

AF Advantage[®]

Variable Annuity

from

AMERICAN FIDELITY

a different opinion



May 1, 2025

AF Advantage® Variable Annuity
issued by
American Fidelity Separate Account B
and
American Fidelity Assurance Company
PROSPECTUS
May 1, 2025

American Fidelity Separate Account B (“Separate Account B” or the “Registrant”) is offering individual variable annuity contracts. This prospectus describes all of the material features of the individual contracts available under the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policy.

AF Advantage® Variable Annuity is a fixed and variable deferred annuity policy. You have 11 investment options in the annuity – the Guaranteed Interest Account, a fixed investment option, and 10 variable investment options, each of which corresponds with one of the following eligible portfolios:

American Funds Insurance Series ®
Washington Mutual Investors Fund SM
International Fund
BNY Mellon Stock Index Fund, Inc.
BNY Mellon Variable Investment Fund
Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio

BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund*
Balanced Portfolio
Capital Growth Portfolio
Mid-Cap Index Portfolio
Total Bond Market Index Portfolio
Total Stock Market Index Portfolio

This prospectus contains important information about the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity and Separate Account B that a prospective investor should know before investing. Please keep a copy of this prospectus for future reference.

If you are a new investor in the policy, you may cancel your AF Advantage® Variable Annuity within 30 days of receiving it without paying fees or penalties. In some states, this cancellation period may be longer. Upon cancellation, you will receive either a full refund of the amount you paid with your application or your total policy value, whichever is greater. You should review this prospectus, or consult with your investment professional, for additional information about the specific cancellation terms that apply.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved these securities or determined if this prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense. This prospectus may only be used to offer the contract where the contract may be lawfully sold. The contract and certain features described in the contract may only be available in certain states. Additional information about certain investment products, including variable annuities, has been prepared by the Securities and Exchange Commission’s staff and is available at *Investor.gov*.

* Vanguard is a trademark of The Vanguard Group, Inc.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Some of the terms used in this prospectus are technical. To help you understand these terms, we have defined them below.

Account value: The value of the policy during the accumulation phase.

Accumulation phase: The period of time between purchasing a policy and receiving annuity payments. Until you begin receiving annuity payments, the annuity is in the accumulation phase.

Accumulation unit: The unit of measurement used to keep track of the value of a participant's interest in a sub-account during the accumulation phase.

Annuitant: The person on whose life annuity payments are based.

Annuity: A series of installment payments either for a fixed period or for the life of the annuitant, or for the joint lifetime of the annuitant and another person.

Annuity date: The date annuity payments begin.

Annuity options: The payout methods available to select during the annuity phase.

Annuity payments: Regular income payments received from the policy during the annuity phase.

Annuity phase: The period of time during which annuity payments are made.

Annuity unit: The unit of measure used to calculate annuity payments during the annuity phase.

Assumed Investment Rate: The assumed annual rate of return used to determine the first annuity payment for a variable annuity option.

Eligible portfolios: The portfolios that serve as the Separate Account's underlying investment options. Each sub-account invests its assets into a corresponding portfolio. Each portfolio (sometimes called a fund) has its own investment objective.

General account: Our general account consists of all of our assets other than those assets allocated to the separate accounts.

Guaranteed Interest Account: The fixed investment option within our general account which earns interest.

Investment options: The eligible investment options consist of (1) the Guaranteed Interest Account, which is our fixed investment option, and (2) the sub-accounts, which are variable investment options. We reserve the right to add, remove or combine sub-accounts as eligible investment options.

Policy: The AF Advantage® Variable Annuity.

Policy owner: The person or entity entitled to ownership rights under a policy.

Policy year: The annual period that begins on the date of issue and each anniversary of that date. In order to determine a policy owner's applicable withdrawal charges, this period begins with the date of issue.

Portfolio Companies: The companies offering the portfolios in which the sub-accounts invest.

Purchase payment: Money invested in the policy by or on behalf of a participant and allocated to a participant's account.

Separate Account: The Separate Account is called American Fidelity Separate Account B, which is a unit investment trust registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Sub-account: An investment option of Separate Account B, which invests its assets in shares of a corresponding eligible portfolio.

We, Us, Our: American Fidelity Assurance Company, the insurance company offering the contract or policy.

You, Your: Generally, the policy owner.

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IMPORTANT INFORMATION YOU SHOULD CONSIDER ABOUT THE POLICY

FEES AND EXPENSES		CROSS-REFERENCE(S)									
Charges for Early Withdrawals.	If you withdraw money from the Policy within the first eight policy years, you will be assessed a withdrawal charge. The maximum withdrawal charge will never exceed 8% of the total purchase payments. For example, if you make an early withdrawal on a \$100,000 investment, you could pay a withdrawal charge of up to \$8,000.	<i>Fee Table; - Withdrawal Charge; Surrenders and Withdrawals</i>									
Transaction Charges.	In addition to withdrawal charges, you may also be charged for transfers between investment options. There is no charge for the first 12 transfers in a policy year during the accumulation phase and no charge for the one transfer allowed each policy year during the annuity phase; thereafter, the fee is \$25 or 2% of the amount transferred, whichever is less.	<i>Fee Table; - Transfer Charge</i>									
Ongoing Fees and Expenses (annual charges).	The table below describes the fees and expenses that you may pay <i>each year</i>, depending on the options you choose. Please refer to your policy schedule for information about the specific fees you will pay each year based on the options you have elected. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Annual Fee</th><th>Minimum</th><th>Maximum</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Base Contract (as a percentage of average account value - only one contract class offered)</td><td>1.51%</td><td>1.51%</td></tr> <tr> <td>Investment options (Portfolio Company fees and expenses as a percentage of net asset value)</td><td>0.13%</td><td>0.74%</td></tr> </tbody> </table> Because your policy is customizable, the choices you make affect how much you will pay. To help you understand the cost of owning your policy, the following table shows the lowest and highest cost you could pay <i>each year</i>, based on current charges. The estimate assumes that you do not take withdrawals from the policy, which could add surrender charges that substantially increase costs.	Annual Fee	Minimum	Maximum	Base Contract (as a percentage of average account value - only one contract class offered)	1.51%	1.51%	Investment options (Portfolio Company fees and expenses as a percentage of net asset value)	0.13%	0.74%	<i>Fee Table; Charges</i>
Annual Fee	Minimum	Maximum									
Base Contract (as a percentage of average account value - only one contract class offered)	1.51%	1.51%									
Investment options (Portfolio Company fees and expenses as a percentage of net asset value)	0.13%	0.74%									

	Lowest Annual Cost: \$1,479 Assumes: - Investment of \$100,000 5% annual appreciation - Least expensive combination of Contract Class and Portfolio Company fees and expenses - No sales charges - No additional purchase payments, transfers or withdrawals	Highest Annual Cost: \$1,969 Assumes: - Investment of \$100,000 5% annual appreciation - Most expensive combination of contract class and Portfolio Company fees and expenses - No sales charges - No additional purchase payments, transfers or withdrawals	
RISKS			CROSS-REFERENCE(S)
Risk of Loss.	You can lose money by investing in the policy.		<i>Principal Risks of Investing in the Policy</i>
Not a Short-Term Investment.	A policy is not a short-term investment and is not appropriate for an investor who needs ready access to cash. It is designed for individuals seeking long-term investments, generally for retirement or other long-term purposes.		<i>Principal Risks of Investing in the Policy</i>
Risks Associated with Investment Options.	An investment in the policy is subject to the risk of poor investment performance and can vary depending on the performance of the investment options available under the policy (e.g., Portfolio Companies). Each investment option (including any fixed account investment option) will have its own unique risks. You should review these investment options before making an investment decision.		<i>Principal Risks of Investing in the Policy</i>
Insurance Company Risks.	An investment in the policy is subject to the risks related to American Fidelity Assurance Company, including that any obligations (including under the fixed account investment option), guarantees, or benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of American Fidelity Assurance Company. More information about American Fidelity Assurance Company, including financial strength ratings, is available by sending an email request to va.help@americanfidelity.com .		<i>Principal Risks of Investing in the Policy</i>
RESTRICTIONS			CROSS-REFERENCE(S)
Investments.	At your direction, we will make transfers between any of the investment options to which you have allocated money. We reserve the right, at any time and without prior notice, to end, suspend or change the transfer privilege, in which case we will provide written notice of any such action. <i>Transfers During the Accumulation Phase.</i> If you make more than 12 transfers in a policy year, we will charge a		<i>-Transfers; -Substitution</i>

	transfer fee, which will be deducted from your account. The fee is \$25 per transfer or 2% of the amount transferred, whichever is less. <i>Transfers During the Annuity Phase.</i> During the annuity phase, you may only make one transfer in each policy year. We reserve the right to remove or substitute Portfolio Companies as investment options.	
Optional Benefits.	N/A.	<i>None</i>
TAXES		CROSS-REFERENCE(S)
Tax Implications.	You should consult with a tax professional to determine the tax implications of an investment in and purchase payments received under the policy. There is no additional tax benefit to you if the policy is purchased through a tax-qualified plan or individual retirement account (IRA). Withdrawals will be subject to ordinary income tax, and may be subject to tax penalties.	<i>Taxes</i>
CONFLICTS OF INTEREST		CROSS-REFERENCE(S)
Investment Professional Compensation.	The policy is sold exclusively through investment professionals who are representatives of American Fidelity Assurance Company's affiliated broker dealer, and who are compensated for selling the policy with a base salary and a commission. These investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer the policy over another investment.	<i>-Underwriter</i>
Exchanges.	Some investment professionals may have a financial incentive to offer you a new policy in place of the one you already own. You should only exchange your policy if you determine, after comparing other features, fees, and risks of both policies, that it is preferable for you to purchase the new policy rather than continue to own the existing policy.	<i>-Underwriter</i>

OVERVIEW OF THE POLICY

In this summary, we discuss some of the important features of your variable annuity policy. You should read the entire prospectus for more detailed information about your policy and Separate Account B.

In this prospectus, we describe the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity flexible premium variable and fixed deferred annuity policy that we offer. The annuity policy is a contract between you, as the policy owner, and us, American Fidelity Assurance Company, as the insurance company. Through the annuity policy, we are able to provide a means for you to invest, on a tax deferred basis, in one or more of the sub-accounts, which are variable investment options, and the Guaranteed Interest Account, a fixed investment option. Each of the sub-accounts invests in a corresponding eligible portfolio.

The AF Advantage® Variable Annuity is designed for individuals seeking long-term investments, generally for retirement or other long-term purposes. You should not invest in the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity if you are looking for a short-term investment or if you cannot afford to lose some or all of your investment. Your policy includes a basic death benefit that will pay your designated beneficiaries the policy value at the time of your death.

Like all deferred annuities, the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity has two distinct phases: the accumulation phase and the annuity phase. During the accumulation phase, you invest money in your annuity, at which point your earnings accumulate on a tax deferred basis and are taxed as income only when you make a withdrawal. Similarly,

during the annuity phase, your earnings are taxed as income only when you receive an annuity payment or otherwise make a withdrawal. A federal tax penalty may apply if you make withdrawals before you are 59½. A qualified plan provides tax-deferral without having to invest in an annuity policy; therefore, there should be other reasons for purchasing the policy pursuant to a qualified plan aside from the tax deferral feature.

The annuity phase begins when you start receiving regular payments under the annuity income options from your policy. If you annuitize, you will receive a stream of income payments, however, you will be unable to make withdrawals and death benefits will terminate. Among other factors, the amount of the payments you may receive during the annuity phase will depend on the amount of money you invest in your policy during the accumulation phase and on the investment performance of the variable investment options you have selected.

When you invest in the policy, you may allocate some or all of your investment to one or more of the sub-accounts listed below, each of which is a variable investment option, or the Guaranteed Interest Account, which is a fixed investment option. **Additional information about each of the following Portfolio Companies is provided in the Appendix** (see “Appendix: Portfolio Companies Available Under the Policy”).

American Funds Insurance Series® – Washington Mutual Investors FundSM
American Funds Insurance Series® – International Fund
BNY Mellon Stock Index Fund, Inc.
BNY Mellon Variable Investment Fund – Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio
BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund – Balanced Portfolio
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund – Capital Growth Portfolio
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund – Mid-Cap Index Portfolio
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund – Total Bond Market Index Portfolio
Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund – Total Stock Market Index Portfolio

At your direction, we will allocate your purchase payments to one or more of the sub-accounts listed above and the Guaranteed Interest Account. Our fixed investment option, the Guaranteed Interest Account, offers a guaranteed minimum interest rate. Each of the sub-accounts invests in a corresponding portfolio. The portfolios offer professionally managed investment choices.

The earnings you accumulate as a result of your investments under the policy are not taxed until you make a withdrawal or receive an annuity payment. If you withdraw any money before 59½, you may be charged a federal tax penalty on the taxable amounts withdrawn. In most cases, the penalty is 10% of the taxable amounts withdrawn. If the policy is issued pursuant to a qualified plan under special tax qualification rules, the entire payment may be taxable. If the policy is not issued pursuant to a qualified plan, earnings are withdrawn first and are taxed as income.

The minimum partial withdrawal is \$250 (there are exceptions for withdrawals allowed under 403(b) and hardship provisions), but a withdrawal must not reduce the value of your policy to less than \$100.

If you purchased your policy under a 403(b) tax-deferred annuity qualified plan and if your employer’s plan allows, we may make a loan to you at any time before you begin receiving annuity payments; however, we will not make any loans during your first policy year. The loan will bear interest at an annual interest rate of 5% and will be fully amortized (be repaid by fixed monthly payments applied to principal and interest) over a term not to exceed five years, with fixed payments due monthly (see “Loans”).

FEE TABLE

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

The first table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay at the time you buy the policy, surrender or make withdrawals from the policy, or transfer policy value between investment options. State premium taxes may also be deducted.

Transaction Expenses

	<u>Policy Year</u>	<u>Withdrawal Charge</u>
	1	8%
	2	7%
	3	6%
Surrender Charge (as a percentage of the amount surrendered)	4	5%
	5	4%
	6	3%
	7	2%
	8	1%
	9+	0%
Exchange Fee*	\$25 per transfer or 2% of the amount transferred, whichever is less	
Loan Interest Rate	5%	

**There is no charge for the first 12 transfers in a policy year during the accumulation phase and no charge for the one transfer allowed each policy year during the annuity phase; thereafter, the fee is the lesser of \$25 or 2% of the amount transferred. (Transfers made through automatic dollar cost averaging and asset rebalancing count toward the free transfers).*

The next table describes the fees and expenses that you will pay each year during the time that you own the policy (not including Portfolio Company fees and expenses).

<u>Annual Contract Expenses</u>		
	<u>Current Fee</u>	<u>Maximum Fee</u>
Administrative Expenses	\$15*	\$36
Base Contract Expenses (as a percentage of average account value)	1.50%*	1.75%

** We currently charge lower fees than the maximum allowed under the policy. The current fees and maximum fees we may charge are shown in the Annual Contract Expenses table. Base contract expenses consist of a mortality and expense risk charge of 1.25%, an administrative charge of 0.15%, and a distribution expense charge of 0.10%. We may increase the administrative charge and/or distribution expense charge, but neither will ever be more than 0.25% of the average daily value of your account invested in a portfolio. We may increase the policy maintenance fee, but it will not be more than \$36 per policy per year.*

The next item shows the minimum and maximum total operating expenses charged by the Portfolio Companies that you may pay periodically during the time that you own the policy. A complete list of Portfolio Companies available under the policy, including their annual expenses, may be found at the back of this document (see “Appendix: Portfolio Companies Available Under the Contract”).

<u>Annual Portfolio Company Expenses</u>	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
(expenses that are deducted from portfolio assets, including management fees, distribution and/or service (12b-1) fees, and other expenses).	0.13%	0.74%

Example

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

The Example assumes that you invest \$100,000 in the policy for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and assumes the most expensive and least expensive combination of Annual Portfolio Company Expenses, as indicated. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Maximum Portfolio Company Total Operating Expenses

If you surrender your policy at the end of the applicable time period:	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
	\$10,285	\$12,880	\$16,149	\$25,766
If you do <i>not</i> surrender your policy:	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
	\$2,285	\$7,037	\$12,044	\$25,766

Minimum Portfolio Company Total Operating Expenses

If you surrender your policy at the end of the applicable time period:	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
	\$9,672	\$11,131	\$13,154	\$19,396
If you do <i>not</i> surrender your policy:	1 year	3 years	5 years	10 years
	\$1,672	\$5,180	\$8,921	\$19,396

PRINCIPAL RISKS OF INVESTING IN THE POLICY

Risk of Loss. You can lose money by investing in the policy.

Not a Short-Term Investment. The policy is not a short-term investment and is not appropriate for you if you need ready access to cash. It is intended for retirement and long-term savings. Withdrawals may be subject to tax penalties or other unfavorable treatment (see “Taxes” below).

Risks Associated with Investment Options. Investment in the policy is subject to the risk of poor investment performance and can vary depending on the performance of investment options available under the policy (e.g., Portfolio Companies). Each investment option (including any fixed account investment option) will have its own unique risks. You should review these investment options before making an investment decision.

Insurance Company Risk. Investment in the policy is subject to the risks related to the Depositor, American Fidelity Assurance Company, including that any obligations (including under the fixed account investment options), guarantees, or benefits are subject to the claims-paying ability of American Fidelity Assurance Company.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE REGISTRANT, DEPOSITOR AND PORTFOLIO COMPANIES

American Fidelity Assurance Company

We are an Oklahoma stock life insurance company organized in 1960. We are licensed to conduct life, annuity and accident and health insurance business in 49 states, the District of Columbia, Guam, American Samoa, and Puerto Rico. Our office is located at 9000 Cameron Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73114.

We have been a wholly owned subsidiary of American Fidelity Corporation since 1974. The stock of American Fidelity Corporation is controlled by a family investment partnership, Cameron Enterprises A Limited Partnership, an Oklahoma limited partnership. William M. Cameron and Lynda L. Cameron each own 50% of the common stock of Cameron Associates, Inc., the sole general partner of Cameron Enterprises A Limited Partnership, through their respective trusts. The address of both American Fidelity Corporation and Cameron Enterprises A Limited Partnership is 9000 Cameron Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73114.

Separate Account B

We established Separate Account B under Oklahoma insurance law in 1996 to hold the assets that underlie the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policies. Separate Account B is registered with the SEC as a unit investment trust under the Investment Company Act of 1940; its inception date is October 27, 1997. The Separate Account is divided into multiple sub-accounts.

We hold Separate Account B’s assets in our name on behalf of Separate Account B, and those assets legally belong to us. Under Oklahoma law, however, those assets cannot be charged with liabilities that arise out of any other business that we conduct. All of the income, gains and losses (realized or unrealized) that result from Separate Account B’s assets are credited to or charged against Separate Account B without regard to our other income, gains and losses. We are obligated to pay all benefits and make all payments under the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity.

Portfolio Companies

When you buy an AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policy, you can allocate the money you invest under the policy to one or more of Separate Account B’s sub-accounts and the Guaranteed Interest Account. Each of the sub-accounts is a variable investment option and corresponds with one of the Portfolio Companies made available as variable investment options. Information about each Portfolio Company, including (i) its name, (ii) its type (e.g., money market fund, bond fund, balanced fund, etc.) or a brief statement concerning its investment objectives, (iii)

its investment adviser and any sub-investment adviser, (iv) current expenses, and (v) performance is available in the Appendix to the prospectus (see “Appendix: Portfolio Companies Available Under the Contract”).

Each Portfolio Company has issued a prospectus that contains more detailed information about the Portfolio Company, which may be amended from time to time and can be found online at <https://americanfidelity.com/support/annuities/p-1>. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1.800.662.1113 x8840 or by sending an email request to va.help@americanfidelity.com.

Voting Rights

Although we legally own the portfolios’ shares, we believe that we must get instructions from you and the other policy owners about how to vote the shares when a Portfolio Company solicits proxies in conjunction with a shareholder vote. When we receive instructions from the policy owners, we will vote all of the shares we own in proportion to the instructions we receive from all policy owners. This type of voting may allow a small number of policy owners to control the outcome of the vote. If we determine that we are no longer required to seek the policy owners’ instructions, we will vote the shares in our own right.

CHARGES

Charges and expenses that exist in connection with the policy will reduce your investment return. You should carefully read this section for information about these expenses.

Insurance Charges

We deduct insurance charges each business day. We include the insurance charge deduction in our calculation of the value of the accumulation and annuity units on a variable basis. The insurance charges include:

- mortality and expense risk charge;
- administrative charge; and
- distribution expense charge.

Mortality and Expense Risk Charge. The mortality and expense risk charge is equal, on an annual basis, to 1.25% of the average daily value of the policy invested in a sub-account, after expenses are deducted. This charge also compensates us for all the insurance benefits provided by your policy, including the guarantee of annuity rates, the death benefits, and certain other expenses related to the policy, and for assuming the risk that the current charges will not be sufficient to cover the cost of administering the policy in the future.

Administrative Charge. The administrative charge is equal, on an annual basis, to 0.15% of the average daily value of the policy invested in a sub-account, after expenses are deducted. We may increase this charge, but it will never be more than 0.25% of the average daily value of your account invested in a sub-account. This charge, together with the policy maintenance fee described below, is for all the expenses associated with the policy’s administration. Some examples of these expenses include: preparing the policy, confirmations, annual reports and statements, maintaining policy records, personnel costs, legal and accounting fees, filing fees, and computer and systems costs.

Distribution Expense Charge. The distribution expense charge is equal, on an annual basis, to 0.10% of the average daily value of the policy invested in a sub-account, after expenses are deducted. We may increase this charge, but it will never be more than 0.25% of the average daily value of your account invested in a sub-account. This charge compensates us for the costs associated with distributing the policies.

Withdrawal Charge

Any withdrawals you make may be subject to a withdrawal charge. The withdrawal charge compensates us for expenses associated with selling the policy. During the accumulation phase, you can make withdrawals from your policy in the manner described in “Withdrawals.” During the first policy year, we charge a withdrawal fee for each withdrawal. After the first policy year, you may withdraw up to 10% of the value of your policy one time during each policy year without incurring a withdrawal charge. The free withdrawal cannot be carried forward from

one policy year to the next. The withdrawal charge is a percentage of the amount withdrawn in excess of the free withdrawal amount as shown in the Fee Table that appears elsewhere in this prospectus.

We calculate the withdrawal charge at the time of each withdrawal. The withdrawal charge will never exceed 8% of the total purchase payments. The charge for partial withdrawals will be deducted from the remaining policy value. No withdrawal charge will be applied when a death benefit is paid or we make a payment under any annuity option providing at least seven annual payments or 72 monthly payments.

We may reduce, waive or eliminate the withdrawal charge on policies issued under certain retirement plans or arrangements in certain states or where employer groups or associations negotiate such terms on behalf of their employees. Factors we consider in connection with the reduction, waiver, or elimination of the withdrawal charge may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- the expected reduction in our sales-related and administrative expenses and/or services;
- the number of participants under the plan;
- the type and nature of the retirement plan under which the contract is issued;
- the expected level of assets and/or cash flow under the plan;
- distribution provisions under the plan; and
- our assessment of financial risk to the Company relating to withdrawals.

We will not reduce the early withdrawal charge in a manner that is unfairly discriminatory against any person.

Note: For tax purposes, withdrawals are considered to have come from the last money you put into the policy. Accordingly, for tax purposes, earnings are considered to come out of your policy first. ***There are restrictions on when you can withdraw from a qualified plan known as a Section 403(b) tax-deferred annuity.*** For more information, you should read the “Taxes” section of this prospectus.

Transfer Charge

There is no charge for the first 12 transfers in a policy year during the accumulation phase and no charge for the one transfer allowed each policy year during the annuity phase; thereafter, the fee is \$25 or 2% of the amount transferred, whichever is less. Systematic transfers occurring as a result of automatic dollar cost averaging or asset rebalancing are taken into account when determining any transfer fees assessed.

Policy Maintenance Fee and Portfolio Expenses

The policy maintenance fee is \$15. Although we reserve the right to change the policy maintenance fee, the highest fee permitted is \$36 per year. The fee will be deducted pro-rata from the investment options you have chosen. During the accumulation period, the policy maintenance fee will be deducted each year on your policy anniversary date. During the annuity phase, we will deduct the fee pro-rata from your annuity payments. If you make a total withdrawal any time other than on a policy anniversary date, the full policy maintenance fee will be deducted.

There are also deductions from, and expenses paid out of, the assets of the portfolios. The portfolio expenses are described in the prospectuses for the portfolios.

Taxes

If we have to pay state or other governmental entity (e.g., municipalities) premium taxes or similar taxes relating to your policy, we will deduct the amount of the tax from your policy. Some of these taxes are due when the policy is issued; others are due when your annuity payments begin. We pay any premium taxes when they become payable to the states. Premium taxes generally range from 0% to 3.5%, depending on the state.

We will also deduct from the policy any income taxes which we incur as a result of the policy. Currently, we are not making any such deductions.

REVENUE SHARING ARRANGEMENTS

American Fidelity Assurance Company's affiliated broker dealer currently receives additional cash payments in connection with the Portfolio Companies identified below in exchange for American Fidelity Assurance Company providing certain administrative services. In consideration for these payments, we agree to perform services such as shareholder servicing, sub-administration and record-keeping, as well as various other administrative services. These payments do not constitute payment in any manner for investment advisory services and are not otherwise related to investment advisory or distribution services or expenses. These payments are sometimes referred to as "revenue sharing." Our salespeople do not receive any additional compensation for selling one sub-account over another, and they do not give any special preference to a fund just because that sub-account has a more favorable revenue sharing arrangement with us or our affiliated broker dealer.

In connection with your sub-account purchase, our affiliated broker dealer is entitled to receive a percentage of the purchased sub-account's average daily net assets maintained for our policy owners. These percentages differ based upon the terms of our agreements, which may be terminated at any time. We and our affiliated broker dealer have entered into the following revenue sharing arrangements:

<u>Company (Portfolio Company)</u>	<u>Revenue Sharing %</u>
BNY Mellon Corporation (with regard to BNY Mellon Variable Investment Fund – Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio)	0.10%
BNY Mellon Corporation (with regard to BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc.)	0.15%

THE AF Advantage® VARIABLE ANNUITY

Owning an AF Advantage® Variable Annuity Policy

As the owner of an AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policy, you have all the rights under the policy; however, you can name a new policy owner. A change of owner will revoke any prior designation of owner. Ownership changes must be sent to our home office on a form we accept. The change will go into effect at the time the form is signed, subject to any payments we make or other actions we take before we record it. We will not be liable for any payment made or action taken before we record a change in ownership. The policy owner designated at the time the policy is issued will remain the owner unless changed. ***A change of ownership may be a taxable event.*** If your policy is issued pursuant to a qualified plan, your ability to change ownership may be limited.

Spouses may own a non-qualified policy jointly. Upon the death of either joint owner, the surviving spouse will be the primary beneficiary. If a non-spouse is designated as the beneficiary of a jointly-owned policy, the designation will be treated as creating a contingent beneficiary unless otherwise indicated in a form we accept.

Naming a Beneficiary

The beneficiary is the person or entity that you name to receive the benefit of your policy upon the death of the annuitant. If the beneficiary and the annuitant die at the same time, we will assume that the beneficiary died first for purposes of paying any death benefits.

The beneficiary is named at the time the policy is issued, but you can change the beneficiary of your policy at any time during the annuitant's life unless you name the beneficiary as an irrevocable beneficiary. The interest of an irrevocable beneficiary cannot be changed without his or her written consent. To change your beneficiary, you must send a request to our home office on a form we accept. The change will go into effect when signed, subject to any payments we make or action we take before we record the change. A change cancels all prior beneficiaries, except any irrevocable beneficiaries. The interest of the beneficiary will be subject to any assignment of the policy which is binding on us, and any annuity option in effect at the time of the annuitant's death.

Assigning the Policy

During the annuitant's life, you can assign some or all of your rights under the policy to someone else. A signed copy of the assignment must be sent to our home office on a form we accept. The assignment will go into effect when it is signed, subject to any payments we make or other actions we take before we record it, and a change in owner will revoke any prior designation of owner. We will not be liable for any payment made or action taken before we record an assignment. The policy owner designated at the time the policy is issued will remain the owner unless changed. We are not responsible for the validity or effect of any assignment. If there are irrevocable beneficiaries, you need their written consent before assigning your ownership rights in the policy. Any assignment made after the death benefit has become payable will be valid only with our consent. If the policy is assigned, your rights may be exercised only with the consent of the assignee of record. ***Please note that an assignment may be a taxable event, and if the policy is issued pursuant to a qualified plan, your ability to assign it may be limited.***

PURCHASING AN AF Advantage® VARIABLE ANNUITY POLICY

Purchase Payments

Once we receive your application in good order, we will issue your policy. Purchase payments will be allocated among the investment options according to your instructions within two business days. We will contact you if additional information is required to complete the application process. We reserve the right to reject any application or purchase payment. At the time you buy the policy, the annuitant cannot be older than 85 years old or the maximum age permitted under state law.

Purchase payments may be made at any time during the accumulation phase. If an application in good order and initial purchase payment are received the same day, the initial purchase payment will be credited to the policy within two business days. Purchase payments received by 3:00pm Central Time will be credited to the policy the same business day. Purchase payments received after 3:00pm Central Time will be credited the following business day. The minimum amount of each purchase payment is \$25. All payment allocations among the investment options must be in whole percentages and, when added together, must total 100%.

Accumulation Units

Each sub-account has its own value. If you allocate your purchase payments to any of the variable investment options, the value of that portion of your policy will fluctuate depending upon the investment performance of the portfolio(s) corresponding with the sub-account(s) to which you allocated your purchase payments (this is not true if you invest solely in the Guaranteed Interest Account). The value of your policy will also depend on the expenses of the policy. In order to keep track of the value of your interest in the sub-accounts during the accumulation period, we use a measurement called an accumulation unit.

We calculate the value of accumulation units after the New York Stock Exchange closes and then credit each account accordingly. On each day that both the New York Stock Exchange and American Fidelity Assurance Company are open, we determine the value of an accumulation unit for each sub-account by dividing the total value of a sub-account's net assets by the number of the sub-account's outstanding accumulation units. The value of an accumulation unit relating to any sub-account may go up or down from day to day.

When you make a purchase payment, we credit your policy with accumulation units using the accumulation unit value next determined after we receive the purchase payment. The number of accumulation units credited is determined by dividing the amount of the purchase payment allocated to a sub-account by the value of the accumulation unit for that sub-account.

The following example illustrates how we calculate the number of accumulation units that should be credited to your participant account when you make a purchase payment.

Example

On Thursday, we receive an additional purchase payment of \$100 from you. You allocate this amount to the Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio sub-account. When the New York Stock Exchange closes on that Thursday, we determine that a sub-account accumulation unit for the Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio is valued at \$44.19. To determine the increased value of your policy, we divide \$100 by \$44.19 and credit your policy on Thursday night with 2.26 accumulation units for the Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio sub-account.

Underwriter

American Fidelity Securities, Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of American Fidelity Assurance Company, is the principal underwriter for the annuity policies and acts as the distributor of the policies. The principal business address of American Fidelity Securities, Inc. is 9000 Cameron Parkway, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73114.

The policies are sold exclusively through investment professionals who are registered representatives of the underwriter. American Fidelity Securities, Inc.'s registered representatives are paid a base salary to serve American Fidelity Assurance Company's existing customers and solicit new customers. They also receive a commission based on the American Fidelity Assurance Company annuity policies that they sell and premium increases. This creates the conflict in that if they do not sell new policies or obtain premium increases, they do not get paid a commission.

Investment Options

When you buy an AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policy, you can allocate the money you invest under the policy to one or more of Separate Account B's sub-accounts and the Guaranteed Interest Account. Each of the sub-accounts is a variable investment option and corresponds with one of the portfolios listed in the Appendix (see "Appendix: Portfolio Companies Available Under the Contract").

Shares of each of the Portfolio Companies are issued and redeemed in connection with investments in and payments under certain variable annuity contracts and variable life insurance policies of various life insurance companies which may or may not be affiliated. None of the Portfolio Companies believe that offering its shares in this manner will be disadvantageous to you. Nevertheless, the board of trustees or the board of directors, as applicable, of each Portfolio Company intends to monitor events in order to identify any material irreconcilable conflicts which may possibly arise and in order to determine what action, if any, should be taken. If such a conflict were to occur, one or more of the insurance company separate accounts might withdraw their investments from a Portfolio Company. An irreconcilable conflict might result in the withdrawal of a substantial amount of a portfolio's assets which could adversely affect such portfolio's net asset value per share.

Interests in the Guaranteed Interest Account are not registered under the Securities Act of 1933 because of certain exemptive and exclusionary provisions. The Guaranteed Interest Account also is not registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940. Accordingly, neither the Guaranteed Interest Account nor any interests in it are subject to the provisions of these Acts. The SEC staff has not necessarily reviewed the disclosure in this prospectus relating to the Guaranteed Interest Account. Disclosures regarding the Guaranteed Interest Account may, however, be subject to certain generally applicable provisions of the federal securities laws relating to the accuracy and completeness of statements made in prospectuses.

Substitution

We reserve the right to add or remove sub-accounts as investment options. At our discretion, we may substitute another eligible investment option for any one of the portfolios available under the AF Advantage® Variable Annuity policy. If we decide to make a substitution, we will give you notice of our intention. A substitution will not be made without prior notice to you and the prior approval of the SEC to the extent required by the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended.

Transfers

At your direction, we will make transfers between any of the investment options to which you have allocated money. We reserve the right to limit the number of transfers that may be made. All of the transfers you make in any one day count as one transfer. All transfers must be in whole percentages. We reserve the right, at any time and without prior notice, to end, suspend or change the transfer privilege, in which case we will provide written notice of any such action.

Transfers During the Accumulation Phase. If you make more than 12 transfers in a policy year, we will charge a transfer fee, which will be deducted from your account. The fee is \$25 per transfer or 2% of the amount transferred, whichever is less. In order to make a transfer, you must transfer at least \$500 from the investment option from which you are making the transfer, unless the full amount of the investment option is valued at less than \$500, in which case you must transfer the entire amount. All transfers must be in whole percentages.

Transfers During the Annuity Phase. During the annuity phase, you may only make one transfer in each policy year. You may make transfers among the variable investment options or from any of the variable investment options to the Guaranteed Interest Account option. There is no transfer fee charged for the one transfer. You cannot make a transfer from the Guaranteed Interest Account Option to a variable investment option.

Automatic Dollar Cost Averaging

Our automatic dollar cost averaging system allows you to transfer an established amount of money on a regular basis from the Guaranteed Interest Account (GIA) to one or more of the investment options. A minimum balance of \$10,000 is required to be held in the GIA to enroll in the automatic dollar cost averaging program. The minimum amount that may be transferred from the GIA to an investment option in this way is \$500. Only the GIA can be used as a source of the transfer. By transferring the same amount on a regular schedule instead of transferring the entire amount at one time, you may be less susceptible to the impact of market fluctuations. Automatic dollar cost averaging is only available during the accumulation phase. If you participate in automatic dollar cost averaging, the transfers made under the program are taken into account in determining any transfer fee. When automatic dollar cost averaging programs are effective, Asset Rebalancing programs will not be allowed.

Example

Assume that you want to move \$1,000 each quarter from the GIA to another investment option over six quarters. You set up automatic dollar cost averaging and purchase Accumulation Units at the following values:

Quarter	Accumulation Unit Value	Units Purchased
1	\$20.00	50
2	\$10.00	100
3	\$50.00	20
4	\$25.00	40
5	\$40.00	25
6	\$20.00	50

You paid an average cost of only \$21.05 per Accumulation Unit over six quarters, while the average market price was actually \$27.50. By investing an equal amount of money each quarter, you automatically buy more Accumulation Units when the market price is low and fewer Accumulation Units when the market price is high. This example is for illustration purposes only.

Asset Rebalancing

After you allocate your money to investment options, the performance of the different investment options

may cause the balances of those investment options to differ from your original allocations. At your direction, we will automatically rebalance your investment options to match the allocations on file at the time of enrollment in the asset rebalancing program. For example, if your selected percentages specified 20% of policy value allocated to the sub-account investing in underlying Portfolio Company X, 70% of policy value allocated to the sub-account investing in underlying Portfolio Company Y, and 10% of policy value allocated to the sub-account investing in underlying Portfolio Company Z, and investment performance caused those allocations to change, we would rebalance back to those percentages. You must complete a new asset rebalancing form to change the allocations used to rebalance your account. Asset rebalancing is only available during the accumulation phase. If you participate in the asset rebalancing program, the transfers we make for you are taken into account in determining any transfer fee. When asset rebalancing programs are effective, automatic dollar cost averaging programs will not be allowed.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions

Market timing policies and procedures are designed to address the excessive short-term trading of investment company securities that may be harmful to the remaining policy owners. Although market timing by policy owners is generally not illegal, we are aware that successful market timers may, in some circumstances, make profits at the expense of passive policy owners who engage in various long-term or passive investment strategies.

We have identified the possibility that policy owners may attempt to use market timing strategies in connection with Separate Account B, which includes variable investment options, as well as a fixed annuity account option. Market timing can be accomplished by switching back and forth between investment options. Market

timing can make it very difficult for a Portfolio Company to manage an underlying portfolio's investments. Frequent transfers may cause a Portfolio Company to hold more cash than otherwise necessary, disrupt management strategies, increase transaction costs, or affect performance. For these reasons, the policy was not designed for persons who make programmed, large, or frequent transfers.

In light of the risk posed to policy owners and other portfolio investors by market timing, we reserve the right, at any time and without prior notice, to end, suspend or change the ability of policy owners to transfer assets between investment options, as allowed by state law, if we detect suspicious transfer activity. In furtherance of this general authority to restrict transfers as described above, and without limiting other actions we may take in the future, we have adopted the following specific restrictions:

- We assess a charge against policy owners who make transfers between investment options more than 12 times per year during the accumulation phase.
- We only allow one transfer per year during the annuity phase (unless the policy owner has elected a fixed annuity option, in which case no transfers are allowed).
- We may impose specific restrictions on transactions for certain investment options, including, but not limited to, the ability to suspend or terminate the offering of an investment option, based on the transfer restriction policies of the underlying portfolios. We may do so to conform to any present or future restriction that is imposed by any portfolio available under this policy.
- We do not accept telephone transactions.
- We reserve the right to postpone payment from the Guaranteed Interest Account for a period of up to six months.
- We have adopted a policy requiring our personnel to maintain a record of all orders received between 2:45 p.m. and 3:00 p.m. Central Time pursuant to individual wire transfer contributions, walk-in withdrawals, interfund transfer requests received by facsimile and electronic transfers through our website. This record is reviewed monthly and any suspicious patterns are reported and subjected to additional review.
- If a policy owner attempts to avoid the restrictions on their ability to transfer among investment options by withdrawing funds and reinvesting, the policy owner will be assessed a withdrawal charge of up to 8% at the time of each withdrawal. While not designed specifically to discourage market timing activities, these expenses have a tendency to discourage them.

Although we may exercise our discretion on a case-by-case basis, we anticipate applying our policies regarding frequent purchases and redemptions uniformly in all cases, absent exceptional circumstances, including uniform application to trades that occur through omnibus accounts at any intermediaries. However, because we do retain the right to exercise our discretion on a case by case basis, certain policy owners may be able to successfully use market timing strategies in connection with Separate Account B.

Although our transfer restrictions are designed to prevent excessive transfers, the restrictions are not capable of preventing every potential occurrence of excessive transfer activity, particularly with regard to electronic transfers. We continue to believe, however, that our transfer restrictions provide adequate protection to policy owners and other portfolio investors from the risks generally associated with market timing.

RECEIVING PAYMENTS FROM THE ANNUITY

Annuity Date

Any time after you invest in a policy, you can select an annuity date, which is the month and year in which you will begin receiving regular income payments (the annuity payments) from the policy. You must notify us of your desired annuity date at least 30 calendar days before you want to begin receiving annuity payments. You may change the annuity date by written request any time before the original annuity date. Any change must be requested at least 30 calendar days before the new annuity date.

The duration of your annuity phase will impact the amount of your annuity payments. Choosing an early annuity date may increase the duration of your annuity phase, which will decrease the amount of your annuity payments.

The earliest date you may request commencement of your annuity payments is 30 calendar days after we issue your annuity policy. The annuity date may not be later than your 85th birthday (or the annuitant's 85th birthday, if you are not the annuitant) or the maximum date permitted under state law, whichever is earlier. The annuity date may not be later than the earliest of the distribution date required by (i) federal law, (ii) the policy owner's tax-qualified plan, or (iii) if applicable, state law.

Selecting an Annuity Option

The annuity options allow you to choose the form of annuity payments you receive. In order to receive annuity payments under an annuity option, you must give us notice of the annuity option of your choice at least 30 calendar days before the annuity date. If no option is selected, we will make annuity payments to you in accordance with Option 2 below. Prior to the annuity date, you may change the annuity option selected by written request. Any change must be requested at least 30 calendar days prior to the annuity date. If an option is based on life expectancy, we will require proof of the payee's date of birth.

Annuity Payments

Annuity payments are paid in monthly installments unless you elect to receive them quarterly, semi-annually or annually. Electing to receive payments less frequently will increase the individual payment amount. However, the amount of the quarterly, semi-annual or annual installments will be actuarially equivalent (mathematically equivalent) to the monthly installment. Annuity payments can be made under Options 1, 2 or 3 on a variable basis (which means they will be based on the investment performance of the variable investment options) and/or on a fixed basis (which means they will come from the Guaranteed Interest Account). Payments under Option 4 can only come from the Guaranteed Interest Account (fixed annuity). Depending on your election, the value of your policy (adjusted for the policy maintenance fee and any taxes) will be applied to provide the annuity payment. If you choose a fixed annuity, your annuity payments with respect to the fixed annuity option will be based on the guaranteed interest rate stated in the policy issued, regardless of the actual performance of any of the variable investment options.

If you choose to have any portion of your annuity payments come from the variable investment options, the dollar amount of each of your monthly payments will depend upon three things:

- the value of your policy in the variable investment options on the annuity date,

- the assumed investment rate used in the annuity table for the policy, and
- the performance of the portfolios that correspond with the sub-accounts you selected.

More than one assumed investment rate is available. You may select either a 1%, 3% or 5% annual rate of return as the assumed investment rate. If one is not chosen, the assumed investment rate will be 3%. If the actual net annual rate of return of your variable investment options exceeds your chosen assumed investment rate, your annuity payments will increase. Similarly, if the actual net annual rate of return of your variable investment options is less than your chosen assumed investment rate, your annuity payments will decrease. If you choose a higher assumed investment rate, your initial annuity payment will be higher. Subsequent payments will be only slightly higher when actual performance (less any deductions and expenses) is more than the assumed rate and will decrease more rapidly when actual performance (less any deductions and expenses) is less than the assumed rate. The amount of the first annuity payment will depend on the annuity option elected and the age of the annuitant at the time the first payment is due.

You can choose one of the following annuity options or any other annuity option acceptable to us. After annuity payments begin, you cannot change your annuity option and you will not be able to make withdrawals of account value amounts.

OPTION 1	Lifetime Only Annuity	We will make monthly payments during the life of the annuitant. If this option is elected, payments will stop when the annuitant dies.
OPTION 2	Lifetime Annuity with Guaranteed Periods	We will make monthly payments for the guaranteed period selected, and thereafter during the life of the annuitant. When the annuitant dies, any amounts remaining under the guaranteed period selected will be distributed to the beneficiary at least as rapidly as they were being paid as of the date of the annuitant's death. The guaranteed period may be 10 years or 20 years.
OPTION 3	Joint and Survivor Annuity	We will make monthly payments during the joint lifetime of two people, usually spouses. Generally, when an annuity option is based on two lives instead of one, the amount of the monthly annuity income is less during the joint lifetime of the annuitants than it would be otherwise. Payments will continue during the lifetime of the survivor of those two people and will be computed on the basis of 100%, 66 2/3% or 50% of the annuity payment in effect originally. If the annuitants choose a reduced payment to the surviving annuitant, fixed annuity payments will be equal to 66 2/3% or 50%, as applicable, of the fixed annuity payment during the period while both annuitants were still living; while variable annuity payments will be determined using 66 2/3% or 50%, as applicable of the number of annuity units credited to the account as of the date of the death of the first annuitant.
OPTION 4	Period Certain	We will make monthly payments for a specified period. The specified period must be at least five years and cannot be more than 30 years. This option is available as a fixed annuity only. When the annuitant dies, any amounts remaining under the specified period selected will be distributed to the beneficiary at least as rapidly as they were being paid as of the date of the annuitant's death.

SURRENDERS AND WITHDRAWALS

You may withdraw cash from your account by redeeming all or part of the accumulation units in your account at any time during the accumulation phase, before we begin making annuity payments to you. After we begin making annuity payments, no withdrawals or redemptions may be made. Any partial withdrawal must be at least \$250, although we may make exceptions for hardship. The redemption value of your account is equal to the value of the accumulation units in your account next computed after we receive the request for withdrawal on a form we accept. The withdrawal charge, the policy maintenance fee and any taxes due will be deducted from the amount withdrawn before you receive it. We will deduct a proportionate amount of the money you withdraw from each of your investment options. If you do not want the withdrawal to come from each of your investment options proportionately, you must specify the investment options from which the withdrawal is to be made, using a form we accept. We reserve the right to distribute the full amount of your account if, after a withdrawal, the value of your policy is less than \$100, if permissible under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. ***Income taxes, tax penalties and certain restrictions may apply to any withdrawal you make.***

A withdrawal is a redemption of accumulation units. If accumulation units are redeemed, the number of accumulation units in your account will decrease. The reduction in the number of accumulation units will equal the amount withdrawn, divided by the applicable accumulation unit value next computed after we receive the withdrawal request. If you make a withdrawal request, and we receive your request prior to 3:00 p.m. Central Time, your withdrawal request will be processed on the same business day. Withdrawal requests received after 3:00 p.m. Central Time will be processed on the next business day. Withdrawal proceeds will be mailed or delivered by ACH direct deposit within seven calendar days of the date on which we receive your withdrawal request.

If you cancel your policy within 30 calendar days after receiving it, you will get a refund of either the amount you paid for your policy or the value of your policy, whichever is more. In the event of a refund, we determine the value of your policy on either the day we receive the policy at our home office or the day our agent receives the policy, whichever occurs earlier.

Restrictions exist concerning when you can withdraw money from a qualified plan referred to as a 403(b) Tax-Deferred Annuity or 401(k) plan. For a more complete explanation, see "Taxes" and the related discussion in our Statement of Additional Information.

Systematic Withdrawal Program

After you have owned your policy for one year, you can participate in our systematic withdrawal program. If you participate in this program you cannot exercise the 10% free withdrawal option discussed elsewhere in this prospectus. If you withdraw more than the 10% free withdrawal amount using the systematic withdrawal program, you will incur a withdrawal charge. During the policy year in which systematic withdrawals begin, the 10% free withdrawal amount will be based on the value of your policy on the business day before you request systematic withdrawals. After your first year in the withdrawal program, the free withdrawal amount will be based on the value of your policy on the most recent policy anniversary. Systematic withdrawals can be made monthly, quarterly or semi-annually. The \$250 minimum withdrawal discussed above does not apply to withdrawals made under the systematic withdrawal program. For example, you could specify that \$100 be withdrawn each quarter, and the \$100 would be taken pro rata from your investment options automatically. We reserve the right to limit the terms and conditions under which systematic withdrawals can be elected and to stop offering any or all systematic withdrawals at any time. ***Income taxes and tax penalties may apply to systematic withdrawals.***

Suspension of Payments or Transfers

We may be required to suspend or postpone payments or withdrawals or transfers for any period when:

- the New York Stock Exchange is closed (other than customary weekend and holiday closings);
- trading on the New York Stock Exchange is restricted;
- an emergency exists as a result of which disposal of the fund shares is not reasonably practicable or we cannot reasonably value the fund shares; or
- during any other period when, by order, the Securities and Exchange Commission permits such suspension or postponement for the protection of investors.

We reserve the right to defer payment for a withdrawal or transfer from the Guaranteed Interest Account for the period permitted by law but not for more than six months.

BENEFITS AVAILABLE UNDER THE POLICY

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

Name of Benefit	Purpose	Is Benefit Standard or Optional	Maximum Fee	Brief Description of Restrictions/Limitations
Death Benefit	Transfer of the benefit of your policy upon the death of the annuitant for the benefit of the person or entity named as beneficiary.	Standard	None	• Withdrawals may significantly reduce the benefit.
Automatic Dollar Cost Averaging	Allows you to transfer an established amount of money on a regular basis from the Guaranteed Interest Account (GIA) to an investment option.	Standard	None	• The minimum amount that may be transferred from the GIA to an investment option is \$500. • Only the GIA can be used as a source of the transfer. • Only available during the accumulation phase. • A minimum balance of \$10,000 is required to be held in the GIA to enroll in the program.
Asset Rebalancing	Allows you to have your investments rebalanced to your percentage allocation selection.	Standard	None	• Only available during the accumulation phase.
Systematic Withdrawal Program	Allows you to receive periodic withdrawals.	Standard	None	• Program available after first policy year. • Withdrawal charge applies to amounts withdrawn over the 10% free withdrawal. • Withdrawals may occur on a monthly, quarterly, semi-annual, or annual basis. • We reserve the right to limit the terms and conditions under which systematic withdrawals can be elected and to stop offering any or all systematic withdrawals at any time.

Death Benefit Amount Before Annuity Date

In the event of death prior to the annuity date, the amount of the death benefit will be the greater of: (1) the purchase payments you have made, less any amounts withdrawn and any applicable withdrawal charges; or (2) the value of the policy minus the policy maintenance charge and taxes, if any, determined on the business day we receive proof of death.

Death of Owner Before Annuity Date

If you die before the annuity date, the death benefit will be paid to the beneficiary. If you and your spouse are joint owners, when a joint owner spouse dies, the surviving joint owner spouse, if any, will be treated as the primary beneficiary. Any other person designated as a beneficiary at the time of death will be treated as a contingent beneficiary. References to “beneficiary” in this section refer, first, to a surviving spouse joint owner, if any, and second, to another designated beneficiary.

If you die before the annuity date, the beneficiary must designate the manner in which the death benefit will be paid. A non-spouse beneficiary must select from the death benefit payment options set forth below, and any portion of the death benefit not applied under an annuity option must be distributed within five years of the date of death:

- lump sum payment;
- payment of the entire death benefit within five years of the date of your death; or
- payment of the death benefit under an annuity option, beginning within one year of your death, for a period not to exceed the life expectancy of the beneficiary.

If the beneficiary is your spouse, he or she may choose to continue the policy in his or her own name at the current value of the policy or select one of the following death benefit payment options:

- lump sum payment; or
- apply the death benefit to an annuity option.

If the deceased owner was also the annuitant, and the spousal beneficiary continues the policy or applies the death benefit to an annuity option, the spousal beneficiary will become the new annuitant.

If a lump sum payment is requested by the beneficiary, we will pay the amount within seven calendar days of receipt of proof of death and receipt of the election of payment option, unless the suspension or deferral of payments provision is in effect. The beneficiary may designate a death benefit payment option (other than a lump sum payment) only during the first 60 calendar days after we receive proof of death. If the beneficiary does not select a payment option during that 60-day period, the death benefit will be paid in a lump sum.

Death of Owner After the Annuity Date

If you are not the annuitant, and you die during the annuity period, any remaining payments under the annuity option elected will continue at least as rapidly as they were being paid at your death. When any owner dies during the annuity period, the beneficiary becomes the owner. Upon the death of any joint owner during the annuity period, the surviving joint owner, if any, will be treated as the primary beneficiary. Any other beneficiary designation on record at the time of death will be treated as a contingent beneficiary.

Death of Annuitant Before the Annuity Date

If you are not the annuitant, and the annuitant dies before the annuity date, the death benefit will be paid to the beneficiary in a lump sum within five years of the date of death. If the owner is not an individual (e.g., the owner is a corporation), the death of the annuitant will be treated as the death of the owner.

Death of Annuitant After the Annuity Date

If the annuitant dies on or after the annuity date, the death benefit, if any, will be as set forth in the annuity option elected. Death benefits will be paid at least as rapidly as they were being paid at the annuitant's death.

LOANS

If your employer's plan allows, we may make a loan to you at any time before you begin receiving annuity payments; however, we will not make any loans during your first policy year. The value of your policy in the Guaranteed Interest Account serves as the security for the loan. If the loan amount exceeds the value of your policy in the Guaranteed Interest Account, we will withdraw amounts from your other sub-accounts on a pro rata basis, based on your investment allocations, and transfer such amounts to the Guaranteed Interest Account to cause the value of your policy in the Guaranteed Interest Account to be equal to the loan amount. Amounts in the Guaranteed Interest Account earn interest daily at an annual rate equal to the guaranteed minimum interest rate described in the policy. The loan cannot be more than \$50,000 or one-half of the value of your policy, whichever is smaller. Under certain circumstances, the \$50,000 limit may be reduced. The minimum loan we will make is \$1,000. We can change this amount at our discretion.

We charge an annual interest rate of 5% on any loans that you take against your policy. The loan will be amortized over a term not to exceed five years with fixed payments due monthly, beginning on the calendar month following the execution of the loan agreement, on the applicable payment date. You may not make withdrawals while you have an outstanding loan against your policy. You may prepay your loan at any time without penalty.

If you fail to make a loan payment within 90 calendar days after the payment due date, the loan will be in default. Upon default, the outstanding principal balance of your loan plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon will become immediately due and payable and will be treated as taxable income to you for the tax year of the default. Satisfaction of any unpaid loan principal balance plus accrued and unpaid interest from the Guaranteed Interest Account will only occur when you qualify for a plan distribution under the federal tax guidelines. If the loan is in default and you do not yet qualify for a distribution to satisfy the outstanding loan principal and interest balance due, the loan will continue to accrue interest (but such interest accruals will not result in additional deemed distributions). Any amounts which may become taxable will be reported as plan distributions and will be subject to income tax and tax penalties, if applicable. There are special repayment guidelines available to you for personal or military leave. If a leave of absence is anticipated, you should contact us for assistance.

Upon your death, any outstanding loan balance not yet reported to you as income will become taxable income to your estate. The beneficiary will receive the death benefit reduced by the loan balance. If annuity payments begin while there is an outstanding loan, the value of the Guaranteed Interest Account will be reduced by the loan balance.

For specific tax treatment regarding certain types of loans, please refer to the "Taxes" section immediately below.

TAXES

The following general tax discussion is not intended as tax advice. You should consult your own tax advisor about your personal circumstances. ***American Fidelity Assurance Company does not guarantee the tax status of the policies. Purchasers bear the complete risk that the policies may not be treated as "Annuity Contracts" under federal income tax laws. It should be further understood that the following discussion is not exhaustive and that special rules not described herein may be applicable in certain situations. Moreover, no attempt has been made to consider any applicable state or other tax laws.***

Annuity Policies in General

Section 72 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code") governs the taxation of annuities. It generally provides that you will not be taxed on any increase in the value of your policy until a distribution occurs – either as a lump sum payment or as annuity payments.

When a non-natural person, such as a corporation or certain other entities other than tax-qualified trusts, owns the policy, it will generally not be treated as an annuity for tax purposes. This means that any increase in the value of such a policy may be taxed as ordinary income every year.

If you purchase a policy under a retirement plan (“Qualified Plan”) that receives favorable tax treatment under the Code, your policy is referred to as a qualified plan policy. Examples of qualified plans are 401(a) pension and profit-sharing plans, 401(k) plans, and 403(a) qualified pension, profit-sharing or annuity plans, 403(b) tax-deferred annuity plans, H.R. 10 Plans (sometimes referred to as Keogh plans) and Individual Retirement Annuities, including Roth IRAs and Tax Deferred Annuities. Qualified Plans may be used by corporations, partnerships and self-employed individual. Benefits under a Qualified Plan may be subject to the terms and conditions of the Qualified Plan regardless of the terms and conditions of the contracts issued pursuant to the plan.

If you do not purchase the policy under a qualified plan, your policy is referred to as a non-qualified policy.

Non-Qualified Policies

Tax Treatment of Withdrawals, Surrenders and Distributions

The cost basis of a non-qualified policy is generally the sum of the purchase payments for the policy. The taxpayer will generally have to include in income the portion of any payment from a non-qualified policy that exceeds the portion of the cost basis (or principal) of the policy which is allocable to such payment. The difference between the cost basis and the value of the non-qualified policy represents the increase in the value of the policy. The taxable portion of a payment from a non-qualified policy is generally taxed at the taxpayer’s marginal income tax rate.

Partial Withdrawals. A partial withdrawal refers to a withdrawal from a non-qualified policy that is less than its total value and that is not paid in the form of an annuity. Usually, a partial withdrawal of the value of a non-qualified policy will be treated as coming first from earnings (which represent the increase in the value of the policy). This portion of the withdrawal will be included in the taxpayer’s income. After the earnings portion is exhausted, the remainder of the partial withdrawal will be treated as coming from the taxpayer’s principal in the policy (generally the sum of the purchase payments). This portion of the withdrawal will not be included in income.

Surrenders. If a taxpayer surrenders a non-qualified policy and receives a lump sum payment of its entire value, the portion of the payment that exceeds the taxpayer’s then remaining cost basis in the policy will be included in income. The taxpayer will not include in income the part of the payment that is equal to the cost basis.

Tax Treatment of Annuity Payments

If a taxpayer receives annuity payments from a non-qualified policy, a fixed portion of each payment is generally excludable from income as a tax-free recovery of cost basis in the policy and the balance is included in income. The portion of the payment that is excludable from income is determined under detailed rules provided in the Code (which in general terms determine such excludable amount by dividing the cost basis in the policy at the time the annuity payments begin by the expected return under the policy). If the annuity payments continue after the cost basis has been recovered, the additional payments will generally be included in full in income.

Penalty Tax on Distributions

Generally, a penalty equal to 10% of the amount of any payment that is includable in the taxpayer’s income will apply to any distribution received from a non-qualified policy in addition to ordinary income tax. This 10% penalty will not apply, however, if the distribution meets certain other exceptions which may apply under Section 72 of the Code.

Required Distributions

Generally, if the owner/annuitant dies before annuity payments begin, the amounts accumulated under the non-qualified policy either must be distributed within five years of death or must begin to be paid within one year of death under a method that will pay the entire value of the policy over the life (or life expectancy) of the beneficiary under the policy. However, if the owner’s spouse is the beneficiary under the policy, these rules involving required

distributions in the event of death will be applied as if the surviving spouse had been the original owner of the policy. If the owner/annuitant dies after annuity payments have begun, payments generally must continue at least as rapidly as under the method in effect at death (unless such method provides that payments stop at death).

Payments under the policy made in the form of an annuity are taxable at ordinary income rates to the extent they exceed the portion of your investment in the contract that is allocated to the payment. The portion of the payment which is allocated to your investment is referred to as the “Exclusion Ratio”. It is determined at the time your policy is converted into an annuity for distribution by dividing your total investment by the total of the annuity payments expected to be made under your policy. Once you have recovered your entire investment in the policy all payments are fully taxable.

The policy provides that when the annuitant dies prior to the annuity date, a death benefit will be paid to the person designated as the beneficiary. If the owner of the policy is not the annuitant, such payments made when the annuitant dies do not qualify for the death of owner exception described above, and will be subject to the 10% tax penalty unless the beneficiary is 59½ years old or one of the other exceptions to the penalty applies.

Medicare Tax

Distributions from nonqualified annuity policies are considered “investment income” for purposes of the Medicare tax on investment income of high income individuals. Thus, in certain circumstances, a 3.8% tax may be applied to some or all of the taxable portion of distributions (e.g., earnings) to individuals, trusts, and estates whose income exceeds certain threshold amounts. You should consult a tax adviser if this additional tax may apply to you.

Policies Owned By Other Than Natural Persons

Under Section 72(u) of the Code, the investment earnings on purchase payments for the policies will be taxed currently to the owner if the owner is a non-natural person, e.g., a corporation or certain other entities. Such policies generally will not be treated as annuities for federal income tax purposes. However, this treatment is not applied to policies held by a trust or other entity as an agent for a natural person nor to policies held by qualified plans. Purchasers should consult their own tax counsel or other tax advisor before purchasing a policy to be owned by a non-natural person.

Income Tax Withholding

Distributions or the portion thereof which is includible in the gross income of the owner may be subject to federal income tax withholding.

Qualified Plan Policies

Special Tax Treatment for Lump Sum Distributions from Qualified Plans. If the taxpayer receives an amount from a Qualified Plan issued pursuant to a qualified plan policy and the distribution qualifies as a lump sum distribution under the Code, the portion of the distribution that is included in income may be eligible for special tax treatment. The plan administrator should provide the taxpayer with information about the tax treatment of a lump sum distribution at the time the distribution is made.

Special Rules for Distributions that are Rolled Over. Special rules apply to a distribution from a contract that relates to a Qualified Plan Contract or a rollover IRA Contract if the distribution is properly rolled over to another Qualified Plan or a traditional IRA directly from a Qualified Plan or within 60 days of receipt from a Qualified Plan policy in accordance with the provisions of the Code.

These special rules allow for the rollover to occur without taxation but only apply to distributions that qualify as “eligible rollover distributions” under the Code.

Distributions in the Form of Annuity Payments. If any distribution from a Qualified Plan Contract is made in the form of annuity payments (and is not eligible for rollover or is not in any event rolled over), a fixed portion of each payment is generally excludable from income for federal income tax purposes to the extent it is treated as allocable to the taxpayer's "after-tax" contributions to the contract (and any other cost basis in the contract). To the extent the annuity payment exceeds such portion, it is includable in income. The portion of the annuity payment that is excludable from income is determined under detailed rules provided in the Code. If the annuity payments continue after all excludable amounts have been paid, such additional payments will generally be fully included in income.

Penalty Tax on Withdrawals prior to age 59½. Generally, there is a penalty tax equal to 10% of the portion of any payment prior to age 59½ from a Qualified Plan Contract that is included in income unless the withdrawal is by reason of death, disability, or as part of a series of payments for life or life expectancy following a separation from service or other exceptions which may apply.

Required Distributions. A Qualified Plan or IRA Contract (other than a Roth IRA) must meet certain rules concerning required distributions that are set forth in the Code including:

- For Qualified Plans, required distributions generally must start by April 1 of the calendar year following the later of the calendar year in which the taxpayer reaches age 72 (73 for individuals who turn 72 after December 31, 2022 and age 73 before January 1, 2033; 75 for individuals who turn 74 after December 31, 2032) or the calendar year in which the taxpayer retires;
- For IRA Contracts (other than a Roth IRA), required distributions generally must start by April 1 of the calendar year following the calendar year in which the taxpayer reaches age 72 (73 for individuals who turn 72 after December 31, 2022 and age 73 before January 1, 2033; 75 for individuals who turn 74 after December 31, 2032); and
- When distributions are required under the Code, a certain minimum amount, determined under the Code, must be distributed each year.

In addition, other rules apply under the Code to determine when and how required minimum distributions must be made in the event of the taxpayer's death. The applicable plan documents will contain such rules.

Tax-Deferred Annuities Used Under 403(b) Plans

The Code limits the withdrawal of purchase payments made by owners from certain tax-deferred annuities used to fund 403(b) plans. Withdrawals can only be made when an owner:

- reaches age 59½;
- leaves his/her job;
- dies; or
- becomes disabled (as that term is defined in the Code).

A withdrawal may also be made in the case of hardship, if allowed by the plan. Hardship distributions can be made from employer contributions as well as earnings on contributions. Additionally, a withdrawal may be made in situations to which Section 72(t)(2)(G) of the Code applies (regarding individuals called to active military duty)

Multiple IRA Contracts

For purposes of determining the tax consequences of any distributions made pursuant to IRAs, SEPs and salary reduction SEPs ("IRA Contracts"), all IRA Contracts are treated as one contract and all distributions during a taxable year are treated as one distribution.

Tax Treatment of Assignments

Contracts issued pursuant to Qualified Plans generally may not be assigned. The assignment or pledge of an IRA Contract or non-qualified policy may be a taxable event. The owner of a contract should consult competent tax advisers before assigning or pledging the contract.

Roth Contributions

Qualified distributions from designated Roth accounts are free from federal income tax. A qualified distribution requires that an individual has held the designated Roth account for at least five years and, in addition, that the distribution is made either after the individual reaches age 59½ or on the individual's death, disability, or hardship event. The 10% penalty tax and the regular exceptions to the 10% penalty tax apply to taxable distributions from a Roth account. Amounts may be rolled over from an individual's designated Roth account to another designated Roth account or a Roth IRA established for the individual.

Currently, we do not permit designated Roth contributions to this policy. However, we may permit policy owners to make Roth contributions in the future.

Individual Retirement Annuities

Under applicable limitations, certain amounts may be contributed to an "Individual Retirement Annuity" ("IRA") which may be deductible from the individual's gross income. IRAs are subject to limitations on eligibility, contributions, transferability and distributions. Under certain conditions, distributions from other IRAs and other qualified plans may be rolled over or transferred on a tax-deferred basis into an IRA. Purchasers of policies to be qualified as Individual Retirement Annuities should obtain competent tax advice as to the tax treatment and suitability of such an investment.

Roth IRAs

Qualified distributions from Roth IRAs are free from federal income tax. A qualified distribution requires that an individual has held the Roth IRA for at least five years and, in addition, that the distribution is made either after the individual reaches age 59½; on the individual's death or disability; or as a qualified first-time home purchase, subject to a \$10,000 lifetime maximum, for the individual or any child, grandchild, or ancestor of such individual or the individual's spouse. Any distribution that is not a qualified distribution is taxable to the extent of earnings in the distribution. Distributions are treated as made from contributions first and therefore no distributions are taxable until distributions exceed the amount of contributions to the Roth IRA. The 10% penalty tax and the regular IRA exceptions to the 10% penalty tax apply to taxable distributions from a Roth IRA.

Amounts may be rolled over from one Roth IRA to another Roth IRA. Furthermore, an individual may make a rollover contribution from a non-Roth IRA to a Roth IRA. The individual must pay tax on any portion of the IRA being rolled over that represents income or a previously deductible IRA contribution.

Purchasers of policies to be qualified as a Roth IRA should obtain competent tax advice as to the tax treatment and suitability of such an investment.

Tax-Deferred Annuities/Loans

If a policy is issued pursuant to a 403(b) Tax-Deferred Annuity, the owner may take a loan under the policy if the employer's plan allows, at any time before annuity payments begin. However, no loans will be made during the first policy year. The security for the loan will be the value of the policy invested in the Guaranteed Interest Account. The loan cannot be more than the lesser of \$50,000 or one-half of the value of the policy. Under certain circumstances, the \$50,000 limit may be reduced. The minimum loan amount is \$1,000 (which can be changed at our discretion). You may not make withdrawals while you have an outstanding loan against your policy.

A loan is treated as a distribution for tax purposes to the extent the loan amount exceeds the lesser of: (1) the greater of 50% of the Owner's vested account balance or \$10,000; or (2) \$50,000, reduced by the Owner's highest outstanding loan balance during the preceding 12-month period. If all or a portion of a loan is treated as a distribution, any amounts which are treated as distributions may become taxable and will be subject to income tax and penalties, if applicable.

Tax Deferred Annuities/Trustee to Trustee Transfers to Purchase Permissive Service Credit

If a policy is issued pursuant to a 403(b) Tax-Deferred Annuity, the owner may direct a trustee-to-trustee transfer to a defined benefit governmental plan to purchase permissive service credit with the governmental defined benefit plan.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

There are no pending material legal proceedings affecting us, Separate Account B or American Fidelity Securities, Inc.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our financial statements and Separate Account B's financial statements are included in our Statement of Additional Information.

APPENDIX: PORTFOLIO COMPANIES AVAILABLE UNDER THE CONTRACT

The following is a list of Portfolio Companies available under the policy. More information about the Portfolio Companies is available in the prospectuses for the Portfolio Companies, which may be amended from time to time and can be found online at <https://americanfidelity.com/support/annuities/p-1>. You can also request this information at no cost by calling 1.800.662.1113 x8840 or by sending an email request to va.help@americanfidelity.com.

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

Type/Investment Objective	Portfolio Company and Adviser/Sub adviser	Current Expenses	Average Annual Total Returns (as of 12/31/2024)		
			1 Year	5 Years	10 Years
Stock/Income and Growth	American Funds Insurance Series® Washington Mutual Investors Fund SM ¹ * Adviser: Capital Research and Management Company SM Sub adviser: None	0.25%	19.40%	12.47%	10.54%
Stock/International Growth Fund	American Funds Insurance Series® International Fund* Adviser: Capital Research and Management Company SM Sub adviser: None	0.53%	3.40%	1.48%	4.27%
Stock Index Fund	BNY Mellon Stock Index Fund, Inc.** Investment Adviser: BNY Mellon Investment Advisor, Inc. Sub Investment Adviser: Mellon Investments Corporation (Index Provider)	0.27%	24.67%	14.21%	12.81%
Stock/Small Blend Fund	BNY Mellon Variable Investment Fund Opportunistic Small Cap Portfolio^{2**} Investment Adviser: BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. Sub Investment Adviser: Newton	0.74%	4.62%	5.89%	6.47%

¹ The investment adviser is currently waiving a portion of its management fee. This waiver will be in effect through at least May 1, 2026. The waiver may only be modified or terminated with the approval of the fund's board.

² The fund's investment adviser, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc., has contractually agreed to waive receipt of a portion of its management fee in the amount of .10% of the value of the fund's average daily net assets until May 1, 2026. On or after May 1, 2026, BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. may terminate this waiver agreement at any time.

	Investment Management North America, LLC				
Large Blend Fund	BNY Mellon Sustainable U.S. Equity Portfolio, Inc. ** Investment Adviser: BNY Mellon Investment Adviser, Inc. Sub Investment Adviser: Newton Investment Management Limited	0.67%	24.89%	13.46%	11.52%
Balanced Fund	Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Balanced Portfolio Adviser: Wellington Management Company, LLP Sub adviser: None	0.20%	14.80%	8.18%	8.37%
Stock/Growth Fund	Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Capital Growth Portfolio Adviser: PRIMECAP Management Company Sub adviser: None	0.34%	13.41%	11.86%	12.37%
Stock/Mid-Cap Index Fund	Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Mid-Cap Index Portfolio Adviser: The Vanguard Group, Inc. Sub adviser: None	0.17%	15.08%	9.70%	9.41%
Bond/Index Fund	Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Total Bond Market Index Portfolio Adviser: The Vanguard Group, Inc. Sub adviser: None	0.14%	1.24%	(0.39)%	1.25%
Stock/Index Fund	Vanguard® Variable Insurance Fund Total Stock Market Index Portfolio Adviser: The Vanguard Group, Inc. Sub adviser: None	0.13%	23.71%	13.67%	12.37%

*Class 1 Shares.

**Initial Share Class.

To learn more about the variable annuity and Separate Account B, you should read our Statement of Additional Information dated May 1, 2025, as amended or supplemented, which is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. The Statement of Additional Information is available, without charge, upon request. You can view a copy of the Statement of Additional Information online at <https://americanfidelity.com/support/annuities/p-1> or you can request a copy by calling 1.800.662.1113 x8840 or by sending an email request to va.help@americanfidelity.com.

Reports and other information about the Registrant are available on the Securities Exchange Commission website at <http://www.sec.gov>. Copies of the information may be obtained, upon payment of a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following email address: publicinfo@sec.gov.