

“spouses” include those persons who are married spouses under state law, regardless of sex.

2. PURCHASE

The contract may not be available for purchase through your broker dealer (“selling firm”) during certain periods. There are a number of reasons why the contract periodically may not be available, including that the insurance company wants to limit the volume of sales of the contract. You may wish to speak to your registered representative about how this may affect your purchase. For example, you may be required to submit your purchase application in Good Order prior to or on a stipulated date in order to purchase a contract, and a delay in such process could result in your not being able to purchase a contract. In addition, the optional death benefit rider described in this prospectus may not be available through your selling firm, which you may also wish to discuss with your registered representative. Your selling firm may offer the contract with a lower maximum issue age for the contract than other selling firms.

We reserve the right to reject any application.

Purchase Payments

A *Purchase Payment* is the money you give us to invest in the contract. The initial Purchase Payment is due on the date the contract is issued. You may also be permitted to make subsequent Purchase Payments. Initial and subsequent Purchase Payments are subject to certain requirements. These requirements are explained below. We may restrict your ability to make subsequent Purchase Payments. The manner in which subsequent Purchase Payments may be restricted is discussed below.

General Requirements for Purchase Payments.

The following requirements apply to initial and subsequent Purchase Payments:

- The minimum initial Purchase Payment we will accept is \$10,000.
- If you want to make an initial Purchase Payment of \$1 million or more, or a subsequent Purchase Payment that would cause your total Purchase Payments to exceed \$1 million, you will need our prior approval.
- The minimum subsequent Purchase Payment is \$500 unless you have elected an electronic funds transfer program approved by us, in which case the minimum subsequent Purchase Payment is \$100 per month.

- We will accept a different amount if required by federal tax law.
- We reserve the right to refuse Purchase Payments made via a personal check in excess of \$100,000. Purchase Payments over \$100,000 may be accepted in other forms, including, but not limited to, EFT/wire transfers, certified checks, corporate checks, and checks written on financial institutions. The form in which we receive a Purchase Payment may determine how soon subsequent disbursement requests may be fulfilled. (See “Access to Your Money.”)
- We will not accept Purchase Payments made with cash, money orders, or travelers checks.

Restrictions on Subsequent Purchase Payments.

We may restrict your ability to make subsequent Purchase Payments. We will notify you in advance if we impose restrictions on subsequent Purchase Payments. You and your financial representative should carefully consider whether our ability to restrict subsequent Purchase Payments is consistent with your investment objectives.

- We reserve the right to reject any Purchase Payment and to limit future Purchase Payments. This means that we may restrict your ability to make subsequent Purchase Payments for any reason, subject to applicable requirements in your state. We may make certain exceptions to restrictions on subsequent Purchase Payments in accordance with our established administrative procedures.

Termination for Low Account Value

We may terminate your contract by paying you the Account Value in one sum if, prior to the Annuity Date, you do not make Purchase Payments for two consecutive Contract Years, the total amount of Purchase Payments made, less any partial withdrawals, is less than \$2,000 or any lower amount required by federal tax laws, and the Account Value on or after the end of such two year period is less than \$2,000. (A *Contract Year* is defined as a one-year period starting on the date the contract is issued and on each contract anniversary thereafter.) Accordingly, no contract will be terminated due solely to negative investment performance. Federal tax law may impose additional restrictions on our right to cancel your Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SEP, or other Qualified Contract. We will not terminate any contract that includes a guaranteed death benefit if at the time the termination would otherwise occur, the guaranteed amount under any

Portfolio performance during the Free Look period. We do not refund any charges or deductions assessed during the Free Look period. In certain states, we are required to give you back your Purchase Payment if you decide to cancel your contract during the Free Look period.

Accumulation Units

The portion of your Account Value allocated to the Separate Account will go up or down depending upon the investment performance of the Investment Portfolio(s) you choose. In order to keep track of this portion of your Account Value, we use a unit of measure we call an *Accumulation Unit*. (An Accumulation Unit works like a share of a mutual fund.) In addition to the investment performance of the Investment Portfolio, the deduction of Separate Account charges also affects an Investment Portfolio's Accumulation Unit Value, as explained below.

Every Business Day as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (generally 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time), we determine the value of an Accumulation Unit for each of the Investment Portfolios by multiplying the Accumulation Unit value for the immediately preceding Business Day by a factor for the current Business Day. The factor is determined by:

- 1) dividing the net asset value per share of the Investment Portfolio at the end of the current Business Day, plus any dividend or capital gains per share declared on behalf of the Investment Portfolio as of that day, by the net asset value per share of the Investment Portfolio for the previous Business Day, and
- 2) multiplying it by one minus the Separate Account product charges (including any rider charge for the Return of Premium death benefit) for each day since the last Business Day and any charges for taxes.

The value of an Accumulation Unit may go up or down from day to day.

When you make a Purchase Payment, we credit your contract with Accumulation Units. The number of Accumulation Units credited is determined by dividing the amount of the Purchase Payment allocated to an Investment Portfolio by the value of the Accumulation Unit for that Investment Portfolio.

Purchase Payments and transfer requests are credited to a contract on the basis of the Accumulation Unit value next determined after receipt of a Purchase Payment or transfer request. Purchase Payments or transfer requests received before the close of the New York Stock Exchange will be

credited to your contract that day, after the New York Stock Exchange closes. Purchase Payments or transfer requests received after the close of the New York Stock Exchange, or on a day when the New York Stock Exchange is not open, will be treated as received on the next day the New York Stock Exchange is open (the next Business Day).

Example:

On Monday we receive an additional Purchase Payment of \$5,000 from you before 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time. You have told us you want this to go to the MetLife Asset Allocation 60 Portfolio. When the New York Stock Exchange closes on that Monday, we determine that the value of an Accumulation Unit for the MetLife Asset Allocation 60 Portfolio is \$12.50. We then divide \$5,000 by \$12.50 and credit your contract on Monday night with 400 Accumulation Units for the MetLife Asset Allocation 60 Portfolio.

Account Value

Account Value is equal to the sum of your interests in the Investment Portfolios and the Fixed Account. Your interest in each Investment Portfolio is determined by multiplying the number of Accumulation Units for that portfolio by the value of the Accumulation Unit.

Replacement of Contracts

Exchange Programs. From time to time we may offer programs under which certain fixed or variable annuity contracts previously issued by us or one of our affiliates may be exchanged for the contracts offered by this prospectus. Currently, with respect to exchanges from certain of our variable annuity contracts to this contract, an existing contract is eligible for exchange if a withdrawal from, or surrender of, the contract would not trigger a withdrawal charge (certain restrictions may apply if the existing contract has living benefits). The Account Value of a Standard Version of this contract attributable to the exchanged assets will not be subject to any withdrawal charge (there are no withdrawal charges for the C Share Option). Any additional Purchase Payments contributed to the new contract will be subject to all fees and charges, including the withdrawal charge described in this prospectus. You should carefully consider whether an exchange is appropriate for you by comparing the death benefits, living benefits, and other guarantees provided by the contract you currently own to the benefits and guarantees that would be provided by the new contract offered by this prospectus. Then, you should compare the

ten years, we will then continue to make Annuity Payments to the Beneficiary for the rest of the 10 year period.

Option 5. Payments for a Designated Period. We currently offer an Annuity Option under which fixed or variable monthly Annuity Payments are made for a selected number of years as approved by us, currently not less than 10 years. This Annuity Option may be limited or withdrawn by us in our discretion.

We may require proof of age or sex of an Annuitant before making any Annuity Payments under the contract that are measured by the Annuitant's life. If the age or sex of the Annuitant has been misstated, the amount payable will be the amount that the Account Value would have provided at the correct age or sex. Once Annuity Payments have begun, any underpayments will be made up in one sum with the next Annuity Payment. Any overpayments will be deducted from future Annuity Payments until the total is repaid.

A commutation feature (a feature that allows the Owner to receive a lump sum of the present value of future Annuity Payments) is available under the variable Payments for a Designated Period Annuity Option (Option 5). You may not commute the fixed Payments for a Designated Period Annuity Option or any option involving a life contingency, whether fixed or variable, prior to the death of the last surviving Annuitant. Upon the death of the last surviving Annuitant, the Beneficiary may choose to continue receiving income payments or to receive the commuted value of the remaining guaranteed payments. For variable Annuity Options, the calculation of the commuted value will be done using the AIR applicable to the contract. (See "Annuity Payments" above.) For fixed Annuity Options, the calculation of the commuted value will be done using the then current Annuity Option rates.

There may be tax consequences resulting from the election of an Annuity Payment option containing a commutation feature (*i.e.*, an Annuity Payment option that permits the withdrawal of a commuted value). (See "Federal Income Tax Status.")

Due to underwriting, administrative or Internal Revenue Code considerations, there may be limitations on payments to the survivor under Options 3 and 4 and/or the duration of the guarantee period under Options 2, 4, and 5.

Tax rules with respect to decedent contracts may prohibit the election of Joint and Last Survivor Annuity Options (or income types) and may also prohibit payments for as long as the Owner's life in certain circumstances.

In addition to the Annuity Options described above, we may offer an additional payment option that would allow your Beneficiary to take distribution of the Account Value over a period not extending beyond his or her life expectancy. Under this option, annual distributions would not be made in the form of an annuity, but would be calculated in a manner similar to the calculation of required minimum distributions from IRAs. (See "Federal Income Tax Status.") We intend to make this payment option available to both Qualified Contracts and Non-Qualified Contracts.

In the event that you purchased the contract as a Qualified Contract, you must take distribution of the Account Value in accordance with the minimum required distribution rules set forth in applicable tax law. (See "Federal Income Tax Status.") Under certain circumstances, you may satisfy those requirements by electing an Annuity Option. You may choose any death benefit available under the contract, but certain other contract provisions and programs will not be available. Upon your death, if Annuity Payments have already begun, the death benefit would be required to be distributed to your Beneficiary at least as rapidly as under the method of distribution in effect at the time of your death.

Variable Annuity Payments

The Adjusted Contract Value (the Account Value, less any applicable premium taxes, account fee, and any prorated rider charge) is determined on the annuity calculation date, which is a Business Day no more than five (5) Business Days before the Annuity Date. The first variable Annuity Payment will be based upon the Adjusted Contract Value, the Annuity Option elected, the Annuitant's age, the Annuitant's sex (where permitted by law), and the appropriate variable Annuity Option table. Your annuity rates will not be less than those guaranteed in your contract at the time of purchase for the assumed investment return and Annuity Option elected. If, as of the annuity calculation date, the then current variable Annuity Option rates applicable to this class of contracts provide a first Annuity Payment greater than that which is guaranteed under the same Annuity Option under this contract, the greater payment will be made.

The dollar amount of variable Annuity Payments after the first payment is determined as follows:

- The dollar amount of the first variable Annuity Payment is divided by the value of an Annuity Unit for

We have reserved the right to defer payment for a withdrawal or transfer from the Fixed Account for the period permitted by law, but not for more than six months.

Federal laws designed to counter terrorism and prevent money laundering might, in certain circumstances, require us to block an Owner's ability to make certain transactions and thereby refuse to accept any requests for transfers, withdrawals, surrenders, or death benefits until instructions are received from the appropriate regulator. We may also be required to provide additional information about you and your contract to government regulators.

7. PERFORMANCE

We periodically advertise subaccount performance relating to the Investment Portfolios. We will calculate performance by determining the percentage change in the value of an Accumulation Unit by dividing the increase (decrease) for that unit by the value of the Accumulation Unit at the beginning of the period. This performance number reflects the deduction of the Separate Account product charges (including certain death benefit rider charges) and the Investment Portfolio expenses. It does not reflect the deduction of any applicable account fee, withdrawal charge, or applicable optional rider charges. The deduction of these charges would reduce the percentage increase or make greater any percentage decrease. Any advertisement will also include total return figures which reflect the deduction of the Separate Account product charges (including certain death benefit rider charges), account fee, withdrawal charges, applicable optional rider charges, and the Investment Portfolio expenses.

For periods starting prior to the date the contract was first offered, the performance will be based on the historical performance of the corresponding Investment Portfolios for the periods commencing from the date on which the particular Investment Portfolio was made available through the Separate Account.

In addition, the performance for the Investment Portfolios may be shown for the period commencing from the inception date of the Investment Portfolios. These figures should not be interpreted to reflect actual historical performance of the Separate Account.

We may, from time to time, include in our advertising and sales materials performance information for funds or investment accounts related to the Investment Portfolios and/or their investment advisers or subadvisers. Such related performance information also may reflect the

deduction of certain contract charges. We may also include in our advertising and sales materials tax deferred compounding charts and other hypothetical illustrations, which may include comparisons of currently taxable and tax deferred investment programs, based on selected tax brackets.

We may advertise using illustrations with historical performance of specific Investment Portfolios or with a hypothetical rate of return (which rate will not exceed 12%) or a combination of historical and hypothetical returns. These illustrations will reflect the deduction of all applicable charges including the portfolio expenses of the underlying Investment Portfolios.

You should know that for any performance we illustrate, future performance will vary and results shown are not necessarily representative of future results.

8. DEATH BENEFIT

Upon Your Death

If you die during the Accumulation Phase, we will pay a death benefit to your Beneficiary (or Beneficiaries). This death benefit is described below. The death benefit is determined as of the end of the Business Day on which we receive both due proof of death and an election for the payment method. Until the Beneficiary (or the first Beneficiary if there are multiple Beneficiaries) submits the necessary documentation in Good Order, the Account Value attributable to his/her portion of the death benefit remains in the Investment Portfolios and is subject to investment risk.

Where there are multiple Beneficiaries, any guaranteed death benefit will only be determined as of the time the first Beneficiary submits the necessary documentation in Good Order. For the optional Return of Premium death benefit, if the guaranteed death benefit payable is an amount that exceeds the Account Value on the day it is determined, we will apply to the contract's Account Value an amount equal to the difference between the death benefit payable and the Account Value, in accordance with the current allocation of the Account Value. For the Standard death benefit (Account Value), the amount of the death benefit payable to the first Beneficiary is that Beneficiary's portion of the Account Value. For the optional Return of Premium death benefit, the amount of the death benefit payable to the first Beneficiary is that Beneficiary's portion of the greater of 1) the Account Value or 2) the guaranteed death benefit amount, each determined as of the date of his/her claim in

claim in Good Order. The remaining death benefit amounts are held in the Investment Portfolios until each of the other Beneficiaries submits the necessary documentation in Good Order to claim his/her death benefit (see “General Death Benefit Provisions” below) and are subject to investment risk until we receive his/her necessary documentation.

If you have a Joint Owner, the death benefit will be paid when the first Owner dies. Upon the death of either Owner, the surviving Joint Owner will be the primary Beneficiary. Any other Beneficiary designation will be treated as a contingent Beneficiary, unless instructed otherwise.

If a non-natural person owns the contract, the Annuitant will be deemed to be the Owner in determining the death benefit. If there are Joint Owners, the age of the oldest Owner will be used to determine the death benefit amount.

If we are presented with notification of your death before any requested transaction is completed (including transactions under a dollar cost averaging program, the Automatic Rebalancing Program, the Systematic Withdrawal Program, or the Automated Required Minimum Distribution Program), we will cancel the request. As described above, the death benefit will be determined when we receive both due proof of death and an election for the payment method.

Standard Death Benefit (Account Value)

The death benefit will be equal to the Account Value as of the end of the Business Day on which we receive both due proof of death and an election for the payment method.

Optional Death Benefit – Return of Premium

If you select the Return of Premium death benefit rider, the death benefit will be the greater of:

- (1) the Account Value; or
- (2) total Purchase Payments, reduced proportionately by the percentage reduction in Account Value attributable to each partial withdrawal (including any applicable withdrawal charge).

If the Owner is a natural person and the Owner is changed to someone other than a spouse, the death benefit amount will be determined as defined above; however, subsection (2) will be changed to provide as follows: “the Account Value as of the effective date of the change of Owner, increased by Purchase Payments received after the date of the change of Owner, reduced proportionately by the percentage reduction in Account Value attributable to each

partial withdrawal (including any applicable withdrawal charge) made after such date.”

In the event that a Beneficiary who is the spouse of the Owner elects to continue the contract in his or her name after the Owner dies, the death benefit amount under the Return of Premium death benefit will be determined in accordance with (1) or (2) above.

(See Appendix B for examples of the Return of Premium death benefit.)

General Death Benefit Provisions

As described above, the death benefit is determined as of the end of the Business Day on which we receive both due proof of death and an election for the payment method. Until a Beneficiary submits the necessary documentation in Good Order, the Account Value attributable to his/her portion of the death benefit remains in the Investment Portfolios and is subject to investment risk. This risk is borne by the Beneficiary.

If the Beneficiary under a Qualified Contract is the Annuitant’s spouse, the tax law generally allows distributions to begin by the year in which the Annuitant would have reached 70½ (which may be more or less than five years after the Annuitant’s death).

A Beneficiary must elect the death benefit to be paid under one of the payment options (unless the Owner has previously made the election). The entire death benefit must be paid within five years of the date of death unless the Beneficiary elects to have the death benefit payable under an Annuity Option. The death benefit payable under an Annuity Option must be paid over the Beneficiary’s lifetime or for a period not extending beyond the Beneficiary’s life expectancy. For Non-Qualified Contracts, payment must begin within one year of the date of death. For Qualified Contracts, payment must begin no later than the end of the calendar year immediately following the year of death.

We may also offer a payment option, for both Non-Qualified Contracts and certain Qualified Contracts, under which your Beneficiary may receive payments, over a period not extending beyond his or her life expectancy, under a method of distribution similar to the distribution of required minimum distributions from Individual Retirement Accounts. If this option is elected, we will issue a new contract to your Beneficiary in order to facilitate the distribution of payments. Your Beneficiary may choose any

withdrawals (including tax-free transfers or rollovers of income payments) from the contract.

In addition, a withdrawal or distribution from a Qualified Contract other than an IRA (including SEPs and SIMPLEs) will avoid the penalty if: (1) the distribution is on separation from employment after age 55; (2) the distribution is made pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order (QDRO); (3) the distribution is to pay deductible medical expenses; or (4) if the distribution is to pay IRS levies (and made after December 31, 1999).

The 10% federal income tax penalty on early distribution does not apply to governmental 457(b) plan contracts. However, it does apply to distributions from 457(b) plans of employers which are state or local governments to the extent that the distribution is attributable to rollovers accepted from other types of eligible retirement plans.

In addition to death, disability and as part of a series of substantially equal periodic payments as indicated above, a withdrawal or distribution from an IRA (including SEPs and SIMPLEs and Roth IRAs) will avoid the penalty: (1) if the distribution is to pay deductible medical expenses; (2) if the distribution is to pay IRS levies (and made after December 31, 1999); (3) if the distribution is used to pay for medical insurance (if you are unemployed), qualified higher education expenses, or for a qualified first time home purchase up to \$10,000. Other exceptions may be applicable under certain circumstances and special rules may be applicable in connection with the exceptions enumerated above.

Commutation Features Under Income Payment Types

Please be advised that the tax consequences resulting from the election of an income payment types containing a commutation feature (a feature that allows the Owner to receive a lump sum of the present value of future Annuity Payments) are uncertain and the IRS may determine that the taxable amount of income payments and withdrawals received for any year could be greater than or less than the taxable amount reported by us. The exercise of the commutation feature also may result in adverse tax consequences including:

- The imposition of a 10% federal income tax penalty on the taxable amount of the commuted value, if the

taxpayer has not attained age 59½ at the time the withdrawal is made. This 10% federal income tax penalty is in addition to the ordinary income tax on the taxable amount of the commuted value.

- The retroactive imposition of the 10% federal income tax penalty on income payments received prior to the taxpayer attaining age 59½.
- The possibility that the exercise of the commutation feature could adversely affect the amount excluded from federal income tax under any income payments made after such commutation.

A payee should consult with his or her own tax adviser prior to electing to annuitize the contract and prior to exercising any commutation feature under an income payment type.

Rollovers

Your contract is non-forfeitable (i.e., not subject to the claims of your creditors) and non-transferable (i.e., you may not transfer it to someone else).

Nevertheless, contracts held in certain employer plans subject to ERISA may be transferred in part pursuant to a QDRO.

Under certain circumstances, you may be able to transfer amounts distributed from your contract to another eligible retirement plan or IRA. For 457(b) plans maintained by non-governmental employers, if certain conditions are met, amounts may be transferred into another 457(b) plan maintained by a non-governmental employer.

You may make rollovers and direct transfers into your SIMPLE IRA annuity contract from another SIMPLE IRA annuity contract or account. No other rollovers or transfers can be made to your SIMPLE IRA. Rollovers and direct transfers from a SIMPLE IRA can only be made to another SIMPLE IRA or account during the first two years that you participate in the SIMPLE IRA plan. After this two year period, rollovers and transfers may be made from your SIMPLE IRA into a Traditional IRA or account, as well as into another SIMPLE IRA.

Generally, a distribution may be eligible for rollover. Certain types of distributions cannot be rolled over, such as distributions received on account of:

are genuine. Any telephone, fax or Internet instructions reasonably believed by us to be genuine will be your responsibility, including losses arising from any errors in the communication of instructions. As a result of this policy, you will bear the risk of loss. If we do not employ reasonable procedures to confirm that instructions communicated by telephone, fax or Internet are genuine, we may be liable for any losses due to unauthorized or fraudulent transactions. All other requests and elections under your contract must be in writing signed by the proper party, must include any necessary documentation and must be received at our Annuity Service Center to be effective. If acceptable to us, requests or elections relating to Beneficiaries and Ownership will take effect as of the date signed unless we have already acted in reliance on the prior status. We are not responsible for the validity of any written request or action.

Good Order. A request or transaction generally is considered in Good Order if it complies with our administrative procedures and the required information is complete and accurate. A request or transaction may be rejected or delayed if not in Good Order. Good Order generally means the actual receipt by us of the instructions relating to the requested transaction in writing (or, when permitted, by telephone or Internet as described above) along with all forms, information and supporting legal documentation necessary to effect the transaction. This information and documentation generally includes to the extent applicable to the transaction: your completed application; your contract number; the transaction amount (in dollars or percentage terms); the names and allocations to and/or from the Investment Portfolios affected by the requested transaction; the signatures of all contract Owners (exactly as indicated on the contract), if necessary; Social Security Number or Tax I.D.; and any other information or supporting documentation that we may require, including any spousal or Joint Owner's consents. With respect to Purchase Payments, Good Order also generally includes receipt by us of sufficient funds to effect the purchase. We may, in our sole discretion, determine whether any particular transaction request is in Good Order, and we reserve the right to change or waive any Good Order requirement at any time. If you have any questions, you should contact us or your registered representative before submitting the form or request.

Telephone and Computer Systems. Telephone and computer systems may not always be available. Any

telephone or computer system, whether it is yours, your service provider's, your agent's, or ours, can experience outages or slowdowns for a variety of reasons. These outages or slowdowns may delay or prevent our processing of your request. Although we have taken precautions to help our systems handle heavy use, we cannot promise complete reliability under all circumstances. If you experience technical difficulties or problems, you should make your transaction request in writing to our Annuity Service Center.

Confirming Transactions. We will send out written statements confirming that a transaction was recently completed. Unless you inform us of any errors within 60 days of receipt, we will consider these communications to be accurate and complete.

Ownership

Owner. You, as the *Owner* of the contract, have all the interest and rights under the contract.

These rights include the right to:

- change the Beneficiary.
- change the Annuitant before the Annuity Date (subject to our underwriting and administrative rules).
- assign the contract (subject to limitation).
- change the payment option.
- exercise all other rights, benefits, options and privileges allowed by the contract or us.

The Owner is as designated at the time the contract is issued, unless changed. Any change of Owner is subject to our underwriting rules in effect at the time of the request.

Joint Owner. The contract can be owned by *Joint Owners*, limited to two natural persons. Upon the death of either Owner, the surviving Owner will be the primary Beneficiary. Any other Beneficiary designation will be treated as a contingent Beneficiary unless otherwise indicated.

Beneficiary. The *Beneficiary* is the person(s) or entity you name to receive any death benefit. The Beneficiary is named at the time the contract is issued unless changed at a later date. Unless an irrevocable Beneficiary has been named, you can change the Beneficiary at any time before you die. If Joint Owners are named, unless you tell us otherwise, the surviving Joint Owner will be the primary