when you elect an annuity payout plan while your contract value is invested in a model portfolio (see “Guarantee Period Accounts — Market Value Adjustment”).

If you initially allocate qualifying purchase payments and applicable purchase payment credits to the Special DCA account, when available, (see “The Special DCA Account”) and you are participating in the asset allocation program, we will make monthly transfers from the Special DCA account into the model portfolio you have chosen.

You may not discontinue your participation in the asset allocation program; however, you have the right at all times to make a full surrender of your contract value (see “Surrenders”).

Because the Withdrawal Benefit rider requires that your contract value be invested in one of the model portfolios for the life of the contract, and you cannot terminate the Withdrawal Benefit rider once you have selected it, you must terminate your contract by requesting a full surrender if you no longer wish to participate in any of the model portfolios. Surrender charges and tax penalties may apply.

Under the asset allocation program, the subaccounts, the fixed account and/or any GPAs (if included) that make up the model portfolio you selected and the allocation percentages to those subaccounts, the fixed account and/or any GPAs (if included) will not change unless we adjust the composition of the model portfolio to reflect the liquidation, substitution or merger of an underlying fund, a change of investment objective by an underlying fund or when an underlying fund stops selling its shares to the variable account. We reserve the right to change the terms and conditions of the asset allocation program upon written notice to you.

If permitted under applicable securities law, we reserve the right to:

- reallocate your current model portfolio to an updated version of your current model portfolio; or
- substitute a fund of funds for your current model portfolio.

We also reserve the right to discontinue the asset allocation program. We will give you 30 days’ written notice of any such change.

Portfolio Navigator Program (PN Program) and Portfolio Stabilizer Funds

You are required to participate in the PN program if your contract includes optional living benefit riders. Under the PN program your contract value is allocated to a PN program investment option. The PN program investment options are currently five funds of funds, each of which invests in underlying funds in proportions that vary among the funds of funds in light of each fund of funds’ investment objective (“Portfolio Navigator funds”).

The PN program is available for both nonqualified and qualified annuities. The PN program also allows those who participated in a previous version of the PN program and who previously opted out of the transfer of their contract value to Portfolio Navigator funds to remain invested in accordance with a "static" PN program model portfolio investment option that is not subject to updating or reallocation. For more information on the static model portfolios, see "The static model portfolios" below.

[illegible] We offer the following Portfolio Navigator funds:

1. Variable Portfolio – Aggressive Portfolio
2. Variable Portfolio – Moderately Aggressive Portfolio
3. Variable Portfolio – Moderate Portfolio
4. Variable Portfolio – Moderately Conservative Portfolio
5. Variable Portfolio – Conservative Portfolio

Each Portfolio Navigator fund is a fund of funds with the investment objective of seeking a high level of total return consistent with a certain level of risk, which it seeks to achieve by investing in various underlying funds. For additional information about the Portfolio Navigator funds' investment strategies, see the Funds' prospectus.

If your contract does not include one of the living benefit riders, you may not participate in the PN program, but you may choose to allocate your contract value to one or more of the Portfolio Navigator funds.

Beginning November 18, 2013, if you have selected one of the optional living benefit riders, as an alternative to the Portfolio Navigator funds in the PN program, we have made available to you additional new funds, known as Portfolio Stabilizer funds. [illegible] The following Portfolio Stabilizer funds currently available are:

1. Variable Portfolio – Managed Risk Fund (Class 2)[1]
2. Variable Portfolio – Managed Risk U.S. Fund (Class 2) [1]
3. Variable Portfolio – Managed Volatility Growth Fund (Class 2)
4. Variable Portfolio – Managed Volatility Moderate Growth Fund (Class 2)
5. Variable Portfolio – Managed Volatility Conservative Growth Fund (Class 2)
6. Variable Portfolio – Managed Volatility Conservative Fund (Class 2)
7. Variable Portfolio – U.S. Flexible Growth Fund (Class 2) [1]
8. Variable Portfolio – U.S. Flexible Moderate Growth Fund (Class 2)[1]
9. Variable Portfolio – U.S. Flexible Conservative Growth Fund (Class 2)[1]

[1] Available on or after Sept. 18, 2017.

Each Portfolio Stabilizer fund has an investment objective of pursuing total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility. For additional information about the Portfolio Stabilizer funds' investment strategies, see the Funds' prospectuses.

You may choose to remain invested in your current Portfolio Navigator fund, move to a different Portfolio Navigator fund, or move to a Portfolio Stabilizer fund. Your decision should be made based on your own individual investment objectives and financial situation, and in consultation with your financial adviser.

[illegible]

If your contract does not include living benefit riders, you may not participate in the PN program, but you may choose to allocate your contract value to one or more of the Portfolio Navigator funds. Beginning May 1, 2015, you may also choose to allocate your contract value to one or more of the Portfolio Stabilizer funds.

You should review any PN program, Portfolio Navigator and Portfolio Stabilizer funds information, including Funds' prospectuses, carefully. Your financial advisor can provide you with additional information and can answer questions you may have on the PN program, Portfolio Navigator and Portfolio Stabilizer funds.

[illegible] If you have chosen to remain invested in a "static" PN program model portfolio, your assets will remain invested in accordance with your current model portfolio, and you will not be provided with any updates to the model portfolio or reallocation recommendations. (The last such reallocation recommendation was provided in 2009.) Each model portfolio consists of underlying funds and/or any GPAs (if included) in accordance with the allocation percentages stated for the model portfolio. By participating in the PN program through a model portfolio, you have instructed us to automatically rebalance your contract value quarterly in order to maintain alignment with these allocation percentages.

Special rules apply to the GPAs if they are included in a model portfolio. Under these rules:

- no MVA will apply when rebalancing occurs within a specific model portfolio (but an MVA may apply if you elect to transfer to a fund of funds);
- no MVA will apply when you elect an annuity payout plan while your contract value is invested in a model portfolio. (See “Guarantee Period Accounts — Market Value Adjustment.”)

If you choose to remain in a static model portfolio, the investments and investment styles and policies of the underlying funds in which your contract value is invested may change. Accordingly, your model portfolio may change so that it is no longer appropriate for your needs, even though your allocations to underlying funds do not change. Furthermore, the absence of periodic updating means that existing underlying funds will not be replaced as may be appropriate due to poor performance, changes in management personnel, liquidation, merger or other factors. Your financial advisor can help you determine whether your continued investment in a static model portfolio is appropriate for you.

You are responsible for determining which investment option is best for you. Currently, the PN program includes five Portfolio Navigator funds (and under the previous PN program, five static model portfolios investment options), with risk profiles ranging from conservative to aggressive in relation to one another. There are nine Portfolio Stabilizer funds currently available. If your contract includes a living benefit rider you may only invest in one Portfolio Navigator fund at a time. If your contract includes a living benefit rider and you invest in Portfolio Stabilizer fund, effective Sept. 18, 2017, you may invest in more than one Portfolio Stabilizer fund at a time. Your financial advisor can help you determine which investment option most closely matches your investing style, based on factors such as your investment goals, your tolerance for risk and how long you intend to invest. There is no guarantee that the investment option you select is appropriate for you based on your investment objectives and/or risk profile. We and Columbia Management are not responsible for your decision to select a certain investment option or your decision to transfer to a different investment option.

If you initially allocate qualifying purchase payments to the Special DCA fixed account, when available (see “The Special DCA Fixed Account”), and you are invested in one of the Portfolio Stabilizer or Portfolio Navigator funds, we will make monthly transfers in accordance with your instructions from the Special DCA fixed account, into the investment option or model portfolio you have chosen.

Before you decide to transfer contract value to one of the Portfolio Stabilizer funds, you and your financial advisor should carefully consider the following:

- Whether the Portfolio Stabilizer fund meets your personal investment objectives and/or risk tolerance.
- Whether you would like to continue to invest in a Portfolio Navigator fund. If you decide to transfer your contract value to a Portfolio Stabilizer fund, you permanently lose your ability to invest in any of the Portfolio Navigator funds if you have a living benefit rider. If you decide to no longer invest your contract value in the Portfolio Stabilizer funds, your only option will be to terminate your contract by requesting a full surrender.
- Whether the total expenses associated with an investment in a Portfolio Stabilizer fund is appropriate for you. For total expenses associated with the rider, you should consider not only the variation of the rider fee, but also the variation in fees among the various funds. You should also consider your overall investment objective, as well as how total fees and your selected fund’s investment objective may impact the amount of any step up opportunities in the future.

If your contract includes a living benefit rider, you may request a change to your Fund selection up to four times per contract year by written request on an authorized form or by another method agreed to by us. If you make such a change, we may charge you a higher fee for your rider. However, an initial transfer from a Portfolio Navigator fund to a Portfolio Stabilizer fund will not count toward the limit of four transfers per year. If you decide to annuitize your contract, your rider will terminate and you will no longer have access to the Portfolio Stabilizer funds.

We reserve the right to add, remove or substitute Funds. We also reserve the right, upon notification to you, to close or restrict any Fund. Any change will apply to current allocations and/or to future payments and transfers. If your living benefit rider is terminated, you may remain invested in the Portfolio Stabilizer funds, but you will not be allowed to allocate future purchase payments or make transfers to these funds. Any substitution of Funds may be subject to SEC or state insurance departments approval.

We reserve the right to change the terms and conditions of the PN program or to change the availability of the investment options upon written notice to you. This includes but is not limited to the right to:

- limit your choice of investment options based on the amount of your initial purchase payment;
- cancel required participation in the program after 30 days written notice;
- substitute a fund of funds for your model portfolio, if applicable, if permitted under applicable securities law; and
- discontinue the PN program after 30 days written notice.

An investment in a Fund involves risk. Principal risks associated with an investment in a Fund may be found in the relevant Fund’s prospectus. There is no assurance that the Funds will achieve their respective investment objectives. In addition, there is no guarantee that the Fund’s strategy will have its intended effect or that it will work as effectively as is intended.

- preventing the investment adviser(s) of an underlying fund in which a Subaccount invests from fully investing the assets of the Fund in accordance with the Fund's investment objectives.

Funds available as investment options under the contract that invest in securities that trade in overseas securities markets may be at greater risk of loss from market timing, as market timers may seek to take advantage of changes in the values of securities between the close of overseas markets and the close of U.S. markets. Also, the risks of market timing may be greater for underlying funds that invest in securities such as small cap stocks, high yield bonds, or municipal securities, that may be traded infrequently.

[illegible]

We try to distinguish market timing from transfers that we believe are not harmful, such as periodic rebalancing for purposes of an asset allocation, dollar-cost averaging and asset rebalancing program that may be described in this prospectus. There is no set number of transfers that constitutes market timing. Even one transfer in related accounts may be market timing. We seek to restrict the transfer privileges of a contract owner who makes more than three Subaccount transfers in any 90 day period. We also reserve the right to refuse any transfer request, if, in our sole judgment, the dollar amount of the transfer request would adversely affect unit values.

If we determine, in our sole judgment, that your transfer activity constitutes market timing, we may modify, restrict or suspend your transfer privileges to the extent permitted by applicable law, which may vary based on the state law that applies to your contract and the terms of your contract. These restrictions or modifications may include, but not be limited to:

- requiring transfer requests to be submitted only by first-class U.S. mail;
- not accepting hand-delivered transfer requests or requests made by overnight mail;
- not accepting telephone or electronic transfer requests;
- requiring a minimum time period between each transfer;
- not accepting transfer requests of an agent acting under power of attorney;
- limiting the dollar amount that you may transfer at any one time;
- suspending the transfer privilege; or
- modifying instructions under an automated transfer program to exclude a restricted fund if you do not provide new instructions.

Subject to applicable state law and the terms of each contract, we will apply the policy described above to all contract owners uniformly in all cases. We will notify you in writing after we impose any modification, restriction or suspension of your transfer rights.

Because we exercise discretion in applying the restrictions described above, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to identify and restrict all market timing activity. In addition, state law and the terms of some contracts may prevent us from stopping certain market timing activity. Market timing activity that we are unable to identify and/or restrict may impact the performance of the underlying funds and may result in lower contract values.

[illegible]

- Each Fund may restrict or refuse trading activity that the Fund determines, in its sole discretion, represents market timing.
- Even if we determine that your transfer activity does not constitute market timing under the market timing policies described above which we apply to transfers you make under the contract, it is possible that the underlying fund's market timing policies and procedures, including instructions we receive from a Fund, may require us to reject your transfer request. For example, we will attempt to execute transfers permitted under any asset allocation, dollar-cost averaging and asset rebalancing programs that may be described in this prospectus, we cannot guarantee that an

underlying fund's market timing policies and procedures will do so. Orders we place to purchase Fund shares for the Variable Accounts are subject to acceptance by the Fund. We reserve the right to reject without prior notice to you any transfer request if the Fund does not accept our order.

- Each underlying fund is responsible for its own market timing policies, and we cannot guarantee that we will be able to implement specific market timing policies and procedures that a Fund has adopted. As a result, a Fund's returns might be adversely affected, and a Fund might terminate our right to offer its shares through the Variable Account.
- Funds that are available as investment options under the contract may also be offered to other intermediaries who are eligible to purchase and hold shares of the Fund, including without limitation, separate accounts of other insurance companies and certain retirement plans. Even if we are able to implement a Fund's market timing policies, we cannot guarantee that other intermediaries purchasing that same Fund's shares will do so, and the returns of that Fund could be adversely affected as a result.

Transfers or surrenders: $50

Transfers or surrenders: None (except for automated transfers from the fixed account)

3

Call:

Transfers or surrenders: $250 or entire account balance

Transfers:	Contract value or entire account balance
Surrenders:	$100,000

We answer telephone requests promptly, but you may experience delays when the call volume is unusually high. If you are unable to get through, use the mail procedure as an alternative.

We will honor any telephone transfer or surrender requests that we believe are authentic and we will use reasonable procedures to confirm that they are. This includes asking identifying questions and recording calls. As long as we follow the procedures, we (and our affiliates) will not be liable for any loss resulting from fraudulent requests.

Telephone transfers or surrenders are automatically available. You may request that telephone transfers or surrenders not be authorized from your account by writing to us.

Surrenders

You may surrender all or part of your contract at any time before the settlement date by sending us a written request or calling us.

The date your surrender request will be processed depends on when and how we receive it:

For surrender requests received in writing:

- If we receive your surrender request at our Service Center in good order before the close of business, we will process your surrender using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the valuation date we received your surrender request.
- If we receive your surrender request at our Service Center in good order at or after the close of business, we will process your surrender using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the next valuation date after we received your surrender request.

For surrender requests received by phone:

- If we receive your surrender request at our Service Center in good order before the close of the NYSE, we will process your surrender using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the valuation date we received your surrender request.
- If we receive your surrender request at our Service Center in good order at or after the close of the NYSE, we will process your surrender using the accumulation unit value we calculate on the next valuation date after we received your surrender request.

You may have to pay a contract administrative charge, surrender charges, or any applicable optional rider charges (see “Charges”). Federal income taxes and penalties as well as state and local income taxes may apply (see “Taxes”). You cannot take surrenders after annuity payouts begin except under Plan E (see “The Annuity Payout Period – Annuity Payout Plans”).

Any partial surrender you take under the contract will reduce your contract value. As a result, the value of your death benefit or any optional benefits you have elected also will be reduced. If you have elected the Withdrawal Benefit rider and your partial surrenders in any contract year exceed the permitted surrender amount under the terms of the Withdrawal Benefit rider, your benefits under the rider may be reduced (see “Optional Benefits — Guaranteed Minimum Withdrawal Benefit”). Any partial surrender request that exceeds the amount allowed under the riders and impacts the guarantees provided, will not be considered in good order until we receive a signed Benefit Impact Acknowledgement form showing the projected effect of the surrender on the rider benefits or a verbal acknowledgement that you understand and accept the impacts that have been explained to you. In addition, surrenders you are required to take to satisfy the RMDs under the Code may reduce the value of certain death benefits and optional benefits (see “Taxes – Qualified Annuities – Required Minimum Distributions”).

Surrender Policies

If you have a balance in more than one account and you request a partial surrender, we will withdraw money from all your subaccounts and/or the fixed account, in the same proportion as your value in each account correlates to your total contract value, less any GPA or Special DCA account, unless you request otherwise. We will not withdraw money for a partial surrender from any GPAs or Special DCA account you may have, unless insufficient amounts are available from your subaccounts and/or fixed account . However, you may request specifically surrender from a GPA or Special DCA account. The minimum contract value after partial surrender is $600.

Receiving Payment

1

- payable to you;
- mailed to address of record.

We will charge you a fee if you request express mail delivery.

2

- request that payment be sent electronically to your bank;
- pre-authorization required.

We may choose to permit you to have checks issued and delivered to an alternate payee or to an address other than your address of record. We may also choose to allow you to direct wires or other electronic payments to accounts owned by a third-party. We may have additional good order requirements that must be met prior to processing requests to make any payments to a party other than the owner or to an address other than the address of record. These requirements will be designed to ensure owner instructions are genuine and to prevent fraud.

We will charge you a fee if you request that payment be wired to your bank. For instructions, please contact your financial advisor.

Normally, we will send the payment within seven days after receiving your request in good order. However, we may postpone the payment if:

– the NYSE is closed, except for normal holiday and weekend closings;

– trading on the NYSE is restricted, according to SEC rules;

– an emergency, as defined by SEC rules, makes it impractical to sell securities or value the net assets of the accounts; or

– the SEC permits us to delay payment for the protection of security holders.

We may also postpone payment of the amount attributable to a purchase payment as part of the total surrender amount until cleared from the originating financial institution.

TSA — Special Provisions

Participants in Tax-Sheltered Annuities

If the contract is intended to be used in connection with an employer sponsored 403(b) plan, additional rules relating to this contract can be found in the annuity endorsement for tax sheltered 403(b) annuities. Unless we have made special arrangements with your employer, the contract is not intended for use in connection with an employer sponsored 403(b) plan that is subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended (“ERISA”). In the event that the employer either by affirmative election or inadvertent action causes contributions under a plan that is

Benefits Available Under the Contract

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

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] *(no additional charge)*				
[illegible]	Allows the systematic transfer of a specified dollar amount among the subaccounts or from the regular fixed account to one or more eligible subaccounts	N/A	N/A	• Not allowed to the GPAs, the regular fixed account or the Special DCA fixed account • Not allowed if the PN program is in effect, except in connection with the a Special DCA fixed account • Not available with a living benefit
[illegible]	Allows the systematic transfer from the Special DCA fixed account to one or more eligible subaccounts	N/A	N/A	• Must be funded with a purchase payment of at least $10,000, not transferred contract value • Only 6-month option are available • Transfers occur on a monthly basis and the first monthly transfer occurs seven days after we receive your purchase payment • You may not use the regular fixed account, GPA account, or the Special DCA fixed account as a destination for the Special DCA monthly transfer. Certain exceptions apply
[illegible]	Allows you to have your investments periodically rebalanced among the subaccounts to your pre-selected percentages	N/A	N/A	• You must have $2,000 in Contract Value to participate. • We require 30 days notice for you to change or cancel the program • You can request rebalancing to be done either quarterly, semiannually or annually • Other restrictions may apply under the Portfolio Navigator Program
[illegible]	Your contract value is allocated to the PN program investment options or Portfolio Stabilizer funds	N/A	N/A	• Required for contracts with living benefit riders

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allows automated partial surrenders from the contract	N/A	N/A	• Additional systematic payments are not allowed with automated partial surrenders • For contracts with a Withdrawal Benefit rider, you may set up automated partial surrenders up to the benefit available for withdrawals under the rider • May result in income taxes and IRS penalty on all or a portion of amounts surrendered
[illegible]	Allows you to withdraw contract value without a surrender charge	N/A	N/A	• You must be under age 76 on the contract issue date and the confinement must start after the contract issue date • You must be confined to a hospital or nursing home for the prior 60 days • Amount withdrawn must be paid directly to you • Contract value is reduced by any purchase payment credits credited within 12 months of a withdrawal
[illegible]	Allows you to withdraw contract value without a surrender charge	N/A	N/A	• You must be under age 76 on the date the contract was issued • Must be terminally ill and not expected to live more than 12 months; a licensed physician certifies to your illness, life expectancy and the date the terminal illness was initially diagnosed • Amount withdrawn must be paid directly to you • Contract value is reduced by any purchase payment credits credited within 12 months of a withdrawal

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Provides a minimum death benefit equal to the greater of Contract Value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges or purchase payment minus adjusted partial surrenders	N/A	N/A	• Withdrawals will proportionately reduce the benefit, which means your benefit could be reduced by more than the dollar amount of your withdrawals, and such reductions could be significant • Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits and any applicable rider charges applied within 12 months of the date of death • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payments credits as part of any purchase payments, and contract value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges.
[illegible]	Provides a minimum death benefit equal to the Contract Value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal less any applicable rider charges	N/A	N/A	• Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits and any applicable rider charges applied within 12 months of the date of death • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payments credits as part of any purchase payments, and contract value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]				
[illegible]	PProvides a minimum death benefit equal to the greater of Contract Value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges or purchase payment minus adjusted partial surrenders	0.30% of contract value in the variable account	0.20%	• Available if any owner is age 76 and older • Must be elected at contract issue • Withdrawals will proportionately reduce the benefit, which means your benefit could be reduced by more than the dollar amount of your withdrawals, and such reductions could be significant • Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payments credits as part of any purchase payments, and contract value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges. • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits and any applicable rider charges applied within 12 months of the date of death and any applicable rider charges

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Increases the guaranteed death benefit to the highest anniversary contract value, plus subsequent purchase payments made to the contract adjusted for any partial surrenders	0.35% of contract value in the variable account	0.25%	• Available to owners age 75 and younger • Must be elected at contract issue • No longer eligible to increase on any contract anniversary on/after your 81st birthday. • Withdrawals will proportionately reduce the benefit, which means your benefit could be reduced by more than the dollar amount of your withdrawals. Such reductions could be significant. • Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payment credits as part of your purchase payments • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Increases the guaranteed death benefit to the highest 5th anniversary contract value plus subsequent purchase payments made to the contract adjusted for any partial surrenders	0.20% of contract value in the variable account	0.10%	• Available to owners age 75 and younger • Must be elected at contract issue • No longer eligible to increase on any contract anniversary on/after your 81st birthday • Withdrawals will proportionately reduce the benefit, which means your benefit could be reduced by more than the dollar amount of your withdrawals. Such reductions could be significant • Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payment credits as part of your purchase payments • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges
Enhanced Earnings Death [illegible]	Provides an additional death benefit, based on a percentage of contract earnings, to help offset expenses after death such as funeral expenses or federal and state taxes	0.40% of contract value in the variable account	0.30%	• Available to owners age 75 and younger • Must be elected at contract issue • Available with MAV and 5-year MAV • For contract owners age 70 and older at the rider effective date, the benefit decreases from 40% to 15% of earnings • Annuitizing the Contract terminates the benefit • When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payment credits as part of your purchase payments • Contract Value is reduced by any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of death and any applicable rider charges

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Provides a guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit that gives you the right to take limited partial withdrawals in each contract year that over time will total an amount equal to your purchase payments plus any purchase payment credits.	2.50% of contract value	Varies by issue date, elective step up date and the fund selected	• Available to owners age 80 or younger • Must be elected at contract issue • Not available under an inherited qualified annuity, 401 (a) and 401(k) plans • Subject to Investment Allocation restrictions • Certain withdrawals could significantly reduce the guaranteed amounts under the rider and the rider will terminate if the contract value goes to zero due to an excess withdrawal • Withdrawals during the 3-year waiting period will reverse any prior step-ups • Limits additional purchase payments
[illegible]	Provides 100% of initial investment or 80% of highest contract anniversary value (adjusted for partial surrenders) at the end of 10 year waiting period, regardless of investment performance	2.50% of contract value or the Minimum Contract Accumulation Value, whichever is greater	Varies by issue date, elective step up date and fund selected	• Available to owners age 80 or younger • Must be elected at contract issue • Not available under 401 (a) and 401(k) plans • Withdrawals will proportionately reduce the benefit, which means your benefit could be reduced by more than the dollar amount of your withdrawals. Such reductions could be significant • The rider ends when the Waiting Period expires • Limits additional purchase payments • Subject to Investment Allocation restrictions • Elective Step ups restart the Waiting Period

Benefits in Case of Death — Standard Death Benefit

We will pay the death benefit to your beneficiary upon your death if you die before the settlement date while this contract is in force. If a contract has more than one person as the owner, we will pay benefits upon the first to die of any owner.

If you are age 75 or younger on the date we issue the contract, the beneficiary receives the greater of:

- contract value, less any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of the date of death, less any applicable rider charges; or
- purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders.

If you are age 76 or older on the date we issue the contract, the beneficiary receives the contract value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges.

PS = the partial surrender including any applicable surrender charge.
DB = the death benefit on the date of (but prior to) the partial surrender.
CV = the contract value on the date of (but prior to) the partial surrender.

- You purchase the contract with a payment of $20,000.
- During the second contract year the contract value falls to $18,000, at which point you take a $1,500 partial surrender, leaving a contract value of $16,500.

We calculate the death benefit as follows:

The total purchase payments minus adjustments for partial surrenders:

Total purchase payments	$20,000
minus adjusted partial surrenders, calculated as:	
$\frac{\$1{,}500 \times \$20{,}000}{\$18{,}000} =$	–1,667
for a death benefit of:	$18,333

When we calculate this death benefit, we do not consider purchase payments credits as part of any purchase payments.

If You Die Before Your Settlement Date

When paying the beneficiary, we will process the death claim on the valuation date that our death claim requirements are fulfilled. We will determine the contract's value using the accumulation unit value we calculate on that valuation date. The death benefit will never be less than the surrender value adjusted by the MVA formula. We pay interest, if any, at a rate no less than required by law. If requested, we will mail payment to the beneficiary within seven days after our death claim requirements are fulfilled.

If your spouse is sole beneficiary and you die before the settlement date, your spouse may keep the contract as owner with the contract value equal to the death benefit that would otherwise have been paid. To do this your spouse must give us written instructions to continue the contract as owner. If your spouse elects to continue the contract as owner, the following describes the standard death benefit:

- If your spouse was age 75 or younger as of the date we issued the contract, the beneficiary of your spouse's contract receives the greater of:
  - contract value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges; or
  - purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders.

If your spouse was age 76 or older as of the date we issued the contract, the beneficiary of your spouse's contract receives the contract value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges.

If you elected any optional contract features or riders, your spouse and the new annuitant (if applicable) will be subject to all limitations and/or restrictions of those features or riders.

We will not waive surrender charges on contracts continued under the spousal continuation provision.

If your beneficiary is not your spouse, we will pay the beneficiary in a lump sum unless you give us other written instructions. Generally, we must fully distribute the death benefit within five years of your death. However, the beneficiary may receive payouts under any annuity payout plan available under this contract if:

- the beneficiary elects in writing, and payouts begin, no later than one year after your death, or other date as permitted by the IRS; and
- the payout period does not extend beyond the beneficiary's life or life expectancy.

The information below has been revised to reflect proposed regulations issued by the Internal Revenue Service that describe the requirements for required minimum distributions when a person or entity inherit assets held in an IRA, 403(b) or qualified retirement plan. This proposal is not final and may change. Contract owners are advised to work with a tax professional to understand their required minimum distribution obligations under the proposed regulations and federal law. The proposed regulations can be found in the Federal Register, Vol. 87, No. 37, dated Thursday, February 24, 2022.

- [__ If you have not elected an annuity payout plan, and if your spouse is the sole beneficiary, your spouse may either elect to treat the contract as his/her own, so long as he/she is eligible to do so, with the contract value equal to the death benefit that would otherwise have been paid or elect an annuity payout plan or another plan agreed to by us. If your spouse elects a payout plan, the payouts must begin no later than the year in which you would have reached age 73. If you attained age 73 at the time of death, payouts must begin no later than Dec. 31 of the year following the year of your death.

  If your spouse elects to continue the contract as owner, the following describes the standard death benefit:

  - If your spouse was age 75 or younger as of the date we issued the contract, the beneficiary of your spouse's contract receives the greater of:
  - contract value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges; or
  - purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders.

  If your spouse was age 76 or older as of the date we issued the contract, the beneficiary of your spouse's contract receives the contract value, less any purchase payment credits subject to reversal, less any applicable rider charges

  If you elected any optional contract features or riders, your spouse and the new annuitant (if applicable) will be subject to all limitations and/or restrictions of those features or riders just as if they were purchasing a new contract. If your spouse is the sole beneficiary and elects to treat the contract as his/her own as an inherited IRA, the guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit rider will terminate.

  We will not waive surrender charges on contracts continued under the spousal continuation provision.

- [__ If you have not elected an annuity payout plan, and if death occurs on or after Jan. 1, 2020, the beneficiary is required to withdraw his or her entire inherited interest by December 31 of the 10th year following your date of death unless they qualify as an "eligible designated beneficiary." Your beneficiary may be required to take distributions during the 10-year period if you died after your Required Beginning Date. Eligible designated beneficiaries may continue to take proceeds out over your life expectancy if you died prior to your Required Beginning Date or over the greater of your life expectancy or their life expectancy if you died after your Required Beginning Date. Eligible designated beneficiaries include the surviving spouse:

  - the surviving spouse;
  - a lawful child of the owner under the age of 21 majority (remaining amount must be withdrawn by the earlier of the end of the year the minor turns 31 or end of the 10th year following the minor's death);
  - disabled within the meaning of Code section 72(m)(7);
  - chronically ill within the meaning of Code section 7702B(c)(2);
  - any other person who is not more than 10 years younger than the owner.

  However, non-natural beneficiaries, such as estates and charities, are subject to a five-year rule to distribute the IRA if you died prior to your Required Beginning Date.

  We will pay the beneficiary in5g2Icected ed Beginning Date.

ensure an effective process for your beneficiaries, it is important that your personal address and beneficiary designations are up to date, including complete names, date of birth, current addresses and phone numbers, and taxpayer identification numbers for each beneficiary. Updates to your address or beneficiary designations should be sent to our Service Center.

anniversaries when the rider is in force). These charges will be based on the total contract value on the anniversary. Your spouse also has the option of discontinuing the ROPP rider within 30 days of the date he or she elects to continue the contract. If your spouse was age 75 or younger as of the date we issued the contract, the ROPP will terminate.

For special tax considerations associated with the ROPP, see "Taxes."

Maximum Anniversary Value Death Benefit (MAV)

The MAV is intended to provide additional death benefit protection in the event of fluctuating fund values. This is an optional benefit that you may select for an additional annual charge (see "Charges"). The MAV does not provide any additional benefit before the first contract anniversary after the rider effective date. The MAV may be of less value if you are older since we stop resetting the maximum anniversary value at age 81. Although we stop resetting the maximum anniversary value at age 81, the MAV rider fee continues to apply until the rider terminates. In addition, the MAV does not provide any additional benefit with respect to the GPAs, fixed account or Special DCA account during the time you have amounts allocated to these accounts. Be sure to discuss with your financial advisor whether or not the MAV is appropriate for your situation.

If you are age 75 or younger at contract issue, you may choose to add the MAV to your contract. Generally, you must elect the MAV at the time you purchase your contract and your rider effective date will be the contract issue date. In some instances the rider effective date for the MAV may be after we issue the contract according to terms determined by us and at our sole discretion. We reserve the right to discontinue offering the MAV for new contracts.

On the first contract anniversary after the rider effective date we set the maximum anniversary value equal to the highest of your (a) current contract value, or (b) total purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders. Every contract anniversary after that, through age 80, we compare the previous anniversary's maximum anniversary value plus subsequent purchase payments less subsequent adjusted partial surrenders to the current contract value and we reset the maximum anniversary value to the higher of these values. We stop resetting the maximum anniversary value at age 81. However, we continue to add subsequent purchase payments and subtract adjusted partial surrenders from the maximum anniversary value.

If you die before annuity payouts begin while this contract is in force, we will pay the beneficiary the greatest of:

- contract value, less any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of the date of death, less any applicable rider charges; or
- purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders; or
- the maximum anniversary value as calculated on the most recent contract anniversary plus subsequent purchase payments made to the contract minus adjustments for partial surrenders since that contract anniversary.

The death benefit will never be less than the surrender value adjusted by the MVA formula.

- You may terminate the MAV rider within 30 days of the first contract anniversary after the rider effective date.
- You may terminate the MAV rider within 30 days of any contract anniversary beginning with the seventh contract anniversary.
- The MAV rider will terminate when you make a full surrender from the contract or when annuity payouts begin.
- The MAV rider will terminate in the case of spousal continuation or ownership change if the new owner is age 76 or older.

If you terminate the MAV, the standard death benefit applies.

For an example, see Appendix D.

your spouse may choose to continue the contract as the contract owner. The contract value will be equal to the death benefit that would otherwise have been paid under the MAV. To do this your spouse must, within 60 days after our death claim requirements are fulfilled, give us written instructions to keep the contract in force. If your spouse has reached age 76 at the time he or she elects to continue the contract, the MAV rider will terminate. If your spouse has not yet reached age 76 at the time he or she elects to continue the contract, he or she may choose to continue the MAV rider. In this case, the rider charges described in "Charges" will be assessed at the next contract anniversary (and all future anniversaries when the rider is in force). These charges will be based on the total contract value on the anniversary, including the additional amounts paid into the contract under the MAV rider. If, at the time he or she elects to continue the contract, your spouse has not yet reached age 76 and chooses not to continue the MAV rider, the contract value will be increased to the MAV death benefit amount if it is greater than the contract value on the death benefit valuation date.

Maximum Five Year Anniversary Value Death Benefit (5-Year MAV)

The 5-Year MAV is intended to provide additional death benefit protection in the event of fluctuating fund values. This is an optional benefit that you may select for an additional annual charge (see “Charges”). The 5-Year MAV does not provide any additional benefit before the fifth contract anniversary after the rider effective date. The 5-Year MAV may be of less value if you are older since we stop resetting the maximum anniversary value at age 81. Although we stop resetting the maximum five year anniversary value at age 81, the 5-Year MAV rider fee continues to apply until the rider terminates. In addition, the 5-Year MAV does not provide any additional benefit with respect to the GPAs, fixed account or Special DCA account during the time you have amounts allocated to these accounts. Be sure to discuss with your financial advisor whether or not the 5-Year MAV is appropriate for your situation.

If you are age 75 or younger at contract issue, you may choose to add the 5-Year MAV to your contract. Generally, you must elect the 5-Year MAV at the time you purchase your contract and your rider effective date will be the contract issue date. In some instances the rider effective date for the 5-Year MAV may be after we issue the contract according to terms determined by us and at our sole discretion. We reserve the right to discontinue offering the 5-Year MAV for new contracts.

On the fifth contract anniversary after the rider effective date we set the maximum anniversary value equal to the highest of your (a) current contract value, or (b) total purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders. Every fifth contract anniversary after that, through age 80, we compare the previous 5-year anniversary’s maximum anniversary value plus subsequent purchase payments less subsequent adjusted partial surrenders to the current contract value and we reset the maximum anniversary value to the higher of these values. We stop resetting the maximum anniversary value at age 81. However, we continue to add subsequent purchase payments and subtract adjusted partial surrenders from the maximum anniversary value.

If you die before annuity payouts begin while this contract is in force, we will pay the beneficiary the greatest of:

- contract value, less any purchase payment credits applied within 12 months of the date of death, less any applicable rider charges; or
- purchase payments minus adjusted partial surrenders; or
- the maximum anniversary value as calculated on the most recent fifth contract anniversary plus subsequent purchase payments made to the contract minus adjustments for partial surrenders since that contract anniversary.

The death benefit will never be less than the surrender value adjusted by the MVA formula.

[illegible]

- You may terminate the 5-Year MAV rider within 30 days of the first contract anniversary after the rider effective date.
- You may terminate the 5-Year MAV rider within 30 days of any contract anniversary beginning with the seventh contract anniversary.
- The 5-Year MAV rider will terminate when you makiginning withter surrendercont f we annuity payouts date.
- The 5-Year MAV rider will termiier t0(o)-300(t)0rcnths 0(we)-39.9atedTTwn-30hie cterat ofseventhcont fy.

Enhanced Earnings Death Benefit (EEB)

The EEB is intended to provide an additional benefit to your beneficiary to help offset expenses after your death such as funeral expenses or federal and state taxes. This is an optional benefit that you may select for an additional annual charge (see “Charges”). The EEB provides for reduced benefits if you are age 70 or older at the rider effective date and it does not provide any additional benefit before the first contract anniversary. The EEB also may result in reduced benefits if you take RMDs (see “Taxes — Qualified Annuities — Required Minimum Distributions”) from your qualified annuity or any partial surrenders during the life of your contract, both of which may reduce contract earnings. This is because the benefit paid by the EEB is determined by the amount of earnings at death. Be sure to discuss with your financial advisor and your tax advisor whether or not the EEB is appropriate for your situation.

If you are age 75 or younger at the rider effective date, you may choose to add the EEB to your contract. Generally, you must elect the EEB at the time you purchase your contract and your rider effective date will be the contract issue date. In some instances the rider effective date for the EEB may be after we issue the contract according to terms determined by us and at our sole discretion. You may not select this rider if you select the EEP. We reserve the right to discontinue offering the EEB for new contracts.

The EEB provides that if you die after the first contract anniversary, but before annuity payouts begin, and while this contract is in force, we will pay the beneficiary:

the standard death benefit amount (see “Benefits in Case of Death — Standard Benefit”), the MAV death benefit amount, if applicable, or the 5-Year MAV death benefit amount, if applicable;

If the contract value falls to zero as the result of adverse market performance or the deduction of fees and/or charges at any time during the waiting period and before the benefit date, the contract and all riders, including the Accumulation Benefit rider will terminate without value and no benefits will be paid. if you are still living on the benefit date, we will pay you an amount equal to the Minimum Contract Accumulation Value as determined under the

The waiting period for the rider is 10 years.

We reserve the right to restart the waiting period on the latest contract anniversary if you change your investment option after we have exercised our rights to increase the rider fee.

(3) based on the company's understanding and interpretation of the requirements for life expectancy distributions intended to satisfy the required minimum distribution rules under Code Section 401(a) (9) and the Treasury

[illegible]

The remaining benefit amount (RBA) at any point is the total guaranteed amount available for future partial withdrawals. The maximum RBA is $5,000,000.

The RBA is determined at the following times:

- [illegible] — the RBA is equal to the initial purchase payment plus any purchase payment credit;
- [illegible] — each additional purchase payment plus any purchase payment credit has its own RBA equal to the amount of the purchase payment plus any purchase payment credit. The total RBA when an additional purchase payment and purchase payment credit are added is the sum of the individual RBAs immediately prior to the receipt of the additional purchase payment, plus the RBA associated with the additional payment;
- [illegible] — (see "Elective Step-up" and "Annual Step-up" headings below).
- [illegible]

  (a) [illegible] — the RBA becomes the RBA immediately prior to the partial withdrawal, less the partial withdrawal. Note that if the partial withdrawal is taken during the first three contract years, the RBA and the GBP are calculated after the reversal of any prior step-ups;

  (b) [illegible]. Note that if the partial withdrawal is taken during the first three contract years, the RBA and the GBP are calculated after the reversal of any prior step-ups;

  (c) [illegible] and the GBP are calculated after the reversal of prior step-ups.

[illegible]

The RBA will automatically be reset to the lesser of (a) the contract value immediately following the withdrawal, or (b) the RBA immediately prior to the withdrawal, less the amount of the withdrawal.

If there have been multiple purchase payments, any reduction of the RBA will be taken out of each payment's RBA in the following manner:

The withdrawal amount up to the remaining benefit payment (defined below) is taken out of each RBA bucket in proportion to its remaining benefit payment at the time of the withdrawal; and the withdrawal amount above the remaining benefit payment and any amount determined by the excess withdrawal processing are taken out of each RBA bucket in proportion to its RBA at the time of the withdrawal.

[illegible]

Under the original rider, the GBP is the amount you may withdraw under the terms of the rider in each contract year, subject to certain restrictions prior to the third anniversary.

Under the enhanced rider, the GBP is the withdrawal amount that you are entitled to take each contract year after the third anniversary until the RBA is depleted.

Under the original rider, the GBP is equal to 7% of the GBA. Under the enhanced rider, the GBP is the lesser of a) 7% of the GBA or (b) the RBA. Under both the original and enhanced riders, if you withdraw less than the GBP in a contract year, there is no carry over to the next contract year.

[illegible]

Under the original rider, at the beginning of each contract year, the remaining benefit payment (RBP) is set as the lesser of (a) the GBP, or (b) the RBA.

Under the enhanced rider, at the beginning of each contract year, during the first three contract years and prior to any withdrawal, the RBP for each purchase payment is set equal to that purchase payment plus any purchase payment credit, multiplied by 7%. At the beginning of any other contract year, each individual RBP is set equal to each individual GBP.

Each additional purchase payment has its own RBP established equal to that payment's GBP. The total RBP is equal to the sum of the individual RBPs.

Whenever a partial withdrawal is made, the RBP equals the RBP immediately prior to the partial withdrawal less the amount of the partial withdrawal, but not less than zero.

You have the option to increase the RBA, the GBA, the GBP and the RBP beginning with the first contract anniversary. An annual elective step-up option is available for 30 days after the contract anniversary. The elective step-up option allows you to step-up the remaining benefit amount and guaranteed benefit amount to the contract value on the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up.

The elective step-up is subject to the following rules:

- if you do not take any withdrawals during the first three contract years, you may step-up annually beginning with the first contract anniversary;
- if you take any withdrawals during the first three contract years, the annual elective step-up will not be available until the third contract anniversary;
- if you step-up on the first or second contract anniversary but then take a withdrawal prior to the third contract anniversary, you will lose any prior step-ups and the withdrawal will be considered an excess withdrawal subject to the GBA and RBA excess withdrawal processing discussed under the “Guaranteed Benefit Amount” and “Remaining Benefit Amount” headings above, and to surrender charges; and
- you may take withdrawals on or after the third contract anniversary without reversal of previous step-ups

You may elect a step-up only once each contract year within 30 days after the contract anniversary. Once a step-up has been elected, another step-up may not be elected until the next contract anniversary.

You may only step-up if your contract value on the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up is greater than RBA. The elective step-up will be determined as follows:

- The effective date of the elective step-up is the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up.
- The RBA will be increased to an amount equal to the contract value on the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up.
- The GBA will be increased to an amount equal to the greater of (a) the GBA immediately prior to the elective step-up; or (b) the contract value on the valuation date we receive your written request to step-up.
- The GBP will be increased to an amount equal to the greater of (a) the GBP immediately prior to the step-up; or (b) 7% of the GBA after the step-up.
- The RBP will be increased to the lesser of (a) the RBA after the elective step-up; or (b) the GBP after the elective step-up.

You may only step-up if your contract value is greater 00(f.60T0inniversar)-91.8(y)64.8(.)-300(Once)-300(a)-300(s)0(tep-

- The effective date of the electi/F41Tf.60TD-.000he another step-up may not be elected until the next contract annive after the contract anniversary. If you exercise the elective annual step-up option, you will pay the rider charge in effect on the step-up date. If you wish to exercise the elective annual step-up option, we must receive a request from you or your investment professional. The step-up date is the date we receive your request to step-up. If your request is received after the close of business, the step-up date will be the next valuation day.

- Only one step-up is allowed each contract year.
- If you take any withdrawals during the first three contract years, any previously applied step-ups will be reversed and the annual step-up will not be available until the third contract anniversary;
- You may take withdrawals on or after the third contract anniversary without reversal of previous step-ups. The annual step-up will be determined as follows:
- The RBA will be increased to an amount equal to the contract value on the step-up date.
- The GBA will be increased to an amount equal to the greater of (a) the GBA immediately prior to the annual step-up; or (b) the contract value on the step-up date.

If the contract value reduces to less than $600 and the RBA remains greater than zero, the following will occur:

- you will be paid according to the annuity payout option described above;
- we will no longer accept additional purchase payments;
- you will no longer be charged for the rider;
- any attached death benefit riders will terminate; and
- the death benefit becomes the remaining payments under the annuity payout option described above. If the contract

the investment return is above the assumed investment rate and payouts will decrease if the return is below the assumed investment rate. Using the 5% assumed interest rate Table A results in a higher initial payment, but later payouts will increase more slowly when annuity unit values rise and decrease more rapidly when they decline.

Table B shows the minimum amount of each fixed payout. Amounts in Table B are based on the guaranteed annual effective interest rate shown in your contract. We declare current payout rates that we use in determining the actual amount of your fixed payout. The current payout rates will equal or exceed the guaranteed payout rates shown in Table B. We will furnish these rates to you upon request.

Annuity Payout Plans

We make available variable annuity payouts where payout amounts may vary based on the performance of the variable account. We may also make fixed annuity payouts available where payments of a fixed amount are made for the period specified in the plan, subject to any surrender we may permit. You may choose any one of these annuity payout plans by giving us written instructions at least 30 days before the settlement date:

- [illegible] We make monthly payouts until the annuitant's death. Payouts end with the last payout before the annuitant's death. We will not make any further payouts. This means that if the annuitant dies after we made only one monthly payout, we will not make any more payouts.
- [illegible] We make monthly payouts for a guaranteed payout period of five, ten or 15 years that you elect. This election will determine the length of the payout period to the beneficiary in the event the annuitant dies before the elected period expires. We calculate the guaranteed payout period from the settlement date. If the annuitant outlives the elected guaranteed payout period, we will continue to make payouts until the annuitant's death.
- [illegible] We make monthly payouts until the annuitant's death, with our guarantee that payouts will continue for some period of time. We will make payouts for at least the number of months determined by dividing the amount applied under this option by the first monthly payout, whether or not the annuitant is living.
- [illegible] We make monthly payouts while both the annuitant and a joint annuitant are living. If either annuitant dies, we will continue to make monthly payouts at the full amount until the death of the surviving annuitant. Payouts end with the death of the second annuitant.
- [illegible] We make monthly payouts for a specific payout period of ten to 30 years that you elect. We will make payouts only for the number of years specified whether the annuitant is living or not. Depending on the selected time period, it is foreseeable that an annuitant can outlive the payout period selected. During the payout period, you can elect to have us determine the present value of any remaining payouts and pay it to you in a lump sum.

• [illegible] If you have a Withdrawal Benefit rider under your contract, you may elect the Withdrawal Benefit RBA payout option as an alternative to the above annuity payout plans. This option may not be available if the contract is issued to qualify under Sections 403 or 408 of the Code. For such contracts, this option will be available only if the guaranteed payout period is less than the life expectancy of the owner at the time the option becomes effective. Such life expectancy will be computed using life expectancy tables published by IRS. Under this option, the amount payable each year will be equal to the future schedule of GBPs, but the total amount paid over the life of the annuity will not exceed the total RBA at the time you begin this fixed payout option (see "Optional Benefits — Withdrawal Benefit"). These annualized amounts will be paid in the frequency that you elect. The frequencies will be among those offered by us at the time but will be no less frequent than annually. If, at the death of the owner, total payouts have been made for less than the RBA, the remaining payouts will be paid to the beneficiary.

For Plan A, if the annuitant dies before the initial payment, no payments will be made. For Plan B, if the annuitant dies before the initial payment, the payments will continue for the guaranteed payout period. For Plan C, if the annuitant dies before the initial payment, the payments will continue for the installment refund period. For Plan D, if both annuitants die before the initial payment, no payments will be made; however, if one annuitant dies before the initial payment, the payments will continue until the death of the surviving annuitant.

In addition to the annuity payout plans described above, we may offer additional payout plans. These plans may include cash refund features providing a guarantee of receiving at least a return of the settlement amount (less any annuity payments made and premium tax paid) in the event of the annuitant's death, term certain installment plans with varying durations, and liquidity features allowing access under certain circumstances to a surrender of the underlying value of remaining payouts. Terms and conditions of annuity payout plans will be disclosed at the time of election, including any associated fees or charges. It is important to remember that the election and use of liquidity features may either reduce the amount of future payouts you would otherwise receive or result in payouts ceasing.

[illegible]

The annuitant's age at the time annuity payments commence will affect the amount of each payment for annuity payment plans involving lifetime income. The amount of each annuity payment to older annuitants will be greater than for younger annuitants because payments to older annuitants are expected to be fewer in number. For annuity payment plans that do not involve lifetime income, the length of the guaranteed period will affect the amount of each payment.

If your contract is a qualified annuity, you must select a payout plan as of the settlement date set forth in your contract. You have the responsibility for electing a payout plan under your contract that complies with applicable law. Your contract describes your payout plan options. The options will generally meet certain IRS regulations governing RMDs if the payout plan meets the incidental distribution benefit requirements, if any, and the payouts are made:

- in equal or substantially equal payments over a period not longer than your life expectancy or over the joint life expectancy of you and your designated beneficiary; or
- over a period certain not longer than your life expectancy or over the joint life expectancy of you and your designated beneficiary.

You must give us written instructions for the annuity payouts at least 30 days before the annuitant's settlement date. If you do not, we will make payouts under Plan B, with 120 monthly payouts guaranteed. Contract values that you allocated to the fixed account will provide fixed dollar payouts and contract values that you allocated among the subaccounts will provide variable annuity payouts.

We will calculate the amount of monthly payouts at the time amounts are applied to a payout plan. If the calculations show that monthly payouts would be less than $20, we have the right to pay the contract value to the owner in a lump sum or to change the frequency of the payouts.

If you die after annuity payouts begin, we will pay any amount payable to the beneficiary as provided in the annuity payout plan in effect. Payments to beneficiaries are subject to adjustment to comply with the IRS rules and regulations.

Taxes

Under current law, your contract has a tax-deferral feature. Generally, this means you do not pay income tax until there is a taxable distribution (or deemed distribution) from the contract. We will send a tax information reporting form for any year in which we made a taxable or reportable distribution according to our records.

Nonqualified Annuities

Generally, only the increase in the value of a non-qualified annuity contract over the investment in the contract is taxable. Certain exceptions apply. Federal tax law requires that all nonqualified deferred annuity contracts issued by the same company (and possibly its affiliates) to the same owner during a calendar year be taxed as a single, unified contract when distributions are taken from any one of those contracts.

Generally, unlike surrenders described below, the income taxation of annuity payouts is subject to exclusion ratios (for fixed annuity payouts) or annual excludable amounts (for variable annuity payouts). In other words, in most cases, a portion of each payout will be ordinary income and subject to tax, and a portion of each payout will be considered a return of part of your investment in the contract and will not be taxed. All amounts you receive after your investment in the contract is fully recovered will be subject to tax. Under Annuity Payout Plan A: Life annuity — no refund, where the annuitant dies before your investment in the contract is fully recovered, the remaining portion of the unrecovered investment may be available as a federal income tax deduction to the owner for the last taxable year. Under all other annuity payout plans, where the annuity payouts end before your investment in the contract is fully recovered, the remaining portion of the unrecovered investment may be available as a federal income tax deduction to the taxpayer for the tax year in which the payouts end. (See "The Annuity Payout Period — Annuity Payout Plans.")

Federal tax law permits taxpayers to annuitize a portion of their nonqualified annuity while leaving the remaining balance to continue to grow tax-deferred. Under the partial annuitization rules, the portion annuitized must be received as an annuity for a period of 10 years or more, or for the lives of one or more individuals. If this requirement is met, the annuitized portion and the tax-deferred balance will generally be treated as two separate contracts for income tax purposes only. If a contract is partially annuitized, the investment in the contract is allocated between the deferred and the annuitized portions on a pro rata basis.

Generally, if you surrender all or part of your nonqualified annuity before your annuity payouts begin, including surrenders under any optional withdrawal benefit rider, your surrender will be taxed to the extent that the contract value immediately before the surrender exceeds the investment in the contract. Application of surrender charges may alter the manner in which we tax report the surrender. Different rules may apply if you exchange another contract into this contract.

You also may have to pay a 10% IRS penalty for surrenders of taxable income you make before reaching age 59½ unless certain exceptions apply.

f If you receive taxable income as a result of an annuity payout or surrender, including surrenders under any optional withdrawal benefit rider, we may deduct federal, and in some cases state withholding against the payment. Any withholding represents a prepayment of your income tax due for the year. You take credit for these amounts on your annual income tax return. As long as you have provided us with a valid Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number, and you have a valid U.S. address, you may be able to elect not to have federal income tax withholding occur.

If the payment is part of an annuity payout plan, we generally compute the amount of federal income tax withholding using payroll tables. You may complete our Form W-4P to use in calculating the withholding if you want withholding other than the default (single filing status with no adjustments). If the distrso“ithdrawd0-1.1TD-.00002Tccc amount I300(w)0•r.

insurance policy for another life insurance policy or for an endowment, annuity or qualified long-term care insurance contract, (2) the exchange of an endowment contract for an annuity or qualified long-term care insurance contract, or for an endowment contract under which payments will begin no later than payments would have begun under the contract exchanged, (3) the exchange of an annuity contract for another annuity contract or for a qualified long-term care insurance contract, and (4) the exchange of a qualified long-term care insurance contract for a qualified long-term care insurance contract. However, if the life insurance policy has an outstanding loan, there may be tax consequences. Additionally, other tax rules apply. Depending on the issue date of your original policy or contract, there may be tax or other benefits that are given up to gain the benefits of the new policy or contract. Consider whether the features and benefits of the new policy or contract outweigh any tax or other benefits of the old contract.

For a partial exchange of an annuity contract for another annuity contract, the 1035 exchange is generally tax-free. The investment in the original contract and the earnings on the contract will be allocated proportionately between the original and new contracts. However, per IRS Revenue Procedure 2011-38, if surrenders are taken from either contract within the 180-day period following a partial 1035 exchange, the IRS will apply general tax principles to determine the appropriate tax treatment of the exchange and subsequent surrender. As a result, there may be unexpected tax consequences. You should consult your tax advisor before taking any surrender from either contract during the 180-day period following a partial exchange.

If you assign or pledge your contract as collateral for a loan, earnings on purchase payments you made after Aug. 13, 1982 will be taxed as a deemed distribution and also may be subject to the 10% penalty as discussed above.

Qualified Annuities

Adverse tax consequences may result if you do not ensure that contributions, distributions and other transactions under the contract comply with the law. Qualified annuities have minimum distribution rules that govern the timing and amount of distributions. You should refer to your retirement plan's Summary Plan Description, your IRA disclosure statement, or consult a tax advisor for additional information about the distribution rules applicable to your situation.

When you use your contract to fund a retirement plan or IRA that is already tax-deferred under the Code, the contract will not provide any necessary or additional tax deferral. If your contract is used to fund an employer sponsored plan, your right to benefits may be subject to the terms and conditions of the plan regardless of the terms of the contract.

Under a qualified annuity, except a Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b), the entire payout generally is includable as ordinary income and is subject to tax unless: (1) the contract is an IRA to which you made non-deductible contributions; or (2) you rolled after-tax dollars from a retirement plan into your IRA; or (3) the contract is used to fund a retirement plan and you or your employer have contributed after-tax dollars; or (4) the contract is used to fund a retirement plan and you direct such payout to be directly rolled over to another eligible retirement plan such as an IRA. We may permit partial annuitizations of qualified annuity contracts. If we accept partial annuitizations, please remember that your contract will still need to comply with other requirements such as required minimum distributions and the payment of taxes. Prior to considering a partial annuitization on a qualified contract, you should discuss your decision and any implications with your tax adviser. Because we cannot accurately track certain after-tax funding sources, we will generally report any payments on partial annuitizations as ordinary income except in the case of a qualified distribution from a Roth IRA.

In general, the entire payout from a Roth IRA can be free from income and penalty taxes if you have attained age 59½ and meet the five year holding period.

Under a qualified annuity, except a Roth IRA, Roth 401(k) or Roth 403(b), the entire surrender will generally be includable as ordinary income and is subject to tax unless: (1) the contract is an IRA to which you made non-deductible contributions; or (2) you rolled after-tax dollars from a retirement plan into your IRA; or (3) the contract is used to fund a retirement plan and you or your employer have contributed after-tax dollars; or (4) the contract is used to fund a retirement plan and you direct such surrender to be directly rolled over to another eligible retirement plan such as an IRA.

In general, the entire payout from a Roth IRA can be free from income and penalty taxes if you have attained age 59½ and meet the five year holding period or another qualifying event such as death or disability.

Retirement plans (except for Roth IRAs) are subject to required surrenders called required minimum distributions ("RMDs") beginning at age 73. RMDs are based on the fair market value of your contract at year-end divided by the life expectancy factor. Certain death benefits and optional riders may be considered in determining the fair market value of your contract for RMD purposes. This may cause your RMD to be higher. You should consult your tax advisor prior to making a purchase for an explanation of the potential tax implications to you. Inherited IRAs (including inherited Roth IRAs) are subject to special required minimum distribution rules.

If you receive taxable income as a result of an annuity payout or a surrender, including surrenders under any optional withdrawal benefit rider, we may deduct withholding against the payment. Any withholding represents a prepayment of your tax due for the year. You take credit for these amounts on your annual income tax return. As long as you have provided us with a valid Social Security Number or Taxpayer Identification Number, you can elect not to have any withholding occur.

If the payment is part of an annuity payout plan, we generally compute the amount of federal income tax withholding using payroll tables. You may complete our Form W-4P to use in calculating the withholding if you want withholding other than the default (single filing status with no adjustments). If the distribution is any other type of payment (such as partial or full surrender) we compute federal income tax withholding using 10% of the taxable portion unless you elect a different percentage via our Form W-4R or another acceptable method.

The federal income tax withholding requirements differ if we deliver payment outside the United States or you are a non-resident alien.

Some states also may impose income tax withholding requirements similar to the federal withholding described above. If this should be the case, we may deduct state income tax withholding from the payment.

If you receive directly all or part of the contract value from a qualified annuity, mandatory 20% federal income tax withholding (and possibly state income tax withholding) generally will be imposed at the time the payout is made from the plan. Any withholding represents a prepayment of your tax due for the year. You take credit for these amounts on your annual income tax return. This mandatory withholding will not be imposed if instead of receiving the distribution check, you elect to have the distribution rolled over directly to an IRA or another eligible plan. Payments made to a surviving spouse instead of being directly rolled over to an IRA are also subject to mandatory 20% income tax withholding.

In the below situations, the distribution is subject to optional withholding instead of the mandatory 20% withholding. We will withhold 10% of the distribution amount unless you elect otherwise.

- the payout is one in a series of substantially equal periodic payouts, made at least annually, over your life or life expectancy (or the joint lives or life expectancies of you and your designated beneficiary) or over a specified period of 10 years or more;
- the payout is a RMD as defined under the Code;
- the payout is made on account of an eligible hardship; or

another annuity contract or other investment product that you choose. If you choose another annuity contract or investment product, you will be subject to new rules, including a new surrender charge schedule for an annuity contract, or other product rules as applicable.

You may not assign or pledge your qualified contract as collateral for a loan.

Other

These are considered earnings and are taxed accordingly when surrendered or paid out.

As of the date of this prospectus, we believe that charges related to these riders are not subject to current taxation. Therefore, we will not report these charges as partial surrenders from your contract. However, the IRS may determine that these charges should be treated as partial surrenders subject to taxation to the extent of any gain as well as the 10% tax penalty for surrenders before the age of 59½, if applicable, on the taxable portion.
We reserve the right to report charges for these riders as partial surrenders if we, as a withholding and reporting agent, believe that we are required to report them. In addition, we will report any benefits attributable to these riders on your death as an annuity death benefit distribution, not as proceeds from life insurance.

Our discussion of federal tax laws is based upon our understanding of current interpretations of these laws. Federal tax laws or current interpretations of them may change. For this reason and because tax consequences are complex and highly individual and cannot always be anticipated, you should consult a tax advisor if you have any questions about taxation of your contract.

We are taxed as a life insurance company under the Code. For federal income tax purposes, the subaccounts are considered a part of our company, although their operations are treated separately in accounting and financial statements. Investment income is reinvested in the fund in which each subaccount invests and becomes part of that subaccount's value. This investment income, including realized capital gains, is not subject to any withholding for federal or state income taxes. We reserve the right to make such a charge in the future if there is a change in the tax treatment of variable annuities or in our tax status as we then understand it.

The company includes in its taxable income the net investment income derived from the investment of assets held in its subaccounts because the company is considered the owner of these assets under federal income tax law. The company may claim certain tax benefits associated with this investment income. These benefits, which may include foreign tax credits and the corporate dividend received deduction, are not passed on to you since the company is the owner of the assets under federal tax law and is taxed on the investment income generated by the assets.

We intend that the contract qualify as an annuity for federal income tax purposes. To that end, the provisions of the contract are to be interpreted to ensure or maintain such tax qualification, in spite of any other provisions of the contract. We reserve the right to amend the contract to reflect any clarifications that may be needed or are appropriate to maintain such qualification or to conform the contract to any applicable changes in the tax qualification requirements. We will send you a copy of any amendments.

When it comes to your marital status and the identification and naming of any spouse as a beneficiary or party to your contract, we will rely on the representations you make to us. Based on this reliance, we will issue and administer your contract in accordance with these representations. If you represent that you are married and your representation is incorrect or your marriage is deemed invalid for federal or state law purposes, then the benefits and rights under your contract may be different.

If you have any questions as to the status of your relationship as a marriage, then you should consult an appropriate tax or legal advisor.

Voting Rights

As a contract owner with investments in the subaccounts, you may vote on important fund policies until annuity payouts begin. Once they begin, the person receiving them has voting rights. We will vote fund shares according to the instructions of the person with voting rights.

Before annuity payouts begin, the number of votes you have is determined by applying your percentage interest in each subaccount to the total number of votes allowed to the subaccount.

After annuity payouts begin, the number of votes you have is equal to:

- the reserve held in each subaccount for your contract; divided by
- the net asset value of one share of the applicable fund.

As we make annuity payouts, the reserve for the contract decreases; therefore, the number of votes also will decrease.

We calculate votes separately for each subaccount. We will send notice of shareholders' meetings, proxy materials and a statement of the number of votes to which the voter is entitled. We are the legal owner of all fund shares and therefore hold all voting rights. However, to the extent required by law, we will vote the shares of each fund according to instructions we receive from contract owners. We will vote shares for which we have not received instructions and shares that we or our affiliates own in our own names in the same proportion as the votes for which we received instructions. As a result of this proportional voting, in cases when a small number of contract owners vote, their votes will have a greater impact and may even control the outcome.

Substitution of Investments

We may substitute the Funds in which the subaccounts invest if:

- laws or regulations change;
- the existing funds become unavailable; or
- in our judgment, the funds no longer are suitable (or no longer the most suitable) for the Subaccounts.

If any of these situations occur, we have the right to substitute a Fund currently listed in this prospectus (existing fund) for another Fund (new Fund), provided we obtain any required SEC and state insurance law approval. The new Fund may have higher fees and/or operating expenses than the existing Fund. Also, the new Fund may have investment objectives and policies and/or investment advisers which differ from the existing Fund.

We may also:

- add new Subaccounts;
- combine any two or more Subaccounts;
- transf3p-300(psettes)-300(t)0(o)-30[(and)-300(fr)-14.8(om)-300(the)-30S(subaccounts)-300(o)0(n)-300(t)0(he)-30V (a)-3an;
- e or c any Subaccounts.

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and

- In addition to commissions, we may, in order to promote sales of the contracts, and as permitted by applicable laws and regulations, pay or provide selling firms with other promotional incentives in cash, credit or other compensation. We generally (but may not) offer these promotional incentives to all selling firms. The terms of such arrangements differ between selling firms. These promotional incentives may include but are not limited to:
- sponsorship of marketing, educational, due diligence and compliance meetings and conferences we or the selling firm may conduct for financial advisors, including subsidy of travel, meal, lodging, entertainment and other expenses related to these meetings;
- marketing support related to sales of the contract including for example, the creation of marketing materials, advertising and newsletters;
- providing service to contract owners; and
- funding other events sponsored by a selling firm that may encourage the selling firm's financial advisors to sell the contract.

These promotional incentives or reimbursements may be calculated as a percentage of the selling firm's aggregate, net or anticipated sales and/or total assets attributable to sales of the contract, and/or may be a fixed dollar amount. As noted below this additional compensation may cause the selling firm and its financial advisors to favor the contracts.

We pay the commissions and other compensation described above from our assets. Our assets may include:

- revenues we receive from fees and expenses that you will pay when buying, owning and surrendering the contract (see "Expense Summary");
- compensation we or an affiliate receive from the underlying funds in the form of distribution and services fees (see "The Variable Account and the Funds - The funds");
- compensation we or an affiliate receive from a fund's investment adviser, subadviser, distributor or an affiliate of any of these (see "The Variable Account and the Funds - The funds"); and
- revenues we receive from other contracts and policies we sell that are not securities and other businesses we conduct.

You do not directly pay the commissions and other compensation described above as the result of a specific charge or deduction under the contract. However, you may pay part or all of the commissions and other compensation described above indirectly through:

- fees and expenses we collect from contract owners , including surrender charges; and
- fees and expenses charged by the underlying funds in which the subaccounts you select invest, to the extent we or one of our affiliates receive revenue from the funds or an affiliated person.

Compensation payment arrangements with selling firms can potentially:

- give selling firms a heightened financial incentive to sell the contract offered in this prospectus over another investment with lower compensation to the selling firm.
- cause selling firms to encourage their financial advisors to sell you the contract offered in this prospectus instead of selling you other alternative investments that may result in lower compensation to the selling firm.
- cause selling firms to grant us access to its financial advisors to promote sales of the contract offered in this prospectus, while denying that access to other firms offering similar contracts or other alternative investments which may pay lower compensation to the selling firm.

- The selling firm pays its financial advisors. The selling firm decides the compensation and benefits it will pay its financial advisors.
- To inform yourself of any potential conflicts of interest, ask your financial advisor before you buy how the selling firm and its financial advisors are being compensated and the amount of the compensation that each will receive if you buy the contract.

Issuer

We issue the contracts. We are a stock life insurance company organized in 1957 under the laws of the state of Minnesota and are located at 829 Ameriprise Financial Center, Minneapolis, MN 55474. We are a wholly-owned subsidiary of Ameriprise Financial, Inc.

We conduct a conventional life insurance business. We are licensed to do business in 49 states, the District of Columbia and American Samoa. Our primary products currently include fixed and variable annuity contracts (including indexed linked annuity contracts) and life insurance policies.

Legal Proceedings

RiverSource Life (the Company) is involved in the normal course of business in legal proceedings which include regulatory inquiries, arbitration and litigation, including class actions, concerning matters arising in connection with the conduct of its activities. These include proceedings specific to the Company as well as proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industries in which it operates. The Company can also be subject to legal proceedings arising out of its general business activities, such as its investments, contracts, and employment relationships. Uncertain economic conditions, heightened and sustained volatility in the financial markets and significant financial reform legislation may increase the likelihood that clients and other persons or regulators may present or threaten legal claims or that regulators increase the scope or frequency of examinations of the Company or the insurance industry generally.

As with other insurance companies, the level of regulatory activity and inquiry concerning the Company's businesses remains elevated. From time to time, the Company and its affiliates, including Ameriprise Financial Services, LLC ("AFS") and RiverSource Distributors, Inc. receive requests for information from, and/or are subject to examination or claims by various state, federal and other domestic authorities. The Company and its affiliates typically have numerous pending matters, which includes information requests, exams or inquiries regarding their business activities and practices and other subjects, including from time to time: sales and distribution of various products, including the Company's life insurance and variable annuity products; supervision of associated persons, including AFS financial advisors and RiverSource Distributors Inc.'s wholesalers; administration of insurance and annuity claims; security of client information; and transaction monitoring systems and controls. The Company and its affiliates have cooperated and will continue to cooperate with the applicable regulators.

These legal proceedings are subject to uncertainties and, as such, it is inherently difficult to determine whether any loss is probable or even reasonably possible, or to reasonably estimate the amount of any loss. The Company cannot predict with certainty if, how or when any such proceedings will be initiated or resolved. Matters frequently need to be more developed before a loss or range of loss can be reasonably estimated for any proceeding. An adverse outcome in one or more proceedings could eventually result in adverse judgments, settlements, fines, penalties or other sanctions, in addition to further claims, examinations or adverse publicity that could have a material adverse effect on the

Appendix A: Funds Available Under the Contract

The following is a list of funds available under the contract. More information about the funds is available in the prospectuses for the funds, which may be amended from time to time and can be found online at riversource.com. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1-800-862-7919 or by sending an email request to riversource.annuityservice@ampf.com. Depending on the optional benefits you choose, you may not be able to invest in certain funds. See table below, “Funds Available Under the Optional Benefits Offered Under the Contract”.

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

	Adviser/Sub-Adviser				

	Adviser/Sub-Adviser		(as of 12/31/2023)		
Seeks to achieve a competitive total return through an actively managed portfolio of stocks, bonds and money market instruments which offer income and capital growth opportunity.	Calvert VP SRI Balanced Portfolio - Class I	0.65%	16.82%	10.27%	7.46%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	ClearBridge Variable Small Cap Growth Portfolio - Class I	0.80%	8.40%	9.56%	7.89%
Seeks maximum total investment return through a combination of capital growth and current income.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Balanced Fund (Class 3)	0.89%	21.23%	10.83%	7.94%
Seeks to provide shareholders with total return.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Commodity Strategy Fund (Class 2)	1.01%[2]	(7.14%)	9.08%	(0.97%)
Seeks total return, consisting of long-term capital appreciation and current income.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Contrarian Core Fund (Class 2)	0.95%[2]	31.88%	16.54%	11.54%
Seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Disciplined Core Fund (Class 3)	0.81%	24.21%	13.69%	11.02%
Seeks to provide shareholders with a high level of current income and, as a secondary objective, steady growth of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Dividend Opportunity Fund (Class 3)	0.87%[2]	4.95%	10.34%	7.87%
Non-diversified fund that seeks to provide shareholders with high total return through current income and, secondarily, through capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Emerging Markets Bond Fund (Class 2)	1.00%[2]	10.02%	1.57%	2.20%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital growth.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Emerging Markets Fund (Class 3)	1.22%[2]	9.31%	3.54%	2.51%

[illegible]	[illegible] Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks to provide shareholders with high total return through income and growth of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Global Strategic Income Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.72%[2]	9.81%	2.18%	0.42%
Seeks to provide shareholders with maximum current income consistent with liquidity and stability of principal.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Government Money Market Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.49%[2]	4.61%	1.56%	0.95%
Seeks to provide shareholders with high current income as its primary objective and, as its secondary objective, capital growth.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - High Yield Bond Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.77%[2]	12.08%	5.47%	4.32%
Seeks to provide shareholders with a high total return through current income and capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Income Opportunities Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.77%[2]	11.51%	5.15%	4.12%
Seeks to provide shareholders with a high level of current income while attempting to conserve the value of the investment for the longest period of time.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Intermediate Bond Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.64%	6.19%	1.47%	2.12%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital growth.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Large Cap Growth Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.85%	42.95%	18.14%	13.51%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Large Cap Index Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.38%	25.82%	15.23%	11.56%
Seeks to provide shareholders with a level of current income consistent with preservation of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Limited Duration Credit Fund (Class 2) [illegible]	0.66%[2]	6.66%	2.36%	1.65%
Seeks total return, consisting of current income and capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Long Government/Credit Bond Fund (Class 2) [illegible]	0.74%[2]	6.68%	0.81%	1.67%
Seeks to provide shareholders with capital appreciation.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Overseas Core Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.92%	15.47%	8.09%	3.51%

[illegible]	[illegible] Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term growth of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Select Large Cap Value Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.83%	5.23%	11.99%	8.99%
Seeks to provide shareholders with growth of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Select Mid Cap Growth Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.95%[2]	25.08%	12.93%	9.51%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term growth of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Select Mid Cap Value Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.95%[2]	10.18%	13.20%	8.29%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital growth.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - Select Small Cap Value Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.98%[2]	12.97%	10.05%	6.32%
Seeks to provide shareholders with current income as its primary objective and, as its secondary objective, preservation of capital.	Columbia Variable Portfolio - U.S. Government Mortgage Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.59%	5.55%	0.04%	1.45%
The portfolio is designed to achieve positive total return relative to the performance of the Bloomberg Commodity Index Total Return ("BCOM Index").	Credit Suisse Trust - Commodity Return Strategy Portfolio, Class 1 [illegible]	1.05%	(9.11%)	7.23%	(1.21%)
Non-diversified fund that seeks to provide shareholders with total return that exceeds the rate of inflation over the long term.	CTIVP® - BlackRock Global Inflation-Protected Securities Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.75%[2]	3.95%	1.04%	2.23%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital growth.	CTIVP® - Principal Blue Chip Growth Fund (Class 1) [illegible]	0.70%	39.54%	15.67%	13.48%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term growth of capital.	CTIVP® - Victory Sycamore Established Value Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.95%	9.81%	14.18%	10.58%
Seeks capital appreciation.	DWS Alternative Asset Allocation VIP, Class B[3] [illegible]	1.21%	5.67%	5.70%	2.63%

[illegible]	[illegible] Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks high level of current income.	Eaton Vance VT Floating-Rate Income Fund - Initial Class [illegible]	1.17%	11.21%	4.13%	3.22%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Fidelity® VIP Contrafund® Portfolio Service Class 2 [illegible]	0.81%	33.12%	16.36%	11.33%
Seeks high total return through a combination of current income and capital appreciation.	Fidelity® VIP Growth & Income Portfolio Service Class 2 [illegible]	0.74%	18.41%	14.50%	10.00%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	Fidelity® VIP Mid Cap Portfolio Service Class 2 [illegible]	0.82%	14.80%	12.17%	7.85%
Seeks long-term growth of capital.	Fidelity® VIP Overseas Portfolio Service Class 2 [illegible]	0.98%	20.22%	9.71%	4.65%
Seeks a high level of current income and may also seek capital appreciation.	Fidelity® VIP Strategic Income Portfolio Service Class 2 [illegible]	0.90%	9.18%	3.47%	3.10%

[illegible]	[illegible] ***Adviser/Sub-Adviser***	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks high total return. Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in investments of companies located anywhere in the world					

	Adviser/Sub-Adviser				

[illegible]	Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	(as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks capital growth.	LVIP American Century International Fund, Service Class [illegible]	1.10%[2]	12.43%	8.12%	3.91%
Seeks long-term capital growth. Income is a secondary objective.	LVIP American Century Mid Cap Value Fund,..LILow4.4200.7.4835006Mo.91354.1g0int,LpitalD003isc				

[illegible]	[illegible] Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seeks total return which exceeds that of a blend of 60% MSCI World Index/40% Barclays U.S. Aggregate Index.	PIMCO VIT Global Managed Asset Allocation Portfolio, Advisor Class[3] [illegible]	1.34%[2]	12.85%	7.20%	5.14%
Seeks maximum total return, consistent with preservation of capital and prudent investment management.	PIMCO VIT Total Return Portfolio, Advisor Class [illegible]	0.85%	5.83%	0.98%	1.60%
Seeks capital					

	Adviser/Sub-Adviser		(as of 12/31/2023)		
Seeks long-term capital appreciation by investing in common stocks of gold-mining companies. The Fund may take current income into consideration when choosing investments.	VanEck VIP Global Gold Fund (Class S Shares)	1.45%[2]	10.41%	9.61%	4.61%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with an aggressive level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2)[3]	1.05%	17.22%	9.19%	6.47%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with an aggressive level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Aggressive Portfolio (Class 4)[3]	1.05%	17.19%	9.20%	6.47%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a conservative level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Conservative Portfolio (Class 2)[3]	0.88%[2]	8.46%	2.66%	2.50%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a conservative level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Conservative Portfolio (Class 4)[3]	0.88%[2]	8.39%	2.64%	2.50%
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Risk Fund (Class 2)[1,3]	1.02%[2]	12.26%	5.14%	-
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Risk U.S. Fund (Class 2)[1,3]	1.00%	14.54%	6.90%	-
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Volatility Conservative Fund (Class 2)[1,3]	0.95%	7.87%	2.39%	2.33%
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Volatility Conservative Growth Fund (Class 2)[1,3]	0.98%	9.98%	3.66%	3.05%
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Volatility Growth LLC0.95% 7.8/F41tilityable Portfolio - Managedtilit10.0952373.4249Tm0Tc(2)Tj9.978009.9784m				

[illegible]	[illegible] Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - Managed Volatility Moderate Growth Fund (Class 2)[1,3] [illegible]	0.99%	12.27%	5.07%	3.84%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderate level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderate Portfolio (Class 2)[3] [illegible]	0.97%	12.96%	6.12%	4.63%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderate level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderate Portfolio (Class 4)[3] [illegible]	0.97%	12.94%	6.12%	4.63%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderately aggressive level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderately Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2)[3] [illegible]	1.01%	14.93%	7.56%	5.50%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderately aggressive level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderately Aggressive Portfolio (Class 4)[3] [illegible]	1.01%	14.91%	7.57%	5.50%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderately conservative level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderately Conservative Portfolio (Class 2)[3] [illegible]	0.94%	10.50%	4.32%	3.54%
Seeks to provide a high level of total return that is consistent with a moderately conservative level of risk.	Variable Portfolio - Moderately Conservative Portfolio (Class 4)[3] [illegible]	0.94%	10.48%	4.31%	3.53%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital growth.	Variable Portfolio - Partners Core Equity Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.82%	24.55%	14.45%	10.33%
Seeks to provide shareholders with long-term capital appreciation.	Variable Portfolio - Partners Small Cap Value Fund (Class 3) [illegible]	0.94%[2]	11.26%	8.34%	4.83%
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - U.S. Flexible Conservative Growth Fund (Class 2)[1,3] [illegible]	0.96%	11.22%	3.90%	-

[illegible]	Adviser/Sub-Adviser	[illegible]	[illegible] (as of 12/31/2023)		
			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - U.S. Flexible Growth Fund (Class 2)[1,3] [illegible]	0.94%	16.80%	6.67%	-
Pursues total return while seeking to manage the Fund's exposure to equity market volatility.	Variable Portfolio - U.S. Flexible Moderate Growth Fund (Class 2)[1,3] [illegible]	0.94%	13.87%	5.37%	-
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wanger Acorn [illegible]	0.95%[2]	21.74%	7.51%	7.20%
Seeks long-term capital appreciation.	Wanger International [illegible]	1.14%[2]	16.95%	6.45%	3.50%
Seeks to maximize total return.	Western Asset Variable Global High Yield Bond Portfolio - Class II [illegible]	1.08%	9.96%	3.17%	2.63%

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Appendix B: Example — Market Value Adjustment (MVA)

[illegible]

- You purchase a contract and allocate part of your purchase payment to the ten-year GPA; and
- we guarantee an interest rate of 3.0% annually for your ten-year Guarantee Period; and
- after three years, you decide to make a surrender from your GPA. In other words, there are seven years left in your guarantee period.

Remember that the MVA depends partly on the interest rate of a new GPA for the same number of years as the Guarantee Period remaining on your GPA. In this case, that is seven years.

[illegible] Remember that your GPA is earning 3.0%. Assume at the time of your surrender new GPAs that we offer with a seven-year Guarantee Period are earning 3.5%. We add 0.10% to the 3.5% rate to get 3.6%. Your GPA's 3.0% rate is less than the 3.6% rate so the MVA will be negative.

[illegible] Remember again that your GPA is earning 3.0%, and assume that new GPAs that we offer with a seven-year Guarantee Period are earning 2.5%. We add 0.10% to the 2.5% rate to get 2.6%. In this example, since your GPA's 3.0% rate is greater than the 2.6% rate, the MVA will be positive. To determine that adjustment precisely, you will have to use the formula described below.

[illegible]

The precise MVA formula we apply is as follows:

[illegible]

Where i = rate earned in the GPA from which amounts are being transferred or surrendered.

j = current rate for a new Guaranteed Period equal to the remaining term in the current Guarantee Period (rounded up to the next year).

n = number of months remaining in the current Guarantee Period (rounded up to the next month).

[illegible]

Using assumptions similar to those we used in the examples above:

- You purchase a contract and allocate part of your purchase payment to the ten-year GPA; and
- we guarantee an interest rate of 3.0% annually for your ten-year Guarantee Period; and
- after three years, you decide to make a $1,000 surrender from your GPA. In other words, there are seven years left in your guarantee period.

[illegible] You request an early surrender of $1,000 from your ten-year GPA earning a guaranteed interest rate of 3.0%. Assume at the time of your surrender new GPAs that we offer with a seven-year Guarantee Period are earning 3.5%. Using the formula above, we determine the MVA as follows:

[illegible]

In this example, the MVA is a negative $39.84.

[illegible] You request an early surrender of $1,000 from your ten-year GPA earning a guaranteed interest rate of 3.0%. Assume at the time of your surrender new GPAs that we offer with a seven-year Guarantee Period are earning 2.5%. Using the formula above, we determine the MVA as follows:

[illegible]

In this example, the MVA is a positive $27.61

We do not apply MVAs to the amounts we deduct for surrender charges, so we would deduct the surrender charge from your early surrender after we applied the MVA. Also note that when you request an early surrender, we surrender an amount from your GPA that will give you the net amount you requested after we apply the MVA and any applicable surrender charge, unless you request otherwise.

The current interest rate we offer on the GPA will change periodically at our discretion. It is the rate we are then paying on purchase payments, renewals and transfers paid under this class of contracts for guarantee period durations equaling the remaining guarantee period of the GPA to which the formula is being applied.

Appendix C: Example — Surrender Charges

This is an example of how we calculate the surrender charge for a full surrender on a RAVA Advantage Plus contract with a ten-year surrender charge schedule with the following history:

- we receive a single $100,000 purchase payment; and
- you surrender the contract for its total value during the fourth contract year. The surrender charge percentage in the fourth year after a purchase payment is 7.0%; and
- you have made no prior partial surrenders.

Contract Value at time of full surrender:	$120,000.00	$ 80,000.00	
Contract Value on prior anniversary:	115,000.00	85,000.00	
We determine the Total Free Amount (TFA) available in the contract as the greatest of the earnings or 10% of the prior anniversary value:			
Earnings in the contract:	20,000.00	0.00	
10% of the prior anniversary's contract value:	11,500.00	8,500.00	
Total Free Amount:	20,000.00	8,500.00	
We determine the TFA that is from Purchase Payments:			
Total Free Amount:	20,000.00	8,500.00	
Earnings in the contract:	20,000.00	0.00	
Purchase Payments being Surrendered Free (PPF):	0.00	8,500.00	
We calculate the Premium Ratio (PR):			
WD =	120,000.00	80,000.00 =	the amount of the surrender
TFA =	20,000.00	8,500.00 =	the total free amount, step 1
CV =	120,000.00	80,000.00 =	the contract value at the time of the surrender
PR =	100%	100% =	the premium ratio
We calculate Chargeable Purchase Payments being Surrendered (CPP):			
PR =	100%	100% =	premium ratio, step 3
PP =	100,000.00	100,000.00 =	purchase payments not previously surrendered
PPF =	0.00	8,500.00 =	purchase payments being surrendered free, step 2
CPP =	100,000.00	91,500.00	
We calculate the Surrender Charges:			
Chargeable Purchase Payments:	100,000.00	91,500.00	
Surrender Charge Percentage:	7%	7%	
Surrender Charge:	7,000.00	6,405.00	

We calculate the Net Surrender Value:

	120,000.00	80,000.00
Contract Value Surrendered:	(7,000.00)	(6,405.00)
Contract Charge (assessed upon full surrender):	(50.00)	(50.00)

This is an example of how we calculate the surrender charge for a partial surrender on a RAVA Advantage Plus contract with a ten-year surrender charge schedule with the following history:

- we receive a single $100,000 purchase payment; and
- you request a gross partial surrender of $50,000 during the fourth contract year. The surrender charge percentage is 7.0%; and
- you have made no prior partial surrenders.

Contract Value at time of partial surrender:	$120,000.00	$ 80,000.00
Contract Value on prior anniversary:	115,000.00	85,000.00

We determine the Total Free Amount (TFA) available in the contract as the greatest of the earnings or 10% of the prior anniversary value:

We calculate the Chargeable Purchase Payments being Surrendered (CPP):

PR =	30%	58% =	premium ratio, step 3
PP =	100,000.00	100,000.00 =	purchase payments not previously surrendered
PPF =	0.00	8,500.00 =	purchase payments being surrendered free, step 2
CPP =	30,000.00	53,108.39 =	chargeable purchase payments being surrendered

We calculate the Surrender Charges:

Chargeable Purchase Payments:	30,000.00	53,108.39
Surrender Charge Percentage:	7%	7%
Surrender Charge:	2,100	3,718

We calculate the Net Surrender Value:

Contract Value Surrendered:	50,000.00	50,000.00

This is an example of how we calculate the surrender charge for a full surrender on a RAVA Select Plus contract with a three-year surrender charge schedule with the following history:

- we receive a single $100,000 purchase payment; and
- you surrender the contract for its total value during the second contract year. The surrender charge percentage in the year after a purchase payment is 7.0%; and
- you have made no prior partial surrenders.

Contract Value at time of full surrender:	$120,000.00	$ 80,000.00
Contract Value on prior anniversary:	115,000.00	85,000.00

We determine the Total Free Amount (TFA) available in the contract as the greatest of the earnings or 10% of the prior anniversary value:

Earnings in the Contract:	20,000.00	0.00
10% of the prior anniversary's contract value:	11,500.00	8,500.00
Total Free Amount:	20,000.00	8,500.00

We determine the TFA and Amount Free that is from Purchase Payments:

Total Free Amount:	20,000.00	8,500.00
Earnings in the contract:	20,000.00	0.00
Purchase Payments being Surrendered Free (PPF):	0.00	8,500.00

We calculate the Premium Ratio (PR):

We determine the Amount Free that is from Purchase Payments:

Total Free Amount:	20,000.00	8,500.00
Earnings in the contract:	20,000.00	0.00
Purchase Payments being Surrendered Free (PPF):	0.00	8,500.00

We calculate the Premium Ratio (PR):

WD =	50,000.00	50,000.00	= the amount of the surrender
TFA =	20,000.00	8,500.00	= the total free amount, step 1
CV =	120,000.00	80,000.00	= the contract value at the time of surrender
PR =	30%	58%	= the premium ratio

We calculate the Chargeable Purchase Payments being Surrendered (CPP):

PR =	30%	58%	= premium ratio, step 3
PP =	100,000.00	100,000.00	= purchase payments not previously surrendered
PPF =	0.00	8,500.00	= purchase payments being surrendered free, step 2
CPP =	30,000.00	53,108.39	= chargeable purchase payments being surrendered

We calculate the Surrender Charges:

Chargeable Purchase Payments:	30,000.00	53,108.39
Surrender Charge Percentage:	7%	7%
Surrender Charge:	2,100	3,718

We calculate the Net Surrender Value:

Contract Value Surrendered:	50,000.00	50,000.00

Appendix D: Example — Optional Benefits

[illegible]

The following example shows how the Accumulation Benefit rider works based on hypothetical values. It is not intended to depict investment performance of the contract.

The example assumes:

- You purchase the contract (with the Accumulation Benefit rider) with a payment of $100,000. No purchase payment credit applies.
- You make no additional purchase payments.
- You do not exercise the elective step-up option.
- The Accumulation Benefit rider fee is 0.60%.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1	12%	0	0	100,000	0	111,328
2	15%	0	0	102,422	0	127,259
3	3%	0	0	104,861	0	130,290

[illegible]

- You purchase the contract (with the ROPP rider) with a payment of $20,000.
- The contract value falls to $18,000, at which point you take a $1,500 partial surrender, leaving a contract value of $16,500.

[illegible]

The total purchase payments minus adjustments for partial surrenders:

Total purchase payments	$20,000
minus adjusted partial surrenders, calculated as:	
$\frac{\$1,500 \times \$20,000}{\$18,000} =$	–1,667
for a death benefit of:	$18,333

[illegible]

- You purchase the contract (with the MAV rider) with a payment of $20,000.
- On the first contract anniversary the contract value grows to $24,000.
- During the second contract year the contract value falls to $22,000, at which point you take a $1,500 partial surrender, leaving a contract value of $20,500.

[illegible]

The maximum anniversary value immediately preceding the date of death plus any payments made since that anniversary minus adjusted partial surrenders:

Greatest of your contract anniversary contract values:	$24,000
plus purchase payments made since that anniversary:	+0
minus adjusted partial surrenders, calculated as:	
$\frac{\$1,500 \times \$24,000}{\$22,000} =$	–1,636
for a death benefit of:	$22,364

[illegible]

- You purchase the contract (with the 5-Year MAV rider) with a payment of $20,000.
- On the fifth contract anniversary the contract value grows to $30,000.
- During the sixth contract year the contract value falls to $25,000, at which point you take a $1,500 partial surrender, leaving a contract value of $23,500.

[illegible]

The maximum 5-year anniversary value immediately preceding the date of death plus any payments made since that anniversary minus adjusted partial surrenders:

Greatest of your 5-year contract anniversary contract values:	$30,000
plus purchase payments made since that anniversary:	+0
minus adjusted partial surrenders, calculated as:	
$\frac{\$1,500 \times \$30,000}{\$25,000} =$	–1,800
for a death benefit of:	$28,200

[illegible]

- You purchase the contract with a payment of $100,000 and you are under age 70. You select the seven-year surrender charge schedule, the MAV and the EEB.
- During the first contract year the contract value grows to $105,000. The death benefit equals the standard death benefit, which is the contract value less purchase payment credits reversed, or $104,000. You have not reached the first contract anniversary so the EEB does not provide any additional benefit at this time.
- On the first contract anniversary the contract value grows to $110,000. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (contract value):	$110,000
plus the EEB which equals 40% of earnings at death (MAV death benefit amount minus payments not previously surrendered):	
0.40 × ($110,000 – $100,000) =	+4,000

Total death benefit of:	$114,000

- On the second contract anniversary the contract value falls to $105,000. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (maximum anniversary value):	$110,000
plus the EEB (40% of earnings at death):	
0.40 × ($110,000 – $100,000) =	+4,000
Total death benefit of:	$114,000

- During the third contract year the contract value remains at $105,000 and you request a partial surrender, including the applicable 7% surrender charge, of $50,000. We will surrender $10,500 from your contract value free of charge (10% of your prior anniversary's contract value). The remainder of the surrender is subject to a 7% surrender charge because your purchase payment is two years old, so we will surrender $39,500 ($36,735 + $2,765 in surrender charges) from your contract value. Altogether, we will surrender $50,000 and pay you $47,235. We calculate purchase payments not previously surrendered as $100,000 – $45,000 = $55,000 (remember that $5,000 of the partial surrender is contract earnings). The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (maximum anniversary value adjusted for partial surrenders):

$$\$110{,}000 - \frac{(\$50{,}000 \times \$110{,}000)}{\$105{,}000} = \quad \$57{,}619$$

plus the EEB (40% of earnings at death):	
0.40 × ($57,619 – $55,000) =	+1,048
Total death benefit of:	$58,667

- On the third contract +2o(plus)-300(the)-300(EEB)-300((40%)-300(o6i4r)-33.(e4710,01.275TD[(plus)-3i)-300(EEB)-300((40%)-30 plus the EEP Part I which equals 40% of earnings at death (the MAV death benefit amount minus purchase payments not previously surrendered):

0.40 × ($110,000 – $100,000) =	+4,000
Total death benefit of:	$114,000

- On the second contract anniversary the contract value falls to $105,000. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (maximum anniversary value):	$110,000
plus the EEP Part I (40% of earnings at death):	
0.40 × ($110,000 – $100,000) =	+4,000
plus the EEP Part II which in the third contract year	
equals 10% of exchange purchase payments identified at issue and not previously surrendered:	
0.10 × $100,000 =	+10,000
Total death benefit of:	$124,000

- During the third contract year the contract value remains at $105,000 and you request a partial surrender, including the applicable 7% surrender charge, of $50,000. We will surrender $10,500 from your contract value free of charge (10% of your prior anniversary's contract value). The remainder of the surrender is subject to a 7% surrender charge because your purchase payment is two years old, so we will surrender $39,500 ($36,735 + $2,765 in surrender charges) from your contract value. Altogether, we will surrender $50,000 and pay you $47,235. We calculate purchase payments not previously surrendered as $100,000 - $45,000 = $55,000 (remember that $5,000 of the partial surrender is contract earnings). The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (maximum anniversary value adjusted for partial surrenders):

$\$110,000 - \dfrac{(\$50,000 \times \$110,000)}{\$105,000} =$	$57,619
plus the EEP Part I (40% of earnings at death):	
0.40 × ($57,619 – $55,000) =	+1,048
plus the EEP Part II which in the third contract year	
equals 10% of exchange purchase payments identified at issue and not previously surrendered:	
0.10 × $55,000 =	+5,500
Total death benefit of:	$64,167

- On the third contract anniversary the contract value falls by $40,000. The death benefit remains at $64,167. The reduction in contract value has no effect.
- On the ninth contract anniversary the contract value grows to a new high of $200,000. Earnings at death reaches its maximum of 250% of purchase payments not previously surrendered that are one or more years old. Because we are beyond the fourth contract anniversary the EEP also reaches its maximum of 20%. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (contract value):	$200,000
plus the EEP Part I (40% of earnings at death)	
.40 × (2.50 × $55,000) =	+55,000
plus the EEP Part II which after the fourth contract year equals 20% of exchange purchase payments identified at issue and not previously surrendered: 0.20 × $55,000 =	+11,000
Total death benefit of:	$266,000

- During the tenth contract year you make an additional purchase payment of $50,000 and your contract value grows to $250,500. The new purchase payment is less than one year old and so it has no effect on either the EEP Part I or EEP Part II. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (contract value less purchase payment credits reversed):	$250,000
plus the EEP Part I (40% of earnings at death)	
.40 × (2.50 × $55,000) =	+55,000
plus the EEP Part II, which after the fourth contract year equals 20% of exchange purchase payments identified at issue and Not previously surrendered: 0.20 × $55,000 =	+11,000
Total death benefit of:	$316,000

- During the eleventh contract year the contract value remains $250,500 and the “new” purchase payment is now one year old. The value of the EEP Part I changes but the value of the EEP Part II remains constant. The death benefit equals:

MAV death benefit amount (contract value):	$250,500
the EEP Part I which equals 40% of earnings at death (the MAV death benefit minus payments not previously surrendered):	
0.40 × ($250,500 – $105,000) =	+58,200
plus the EEP Part II, which after the fourth contract year equals 20% of exchange purchase payments identified at issue And not previously surrendered: 0.20 × $55,000 =	+11,000
Total death benefit of:	$319,700

Appendix E: Example — Withdrawal Benefit Riders: Electing Step-up or Spousal Continuation Step-up

- You own a RiverSource variable annuity with a withdrawal benefit rider. You are currently invested in the Variable Portfolio — Moderately Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2) (a Portfolio Navigator fund) with a current rider fee of 0.65%.

  Your Contract Value (CV) is $100,000 and your withdrawal benefit rider currently provides the following benefits:

  1) You can withdraw $6,000 a year for the rest of your life. This is your Annual Lifetime Payment, or
  2) You can withdraw $7,000 a year until you have withdrawn a total of $100,000. This is your Guaranteed Benefit Payment.

  Based on your current CV, you will pay a rider fee of approximately $650 on your next annuity contract anniversary.

- The annual fee for this rider has increased to 0.95% for clients invested in the Variable Portfolio — Moderately Aggressive Portfolio (Class 2).

  The following compares certain options available to you. Changes to rider values or fees are presented for two different scenarios where your CV increases to either $110,000 or $101,000 over the contract year:

Increase in Annual Lifetime Payment	$600	$ 60
Increase in Guaranteed Benefit Payment	$700	$70
Increase in Annual Rider Fee	0.30%	0.30%
Increase in Annual Contract Charge	$330	$303

Automatic Step-ups will continue on your next anniversary (if available under your rider).

Increase in Annual Lifetime Payment	$0	$0
Increase in Guaranteed Benefit Payment	$0	$0
Increase in Annual Rider Fee	0%	0%
Increase in Annual Contract Charge	$65	$6.50

Your rider fee will not change, although the dollar amount of your annual charge will change as your CV changes. On your next anniversary, you will again have the option to elect the step-up (lock in contract gains)

Increase in Annual Lifetime Payment	$600	$60
Increase in Guaranteed Benefit Payment	$700	$70
Increase in Annual Rider Fee	0%	0%
Increase in Annual Contract Charge	$65	$6.50

Your rider fee will not change, although the dollar amount of your annual charge will change as your CV changes. Automatic Step-ups will continue on your next anniversary (if available under your rider).

The Statement of Additional Information (SAI) includes additional information about the Contract. The SAI, dated the same date as this prospectus, is incorporated by reference into this prospectus. The SAI is available, without charge, upon request. For a free copy of the SAI, or for more information about the Contract, call us at 1-800-862-7919, visit our website at riversource.com/annuities or write to us at: 70100 Ameriprise Financial Center Minneapolis, MN 55474.

Reports and other information about RiverSource Variable Account 10 are available on the SEC's website at http://www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.

EDGAR Contract Identifier: C000009764