
**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(MARK ONE)

☒ **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2009**

OR

☐ **TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM TO**

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER 33-18053

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

New Jersey
(State or Other Jurisdiction
of Incorporation or Organization)

22-2426091
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification Number)

213 Washington Street
Newark, New Jersey 07102
(973) 802-6000
(Address and Telephone Number of Registrant's Principal Executive Offices)

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT: NONE

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT: NONE

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes ☒ No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of the Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See definitions of "large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐
Non-accelerated filer	☒	Smaller reporting Company	☐

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). YES ☐ NO ☒

State the aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant: N/A

As of February 28, 2010, 400,000 shares of the registrant's common stock (par value \$5), were outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

THE INFORMATION REQUIRED TO BE FURNISHED PURSUANT TO PART III OF THIS FORM 10-K IS SET FORTH IN, AND IS HEREBY INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE HEREIN FROM, PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC.'S DEFINITIVE PROXY STATEMENT FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS TO BE HELD ON MAY 11, 2010, TO BE FILED BY PRUDENTIAL FINANCIAL, INC. WITH THE SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION PURSUANT TO REGULATION 14A NOT LATER THAN 120 DAYS AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2009.

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey meets the conditions set forth in General Instruction (I) (1) (a) and (b) on Form 10-K and is therefore filing this Form with reduced disclosure

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Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including but not limited to those in Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the U.S. Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “includes,” “plans,” “assumes,” “estimates,” “projects,” “intends,” “should,” “will,” “shall” or variations of such words are generally part of forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements are made based on management’s current expectations and beliefs concerning future developments and their potential effects upon Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. There can be no assurance that future developments affecting Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey will be those anticipated by management. These forward-looking statements are not a guarantee of future performance and involve risks and uncertainties, and there are certain important factors that could cause actual results to differ, possibly materially, from expectations or estimates reflected in such forward-looking statements, including, among others: (1) general economic, market and political conditions, including the performance and fluctuations of fixed income, equity, real estate and other financial markets, particularly in light of the severe economic conditions and the severe stress experienced by the global financial markets that began the second half of 2007 and continued into 2009; (2) interest rate fluctuations; (3) re-estimates of our reserves for future policy benefits and claims; (4) differences between actual experience regarding mortality, morbidity, persistency, surrender experience, interest rates, or market returns and the assumptions we use in pricing our products, establishing liabilities and reserves or for other purposes; (5) changes in our assumptions related to deferred policy acquisition costs; (6) changes in our claims-paying or credit ratings; (7) investment losses, defaults and counterparty non-performance; (8) competition in our product lines and for personnel; (9) changes in tax law; (10) fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and foreign securities markets; (11) regulatory or legislative changes, including government actions in response to the stress experienced by the global financial markets; (12) adverse determinations in litigation or regulatory matters and our exposure to contingent liabilities; (13) domestic or international military actions, natural or man-made disasters including terrorist activities or pandemic disease, or other events resulting in catastrophic loss of life; (14) ineffectiveness of risk management policies and procedures in identifying, monitoring and managing risks; (15) effects of acquisitions, divestitures and restructurings, including possible difficulties in integrating and realizing the projected results of acquisitions; (16) changes in statutory or U.S. GAAP accounting principles, practices or policies; and (17) changes in assumptions for retirement expense. As noted above, the period from the second half of 2007 continuing into 2009 was characterized by extreme adverse market and economic conditions. The foregoing risks are even more pronounced in such unprecedented market and economic conditions. Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey does not intend, and is under no obligation, to update any particular forward-looking statement included in this document. See “Risk Factors” for discussion of certain risks relating to our businesses and investment in our securities.

PART 1

Item 1. Business

Overview

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey or “the Company” is a life insurance company organized in 1982 under the laws of the state of New Jersey. The Company is licensed to sell interest-sensitive individual life insurance and variable life insurance, term life insurance, and individual variable and fixed annuities, or the “Contracts,” only in New Jersey and New York.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pruco Life Insurance Company or, “Pruco Life,” a life insurance company organized in 1971 under the laws of the state of Arizona. Pruco Life, in turn, is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, or “Prudential Insurance,” an insurance company organized in 1875 under the laws of the state of New Jersey. On December 18, 2001, the “date of demutualization,” Prudential Insurance converted from a mutual life insurance company to a life insurance company and became an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc. or “Prudential Financial.” The demutualization was completed in accordance with Prudential Insurance’s Plan of Reorganization, which was approved by the Commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance in October 2001.

The Company is engaged in a business that is highly competitive because of the large number of stock and mutual life insurance companies and other entities engaged in marketing insurance products, and individual and group annuities. The following paragraphs describe the Company’s products, marketing and distribution, and underwriting and pricing.

Products

Variable Life Insurance

The Company offers a number of individual variable life insurance products which represent 21% of our net individual life insurance in force at the end of December 31, 2009. Variable products provide a return linked to an underlying investment portfolio selected by the policyholder while providing the policyholder with the flexibility to change both the death benefit and premium payments. The policyholder generally has the option of investing premiums in a fixed rate option that is part of our general account and /or investing in separate account investment options consisting of equity and fixed income funds. Funds invested in the fixed rate option will accrue interest at rates we determine that vary periodically based on our portfolio rate. In the separate accounts, the policyholder bears the fund performance risk. Each product provides for the deduction of charges and expenses from the customer’s contract fund. In July 2009, we launched a new variable product that has the same basic features as our variable universal life product but also allows for a more flexible guarantee against lapse where policyholders can select the guarantee period. In the affluent market, households with investable assets or annual income in excess of \$100,000 to be mass affluent and households with investable assets in excess of \$250,000 to be affluent in the in the U.S. market, we offer a private placement variable universal life product, which also utilizes investment options consisting of equity and fixed income funds. While variable life insurance continues to be an important product, marketplace demand continues to favor term and universal life insurance.

A significant portion of our insurance profits are associated with our large in force block of variable policies. Profit patterns on these policies are not level and as the policies age, insureds generally begin paying reduced policy charges. This, coupled with net policy count and insurance in force runoff over time, reduces our expected future profits from this product line. Asset management fees and mortality and expense fees are a key component of variable life product profitability and vary based on the average daily net asset value. Due to policyholder options under some of the variable life contracts, lapses driven by unfavorable equity market performance may occur on a quarter lag with the market risk during this lag being borne by the Company.

Term Life Insurance

The Company offers a variety of term life insurance products which represent 73% of our net individual life insurance in force at the end of December 31, 2009, that provide coverage for a specified time period. Most term products include a conversion feature that allows the policyholder to convert the policy into permanent life insurance coverage. The Company also offers term life insurance that provides for a return of premium if the insured is alive at the end of the level premium period. There continues to be significant demand for term life insurance protection.

Individual Life profits from term insurance are not expected to directly correlate, from a timing perspective, with the increase in term insurance in force because of uneven product profitability patterns, as well as the costs of our ongoing capital management activities.

Universal Life Insurance

The Company offers universal life insurance products which represent 6% of our net individual life insurance in force at the end of December 31, 2009. Universal life insurance products feature a fixed crediting rate that varies periodically based on portfolio returns, flexible premiums and a choice of guarantees against lapse. Universal life policies provide for the deduction of charges and expenses from the policyholder’s contract fund.

Individual Life profits from universal life insurance are impacted by mortality and expense margins, interest spread on policyholder funds as well as the net interest spread on capital management activities.

Across all of our life insurance products we also offer a living benefits option that allows insureds that are diagnosed with a terminal illness to receive a portion of their life insurance benefit upon diagnosis, in advance of death, to use as needed. Also, the majority of claim amounts are deposited into a retained asset account from which the beneficiary may withdraw the proceeds at any time.

Variable and Fixed Annuities

The Company offers a wide array of annuities, including deferred and immediate variable annuities that are registered with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which may include (1) fixed interest rate allocation options, subject to a market value adjustment, and (2) fixed rate allocation options not subject to a market value adjustment and not registered with the SEC.

During 2010, the Company (which is an affiliate of Pruco Life Insurance Company) intends to begin selling a new product line of variable annuity products. In general, the new product line offers the same optional living benefits and optional death benefits as are being offered for new elections under many of the existing variable annuities sold by the Company’s affiliate Prudential Annuities Life Assurance Corporation, or “PALAC”. With very limited exceptions, the Company will cease offering its existing variable annuities products (and where offered, the companion market value adjustment option) to new investors upon the launch of this new product line in 2010. However, subject to applicable contractual provisions and administrative rules, will continue to accept purchase payments on in force contracts under those existing annuity products. These initiatives are being implemented to create operational and administrative efficiencies by offering a single product line of annuity products from a more limited group of legal entities. In addition, by limiting its variable annuity offerings to a single product line sold through one insurer, we expect to convey a more focused, cohesive image in the marketplace.

The Company offers variable annuities that provide our customers with tax-deferred asset accumulation together with a base death benefit and a full suite of optional guaranteed death and living benefits. The benefit features contractually guarantee the contractholder a return of no less than (1) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals (“return of net deposits”), (2) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return (“minimum return”), and/or (3) the highest contract value on a specified date minus any withdrawals (“contract value”). These guarantees may include benefits that are payable in the event of death, annuitization or at specified dates during the accumulation period and withdrawal and income benefits payable during specified periods. Our latest optional living benefits guarantee, among other features, the ability to make withdrawals based on the highest daily contract value plus a minimum return, credited for a period of time. This highest daily guaranteed contract value is generally accessible through periodic withdrawals for the life of the contractholder, and not as a lump-sum surrender value.

Our variable annuity investment options provide our customers with the opportunity to invest in proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds, frequently under asset allocation programs, and fixed-rate options. The investments made by customers in the proprietary and non-proprietary mutual funds generally represent separate account interests that provide a return linked to an underlying investment portfolio. The investments made in the fixed rate options are credited with interest at rates we determine, subject to certain minimums. We also offer fixed annuities that provide a guarantee of principal and interest credited at rates we determine, subject to certain contractual minimums. Certain investments made in the fixed-rate options of our variable annuities and certain fixed annuities impose a market value adjustment if the invested amount is not held to maturity. Based on the contractual terms the market value adjustment can be positive, resulting in an additional amount for the contractholder, or negative, resulting in a deduction from the contractholder’s account value or redemption proceeds.

The primary risk exposures of our variable annuity contracts relate to actual deviations from, or changes to, the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products, including equity market returns, interest rates, market volatility, timing of annuitization and withdrawals, contract lapses and contractholder mortality. The rate of return we realize from our variable annuity contracts will vary based on the extent of the differences between our actual experience and the assumptions used in the original pricing of these products. As part of our risk management strategy we hedge or limit our exposure to certain of these risks primarily through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element, externally purchased hedging instruments and affiliated reinsurance arrangements with Pruco Reinsurance, Ltd. (“Pruco Re”). Our returns can also vary by contract based on our risk management strategy, including the impact on any capital markets risks that are hedged in the affiliate, and the impact on that portion of our variable annuity contracts that benefit from the automatic rebalancing element.

The automatic rebalancing element, included in the design of certain optional living benefits, transfers assets between the variable investments selected by the annuity contractholder and, depending on the benefit feature, fixed income investments backed by our general account or a separate account bond portfolio. The transfers are based on a static mathematical formula which considers a number of factors, including the performance of the contractholder-selected investments. In general, negative investment performance results in transfers to fixed income investments backed by our general account or a separate account bond portfolio, and positive investment performance results in transfers back to contractholder-selected investments. Overall, the automatic rebalancing element is designed to help limit our exposure, and the exposure of the contractholders’ account value, to equity market risk and market volatility. Beginning in 2009, our latest offerings of optional living benefit features associated with variable annuity products all include an automatic rebalancing element, and in 2009 we discontinued any new sales of optional living benefit features without an automatic rebalancing element. Other product design elements we utilize for certain products to manage these risks include asset allocation and minimum issuance age requirements. As of December 31, 2009 approximately \$602 million or 65% of variable annuity account values with living benefit features included an automatic rebalancing element in the product design, compared to \$159 million or 36% as of December 31, 2008. As of December 31, 2009 approximately \$328 million or 35% of variable annuity account values with living benefit features did not include an automatic rebalancing element in the product design, compared to \$282 million or 64% as of December 31, 2008.

As mentioned above, in addition to our automatic rebalancing element, we also manage certain risks associated with our variable annuity products through hedging programs and affiliated reinsurance arrangements. In the reinsurance affiliate, we manage the risks associated with our optional living benefits through purchases of equity options and futures as well as interest rate derivatives, which hedge certain optional living benefit features accounted for as embedded derivatives against changes in equity markets, interest rates, and market volatility. In the second quarter of 2009, we began the expansion of our hedging program to include a portion of the market exposure related our overall capital position including the impact of certain statutory reserve exposures. These capital hedges primarily consist of equity-based total return swaps, as well as interest rate derivatives, that are designed to partially offset changes in our capital position resulting from market driven changes in certain living and death benefit features of our variable annuity products. We assess the composition of the hedging program on an ongoing basis.

Marketing and Distribution

Third Party Distribution

Our individual life and annuity products are offered through a variety of third party channels, including independent brokers, general agencies, producer groups, wirehouses, banks and broker-dealers. We focus on sales through independent intermediaries who provide life insurance solutions to protect individuals, families and businesses and support estate and wealth transfer planning. The life insurance and annuity products offered are generally the same as those available through Prudential Insurance Agents. Our third party distribution efforts are supported by a network of internal and external wholesalers. We also offer a simplified-issue term life insurance policy and a single-premium universal life insurance policy available to customers of select banks and other financial institutions.

Prudential Insurance Agents

Prudential Insurance Agents distribute Prudential variable, term, and universal life insurance, variable and fixed annuities, and investment and other protection products with proprietary and non-proprietary investment options as well as selected insurance products manufactured by others.

Prudential Insurance Agents sell life insurance products primarily to customers in the U.S. mass and mass affluent markets, as well as small business owners. The majority of Prudential Insurance Agents are multi-line agents. In addition to commissions, Prudential Insurance Agents receive the employee benefits that are provided to other Prudential Insurance employees generally, including medical and disability insurance, an employee savings program and qualified retirement plans.

Underwriting and Pricing

Life Insurance

For our fully underwritten life insurance, underwriters follow detailed and uniform policies and procedures to assess and quantify the risk of our individual life insurance products. Depending on the age of the applicant and amount of insurance requested, we require the applicant to take a variety of underwriting tests, such as medical examinations, electrocardiograms, blood tests, urine tests, and gather information such as physician records and investigative reports. We base premiums and policy charges for individual life insurance on expected death benefits, surrender benefits, expenses and required reserves. We use assumptions for mortality, interest, expenses, policy persistency, and premium payment pattern in pricing policies. Some of our policies are fully guaranteed. Others have current premiums/charges and interest credits that we can change subject to contractual guarantees. We routinely update the interest crediting rates on our universal life policies and on the fixed account of our variable life policies. In resetting these rates, we consider the returns on our portfolios supporting these policies, current interest rates, the competitive environment and our profit objectives.

Our operating results are affected by differences between actual mortality and persistency experience and the assumptions used in pricing these policies and, as a result, can fluctuate from period to period.

Annuities

We earn asset administration fees and other fees calculated on the average separate account assets invested in the underlying mutual funds offered in our variable annuity products. We also earn mortality and expense fees and other fees for various insurance-related options and features, including optional guaranteed death and living benefit features, based on average daily net asset value of the annuity separate accounts or the amount of guaranteed value under the optional living benefit, as applicable. We also receive fees from certain affiliated and unaffiliated underlying mutual funds (or their affiliates) for administrative services that we perform. We declare the rate of return on our fixed interest rate options offered in our variable annuities based on certain assumptions, including but not limited to investment returns, expenses and persistency. Competition also influences our pricing. We seek to maintain a spread between the return on our general account invested assets and the interest we credit on our fixed-rate option annuities. For assets transferred to fixed income investments backed by our general account pursuant to the automatic rebalancing element, we earn a spread for the difference between the return on our general account invested assets and the interest credited to contractholder account balances. To encourage persistency, most of our variable annuities are subject to surrender or withdrawal charges that decline over specified number of years. In addition, the living benefit features of our variable annuity products encourage persistency because the potential value of the living benefit is fully realized only if the contract persists.

Reserves

We establish and carry as liabilities actuarially determined reserves for future policy benefits that we believe will meet our future benefit obligations for our in force life and annuity policies, including the minimum death benefit and living benefit guarantee features of some of these policies. We base these reserves on assumptions we believe to be appropriate for investment yield, persistency, withdrawal rates mortality and morbidity rates, expenses and margins for adverse deviation. Certain of the living benefit guarantee features on variable annuity contracts are accounted for as embedded derivatives and are carried at fair value. The fair values of these benefit features are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. These features are reinsured with an affiliated company. For variable and interest-sensitive life insurance and fixed and variable annuity contracts, we establish liabilities for policyholders' account balances that represent cumulative gross premium payments plus credited interest and/or fund performance, less withdrawals, expenses and mortality charges.

Reinsurance

The Company participates in reinsurance in order to provide risk diversification, provide additional capacity for future growth and limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks.

Since 2000, we have reinsured the majority of the mortality risk we assume under our newly sold individual life insurance products with both affiliated and unaffiliated companies and the maximum amount of individual life insurance we may retain on any life is \$100,000. See Note 13 to the Financial Statements for more information related to these affiliated reinsurance arrangements.

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement to reinsure certain variable Corporate Owned Life Insurance “COLI” policies with Pruco Life.

During 2005, the Company entered into new reinsurance agreements with an affiliate as part of its risk management and capital management strategies. Effective October 3, 2005, the Company entered into a new coinsurance agreement with Pruco Re. providing for 100% reinsurance of its Lifetime Five benefit feature sold on new business after October 3, 2005.

Regulation

In order to continue to market life insurance, annuity products and market value adjustment annuities, the Company must meet or exceed the statutory capital and surplus requirements of the insurance laws and regulations of the states in which it conducts business. Statutory accounting practices differ from U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or “U.S. GAAP”. First, under statutory accounting practices, the acquisition costs of new business are charged to expense, while under U.S. GAAP they are initially deferred and amortized over a period of time. Second, under statutory accounting practices, the required additions to statutory reserves for new business in some cases may initially exceed the statutory revenues attributable to such business. These practices result in a reduction of statutory income and surplus at the time of recording new business.

Our variable life insurance products, as well as our variable annuity products, generally are “securities” within the meaning of federal securities laws, registered under the federal securities laws and subject to regulation by the Securities and Exchange Commission, or “SEC” and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or “FINRA”. Federal and some state securities regulation affect investment advice, sales and related activities with respect to these products. In addition, although the federal government does not comprehensively regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas, including taxation, financial services regulation and pension and welfare benefits regulation, can significantly affect the insurance industry. Congress also periodically considers and is considering laws affecting privacy of information and genetic testing that could significantly and adversely affect the insurance industry.

Insurance Operations

State Insurance Regulation

State insurance authorities have broad administrative powers with respect to all aspects of the insurance business including:

- licensing to transact business,
- licensing agents,
- admittance of assets to statutory surplus,
- regulating premium rates for certain insurance products,
- approving policy forms,
- regulating unfair trade and claims practices,
- establishing reserve requirements and solvency standards,
- fixing maximum interest rates on life insurance policy loans and minimum accumulation or surrender values, and
- regulating the type, amounts and valuations of investments permitted and other matters.

State insurance laws and regulations require the Company to file financial statements with state insurance departments everywhere it does business, and its operations and accounts are subject to examination by those departments at any time. The Company prepares statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting practices and procedures prescribed or permitted by these departments. The National Association of Insurance Commissioners, or the NAIC, has approved a series of statutory accounting principles that have been adopted, in some cases with minor modifications, by all state insurance departments.

Effective with the annual reporting period ending December 31, 2010, the NAIC adopted revisions to the Annual Financial Reporting Model Regulation, or the Model Audit Rule, related to auditor independence, corporate governance and internal control over financial reporting. The adopted revisions require that we file reports with the state insurance departments regarding our assessment of internal controls over financial reporting.

State insurance departments conduct periodic examinations of the books and records, financial reporting, policy filings and market conduct of insurance companies domiciled in their states, generally once every three to five years. Examinations are generally carried out in cooperation with the insurance departments of other states under guidelines promulgated by the NAIC. In February 2008, the New Jersey insurance regulator, along with the insurance regulators of Arizona and Connecticut, completed a coordinated financial examination for the five year period ended December 31, 2006 for all U.S. life insurance companies and affiliates as part of the normal five year examination cycle and found no material deficiencies.

Financial Regulation

Risk-Based Capital.

In order to enhance the regulation of insurers' solvency, the NAIC adopted a model law to implement risk-based capital requirements for life insurance companies. All states have adopted the NAIC's model law or a substantially similar law. The risk-based capital, or RBC, calculation, which regulators use to assess the sufficiency of an insurer's statutory capital, measures the risk characteristics of a company's assets, liabilities and certain off-balance sheet items. In general, RBC is calculated by applying factors to various asset, premium, claim, expense and reserve items. Within a given risk category, these factors are higher for those items with greater underlying risk and lower for items with lower underlying risk. Insurers that have less statutory capital than the RBC calculation requires are considered to have inadequate capital and are subject to varying degrees of regulatory action depending upon the level of capital inadequacy. The RBC ratios for the Company are above the ranges that would require any regulatory or corrective action.

IRIS Tests

The NAIC has developed a set of financial relationships or tests known as the Insurance Regulatory Information System, or "IRIS," to assist state regulators in monitoring the financial condition of insurance companies and identifying companies that require special attention or action by insurance regulatory authorities. Insurance companies generally submit data annually to the NAIC, which in turn analyzes the data using prescribed financial data ratios, each with defined "usual ranges." Generally, regulators will begin to investigate or monitor an insurance company if ratios fall outside the usual ranges for four or more of the ratios. If an insurance company has insufficient capital, regulators may act to reduce the amount of insurance it can issue. The Company is not currently subject to regulatory scrutiny based on these ratios.

Insurance Reserves

State insurance laws require us to analyze the adequacy of our reserves annually. Our actuaries must each submit an opinion that our reserves, when considered in light of the assets we hold with respect to those reserves, make adequate provision for our contractual obligations and related expenses.

Market Conduct Regulation

State insurance laws and regulations include numerous provisions governing the marketplace activities of insurers, including provisions governing the form and content of disclosure to consumers, illustrations, advertising, sales practices and complaint handling. State regulatory authorities generally enforce these provisions through periodic market conduct examinations.

Insurance Guaranty Association Assessments

Each state has insurance guaranty association laws under which insurers doing business in the state are members and may be assessed by state insurance guaranty associations for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants. Typically, states assess each member insurer in an amount related to the member insurer's proportionate share of the business written by all member insurers in the state. While we cannot predict the amount and timing of any future assessments on the Company under these laws, we have established reserves that we believe are adequate for assessments relating to insurance companies that are currently subject to insolvency proceedings.

State Securities Regulation

In certain states, our variable life insurance and variable annuity products are considered "securities" within the meaning of state securities laws. As securities, these products may be subject to filing and certain other requirements. Also, sales activities with respect to these products generally are subject to state securities regulation. Such regulation may affect investment advice, sales and related activities for these products.

Federal Regulation

Our variable annuity products and market value adjustment annuities, generally are "securities" within the meaning of federal securities laws, registered under the federal securities laws and subject to regulation by the SEC and FINRA. Although the federal government does not comprehensively regulate the business of insurance, federal legislation and administrative policies in several areas, including financial services regulation, taxation, and pension and welfare benefits regulation, can significantly affect the insurance industry. Congress also periodically considers and is considering laws affecting privacy of information and genetic testing that could significantly and adversely affect the insurance industry.

In view of recent events involving certain financial institutions, it is possible that the U.S. federal government will heighten its oversight of companies in the financial services industry such as us, including possibly through a federal system of insurance regulation.

Tax Legislation

Current U.S. federal income tax laws generally permit certain holders to defer taxation on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance products until payments are actually made to the policyholder or other beneficiary and to exclude from taxation the death benefit paid under a life insurance contract. Congress from time to time considers legislation that could make our products less attractive to consumers, including legislation that would reduce or eliminate the benefit of this deferral on some annuities and insurance products, as well as other types of changes that could reduce or eliminate the attractiveness of annuities and life insurance products to consumers. For example, under current law, the estate tax is completely eliminated for the year 2010. Thereafter, the tax is reinstated using the exclusion limit and rates in effect in 2001. It is unclear if Congress will keep current law in place or take action to reinstate the estate tax, possibly retroactively to the beginning of 2010. This uncertainty makes estate planning difficult and may impact the sale of our products.

Legislative or regulatory changes could also impact the amount of taxes that we pay, thereby affecting our consolidated net income. For example, the U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service intend to address through regulations the methodology to be followed in determining the dividends received deduction, or DRD, related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The DRD reduces the amount of dividend income subject to U.S. tax and is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and expected amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the “General Explanations of the Administration’s Revenue Proposals.” Although the Administration has not released proposed statutory language, one proposal would change the method used to determine the amount of the DRD. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulation or legislation, could increase actual tax expense and reduce our consolidated net income.

For additional discussion of possible tax legislative and regulatory risks that could affect our business, see “Risk Factors.”

The products we sell have different tax characteristics, in some cases generating tax deductions. The level of profitability of certain of our products are significantly dependent on these characteristics and our ability to continue to generate taxable income, which are taken into consideration when pricing products and are a component of our capital management strategies. Accordingly, a change in tax law, our ability to generate taxable income, or other factors impacting the availability or value of the tax characteristics generated by our products, could impact product pricing and returns.

USA Patriot Act

The USA Patriot Act of 2001, enacted in response to the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, contains anti-money laundering and financial transparency laws and mandates the implementation of various new regulations applicable to broker-dealers and other financial services companies, including insurance companies. The Patriot Act seeks to promote cooperation among financial institutions, regulators and law enforcement entities in identifying parties that may be involved in terrorism or money laundering. Anti-money laundering laws outside of the U.S. contain provisions that may be different, conflicting or more rigorous. The increased obligations of financial institutions to identify their customers, watch for and report suspicious transactions, respond to requests for information by regulatory authorities and law enforcement agencies, and share information with other financial institutions require the implementation and maintenance of internal practices, procedures and controls.

Privacy Regulation

Federal and state law and regulation require financial institutions and other businesses to protect the security and confidentiality of personal information, including health-related and customer information, and to notify customers and other individuals about their policies and practices relating to their collection and disclosure of health-related and customer information and their practices relating to protecting the security and confidentiality of that information. State laws regulate use and disclosure of social security numbers. Federal and state laws require notice to affected individuals, law enforcement, regulators and others if there is a breach of the security of certain personal information, including social security numbers, and require holders of certain personal information to protect the security of the data. Federal regulations require financial institutions and creditors to implement effective programs to detect, prevent, and mitigate identity theft. Federal and state laws and regulations regulate the ability of financial institutions to make telemarketing calls and to send unsolicited e-mail or fax messages to consumers and customers. Federal law and regulation regulate the permissible uses of certain personal information, including consumer report information. Federal and state governments and regulatory bodies may be expected to consider additional or more detailed regulation regarding these subjects and the privacy and security of personal information.

Potential Changes in Regulation as a Result of Recent Financial Crisis and Financial Market Dislocations

Governmental actions in response to the recent financial crisis and financial market dislocations could subject us to substantial additional regulations in the United States.

During 2009, the Obama Administration and Congress announced proposals to reform the national regulation of financial services and financial institutions. Depending on the manner of adoption of these or other proposals, we could become subject to increased federal regulation. On December 11, 2009, the House of Representatives approved H.R. 4173, the “Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009.” H.R. 4173, if enacted, could affect the Company in a number of ways. In particular, Prudential Financial would become subject to regulation as a thrift holding company by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the “FRB”), which could exercise its authority in a manner different from current regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision, including the imposition of capital or other prudential requirements on Prudential Financial. In addition, Prudential Financial, or one of its subsidiaries, could be designated as a financial company subject to stricter prudential standards imposed by a newly established financial services oversight council, composed principally of federal regulators and with the FRB acting as its agent, if this council were to determine that material financial distress at Prudential Financial or its subsidiaries or the scope of their activities could pose a threat to financial stability or the economy. If so designated, we could become subject to unspecified stricter prudential standards, including stricter requirements and limitations relating to capital, leverage, liquidity, debt to income ratios, and counterparty exposure, as well as overall risk management requirements and a requirement to maintain a plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress. Moreover, if so designated, failure by the Company to satisfy the capitalization requirements imposed could or would result, depending on the degree of under-capitalization, in additional restrictions on or requirements with respect to our business activities.

In addition to heightened regulation of certain financial institutions, H.R. 4173, if enacted, would authorize the FRB to recommend the imposition of stricter prudential standards to activities and practices identified as posing heightened systemic risk. It is possible that any standards so imposed could have significant effects on the Company’s business.

We cannot predict whether Prudential Financial, any of its subsidiaries, or any of the Company's activities might be designated for stricter standards, if the bill's provisions became law. Nor can we predict what standards might be imposed, or what impact such standards would have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If enacted, H.R. 4173 would also establish a "Federal Insurance Office" within the Department of the Treasury to be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the director of this office would perform various functions with respect to insurance (other than health insurance), including serving as a non-voting member of the financial services oversight council referred to above and participating in that council's decisions regarding insurers (potentially including the Company) to be designated for stricter regulation. The director would also be required to conduct a study on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, including by increased national uniformity through either a federal charter or effective action by the states.

If enacted, H.R. 4173, would also subject Prudential Financial to a risk-based assessment imposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company ("FDIC") to create a Systemic Resolution Fund to pay for the special dissolution of financial companies for which a determination has been made that such resolution is necessary to prevent harm to the financial stability of the United States. It is not possible to quantify what that assessment might be, although it could be significant. Prudential Financial is among the class of companies that theoretically could be subject to the special dissolution regime, which would authorize the FDIC to act as Prudential Financial's receiver in a proceeding defined by H.R. 4173 in lieu of a proceeding under the Federal bankruptcy code.

The Senate has not approved comparable legislation, although proposals include provisions addressing special resolution authority for failing financial institutions, systemic risk regulation, and increased derivatives oversight, which could impact us and our affiliates. We cannot predict the form in which proposals will finally be adopted (if at all) or their applicability to or effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider the following risks. These risks could materially affect our business, results of operations or financial condition or cause our actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company. These risks are not exclusive, and additional risks to which we are subject include, but are not limited to, the factors mentioned under "Forward-Looking Statements" above and the risks of our businesses described elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Life Insurance Company and indirectly owned by Prudential Financial. It is possible that we may need to rely on our parent companies to meet our liquidity needs in the future.

Our business and our results of operations were materially adversely affected by adverse conditions in the global financial markets and adverse economic conditions generally that began in the second half of 2007 and continued into 2009. Our business, results of operations and financial condition may be adversely affected, possibly materially, if these conditions recur or current market or economic conditions deteriorate.

Our results of operations were materially adversely affected by adverse conditions in the global financial markets and the economy generally, that began in the second half of 2007 and continued into 2009. The global financial markets experienced extreme stress. Volatility and disruption in the global financial markets reached unprecedented levels for the post World War II period. The availability and cost of credit were materially affected. These factors, combined with economic conditions in the U.S. including depressed home and commercial real estate prices and increasing foreclosures, falling equity market values, declining business and consumer confidence and rising unemployment, precipitated a severe economic recession and fears of even more severe and prolonged adverse economic conditions.

Due to the economic environment, the global fixed-income markets experienced both extreme volatility and limited market liquidity conditions, which affected a broad range of asset classes and sectors. As a result, the market for fixed income instruments experienced decreased liquidity, increased price volatility, credit downgrade events, and increased probability of default. Global equity markets also experienced heightened volatility. These events had and, to the extent they persist or recur, may have an adverse effect on us. Our revenues are likely to decline in such circumstances, the cost of meeting our obligations to our customers may increase, and our profit margins would likely erode. In addition, in the event of a prolonged or severe economic downturn, we could incur significant losses in our investment portfolio.

The demand for our products could be adversely affected in an economic downturn characterized by higher unemployment, lower family income, lower consumer spending, lower corporate earnings and lower business investment. We also may experience a higher incidence of claims and lapses or surrenders of policies. Our policyholders may choose to defer or stop paying insurance premiums. We cannot predict definitively whether or when such actions, which could impact our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition, may occur.

Beginning in the second half of 2007 and continuing into 2009, markets in the United States and elsewhere experienced extreme and unprecedented volatility and disruption, with adverse consequences to our liquidity, access to capital and cost of capital. A recurrence of market conditions such as those we recently experienced may significantly affect our ability to meet liquidity needs, our access to capital and our cost of capital, including capital that may be required by our subsidiaries.

Adverse capital market conditions have affected, and may affect in the future, the availability and cost of borrowed funds and could impact our ability to refinance existing borrowings, thereby ultimately impacting our profitability and ability to support or grow our businesses. We need liquidity to pay our operating expenses, interest on our debt and dividends on our capital stock and replace certain maturing debt obligations. Without sufficient liquidity, we could be forced to curtail certain of our operations, and our business could suffer. The principal sources of our liquidity are insurance premiums, annuity considerations, deposit funds and cash flow from our investment portfolio and assets, consisting mainly of cash or assets that are readily convertible into cash. Sources of liquidity in normal markets also include a variety of short and long-term instruments, including securities lending and repurchase agreements, and commercial paper.

Disruptions, uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets limited and, to the extent they persist or recur, may limit in the future our access to capital required to operate our insurance operations. These market conditions may in the future limit our ability to replace, in a timely manner, maturing debt obligations and access the capital necessary to grow our business, replace capital withdrawn by customers or access new capital as a result of volatility in the markets. As a result, under such conditions we may be forced to delay accessing capital, which could decrease our profitability and significantly reduce our financial flexibility. Actions we might take to access financing may in turn cause rating agencies to reevaluate our ratings. Our internal sources of liquidity may prove to be insufficient.

The Risk Based Capital, or RBC, ratio is a primary measure by which we evaluate our capital adequacy. We have managed our RBC ratio to a level consistent with a “AA” ratings objective; however, rating agencies take into account a variety of factors in assigning ratings in addition to RBC levels. RBC is determined by statutory rules that consider risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with our products, interest rate risks and general business risks. The RBC ratio calculations are intended to assist insurance regulators in measuring the adequacy of our statutory capitalization. As of December 31, 2009 the RBC for Prudential Financial’s domestic life insurance subsidiaries, including the Company, exceeded the minimum level required by applicable insurance regulations.

Disruptions in the capital markets could adversely affect our ability to access sources of liquidity, as well as threaten to reduce our capital below a level that is consistent with our existing ratings objectives. Therefore, we may need to take actions, which may include but are not limited to: (1) undertake capital management activities, including reinsurance transactions; (2) limit or curtail sales of certain products and/or restructure existing products; (3) undertake further asset sales or internal asset transfers; and (4) seek temporary or permanent changes to regulatory rules. Certain of these actions may require regulatory approval or have economic costs associated with them.

The NAIC has adopted a Model Regulation entitled “Valuation of Life Insurance Policies,” commonly known as “Regulation XXX,” and a supporting Guideline entitled “The Application of the Valuation of Life Insurance Policies,” commonly known as “Guideline AXXX.” The Regulation and supporting Guideline require insurers to establish statutory reserves for term and universal life insurance policies with long-term premium guarantees that are consistent with the statutory reserves required for other individual life insurance policies with similar guarantees. Many market participants believe that this level of reserves is excessive, and we have implemented reinsurance and capital management actions to mitigate the impact of Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX on our term and universal life insurance products. As we continue to underwrite term and universal life products, we expect to have borrowing needs in 2010 to finance statutory reserves required under Regulation XXX and Guideline AXXX. Several strategies are currently under review to reduce the strain of increased AXXX and XXX statutory reserves associated with our term and universal life products. The activities we may undertake to mitigate or address these needs include obtaining letters of credit, entering into reinsurance transactions or executing other capital market strategies; however, our ability to successfully execute these strategies may depend on market conditions. If we are unsuccessful in satisfying or mitigating this strain as a result of market conditions or otherwise, this financing need could have an adverse effect on our overall liquidity and capital and could require us to increase prices and/or reduce our sales of term or universal life products.

Market fluctuations and general economic, market and political conditions may adversely affect our business and profitability.

Even under relatively favorable market conditions, our insurance and annuity products as well as our investment returns and our access to and cost of financing, are sensitive to fixed income, equity, real estate and other market fluctuations and general economic, market and political conditions. These fluctuations and conditions could adversely affect our results of operations, financial position and liquidity, including in the following respects:

- The profitability of many of our life insurance and annuity products depends in part on the value of the separate accounts supporting these products, which fluctuate substantially depending on the foregoing conditions.
- A change in market conditions, including prolonged periods of high inflation, could cause a change in consumer sentiment adversely affecting sales and persistency of our products. Similarly, changing economic conditions and unfavorable public perception of financial institutions can influence customer behavior including but not limited to increasing claims in certain annuities.
- Sales of our products and services may decline and lapses and surrenders of variable life and annuity products and withdrawals of assets from our products may increase if a market downturn, increased market volatility or other market conditions result in customers becoming dissatisfied with their products.
- A market decline could further result in guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products being higher than current account values or our pricing assumptions would support, requiring us to materially increase reserves for such products and may cause customers to retain contracts in force in order to benefit from the guarantees, thereby increasing their cost to us. Our valuation of the liabilities for the minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products requires us to consider the market perception of our risk of non-performance; and a decrease in our own credit spreads resulting from ratings upgrades or other events or market conditions could cause the recorded value of these liabilities to increase, which in turn could adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.
- Market conditions determine the availability and cost of the reinsurance protection we purchase, including through our affiliates. Accordingly, we may be forced to incur additional expenses for reinsurance or may not be able to obtain sufficient reinsurance on acceptable terms which could adversely affect the profitability of future business or our willingness to write future business.

- Hedging instruments we hold to manage product and other risks might not perform as intended or expected resulting in higher realized losses and unforeseen cash needs. Market conditions can limit availability of hedging instruments and also further increase the cost of executing product related hedges and such costs may not be recovered in the pricing of the underlying products being hedged. Our hedging strategies rely on the performance of counterparties to such hedges. These counterparties may fail to perform for various reasons resulting in hedge ineffectiveness and higher losses.
- We have significant investment and derivative portfolios, including but not limited to corporate and asset-backed securities, equities and commercial mortgage loans. Economic conditions as well as adverse capital market conditions, including but not limited to a lack of buyers in the marketplace, volatility, credit spread changes and benchmark interest rate changes will impact the credit quality, liquidity and value of our investments and derivatives, potentially resulting in higher capital charges and unrealized or realized losses, the latter especially if we need to sell a significant amount of investments under such conditions. For example, a widening of credit spreads, increases the net unrealized loss position of our investment portfolio and may ultimately result in increased realized losses. Values of our investments and derivatives can also be impacted by reductions in price transparency, changes in assumptions or inputs we use in estimating fair value and changes in investor confidence and preferences, potentially resulting in higher realized or unrealized losses. Volatility can make it difficult to value certain of our securities if trading becomes less frequent. As such valuations may include assumptions or estimates that may have significant period to period changes which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition and in certain cases under U.S. GAAP such period to period changes in the value of investments are not recognized in our results of operations or statements of financial condition.
- Regardless of market conditions, certain investments we hold, including private bonds and commercial mortgages are relatively illiquid. If we needed to sell these investments, we may have difficulty doing so in a timely manner at a price that we could otherwise realize.
- Fluctuations in our operating results and the impact on our investment portfolio may impact the Company's tax profile and its ability to optimally utilize tax attributes.

Interest rate fluctuations could adversely affect our businesses and profitability.

Our insurance and annuity products and our investment returns are sensitive to interest rate fluctuations, and changes in interest rates could adversely affect our investment returns and results of operations, including in the following respects:

- Some of our products expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the spread between the amounts that we are required to pay under the contracts and the rate of return we are able to earn on our general account investments supporting the contracts. When interest rates decline, we have to reinvest the cash income from our investments in lower yielding instruments. Since many of our policies and contracts have guaranteed minimum interest or crediting rates or limit the resetting of interest rates, the spreads could decrease and potentially become negative. When interest rates rise, we may not be able to replace the assets in our general account with the higher yielding assets needed to fund the higher crediting rates necessary to keep these products competitive. This risk is heightened in market and economic conditions such as we have recently experienced, in which many desired securities may be unavailable.
- Changes in interest rates may reduce net investment income and thus our spread income which is a substantial portion of our profitability. A decline in market interest rates could also reduce our returns from investment of equity.
- When interest rates rise, policy loans and surrenders and withdrawals of life insurance policies and annuity contracts may increase as policyholders seek to buy products with perceived higher returns, requiring us to sell investment assets potentially resulting in realized investment losses, or requiring us to accelerate the amortization of DAC (defined below).
- A decline in interest rates accompanied by unexpected prepayments of certain investments could result in reduced investment income upon reinvestment and a decline in our profitability. An increase in interest rates accompanied by unexpected extensions of certain lower yielding investments could result in a decline in our profitability.
- Changes in the relationship between long-term and short-term interest rates could adversely affect the profitability of some of our products.
- Changes in interest rates could increase our costs of financing.
- Our mitigation efforts with respect to interest rate risk are primarily focused on maintaining an investment portfolio with diversified maturities that has a weighted average duration that is approximately equal to the duration of our estimated liability cash flow profile. However, there are practical and capital market limitations on our ability to accomplish this and our estimate of the liability cash flow profile may be inaccurate. Due to these and other factors we may need to liquidate investments prior to maturity at a loss in order to satisfy liabilities or be forced to reinvest funds in a lower rate environment. Although we take measures to manage the economic risks of investing in a changing interest rate environment, we may not be able to effectively mitigate, and may choose based on factors, including economic considerations, not to fully mitigate, the interest rate risk of our assets relative to our liabilities.

If our reserves for future policyholder benefits and claims are inadequate, we may be required to increase our reserves, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We establish and carry reserves to pay future policyholder benefits and claims. Our reserves do not represent an exact calculation of liability, but rather are actuarial or statistical estimates based on models that include many assumptions and projections which are inherently uncertain and involve the exercise of significant judgment, including as to the levels of and/or timing of receipt or payment of premiums, benefits, claims, expenses, interest credits, investment results (including equity market returns), retirement, mortality, morbidity and persistency. We cannot determine with precision the ultimate amounts that we will pay for, or the timing of payment of, actual benefits, claims and expenses or whether the assets supporting our policy liabilities, together with future premiums will be sufficient for payment of benefits and claims. If we conclude that our reserves, together with future premiums, are insufficient to cover future policy benefits and claims, we would be required to increase our reserves and incur income statement charges for the period in which we make the determination, which would adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

For certain of our products, market performance and interest rates impact the level of statutory reserves and statutory capital we are required to hold, and may have an adverse effect on returns on capital associated with these products. For example, equity market declines in the fourth quarter of 2008 caused a significant increase in the level of statutory reserves and statutory capital we are required to hold in relation to our annuities products. Capacity for reserve funding structures available in the marketplace may be limited as a result of general market conditions. Our ability to efficiently manage capital and economic reserve levels may be impacted, thereby impacting profitability and return on capital.

Our profitability may decline if mortality rates, morbidity rates or persistency rates differ significantly from our pricing expectations.

We set prices for many of our insurance and annuity products based upon expected claims and payment patterns, using assumptions for mortality rates, or likelihood of death, and morbidity rates, or likelihood of sickness, of our policyholders. In addition to the potential effect of natural or man-made disasters, significant changes in mortality or morbidity could emerge gradually over time, due to changes in the natural environment, the health habits of the insured population, treatment patterns for disease or disability, the economic environment, or other factors. Pricing of our insurance and deferred annuity products are also based in part upon expected persistency of these products, which is the probability that a policy or contract will remain in force from one period to the next. Persistency within our annuities products may be significantly impacted by the value of guaranteed minimum benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products being higher than current account values in light of equity market declines. Results may also vary based on differences between actual and expected premium deposits and withdrawals for these products. The development of a secondary market for life insurance, including life settlements or “viaticals” and investor owned life insurance, and to a lesser extent third party investor strategies in the annuities market, could adversely affect the profitability of existing business and our pricing assumptions for new business. Significant deviations in actual experience from our pricing assumptions could have an adverse effect on the profitability of our products. Although some of our products permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits during the life of the policy or contract, the adjustments permitted under the terms of the policies or contracts may not be sufficient to maintain profitability. Many of our products do not permit us to increase premiums or adjust other charges and credits or limit those adjustments during the life of the policy or contract.

We may be required to accelerate the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, or establish a valuation allowance against deferred income tax assets, either or which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, represent the costs that vary with and are related primarily to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts, and we amortize these costs over the expected lives of the contracts. Management, on an ongoing basis, tests the DAC recorded on our balance sheet to determine if these amounts are recoverable under current assumptions. In addition, we regularly review the estimates and assumptions underlying DAC for those products for which we amortize DAC in proportion to gross profits. Given changes in facts and circumstances, these tests and reviews could lead to reductions in DAC that could have an adverse effect on the results of our operations and our financial condition. Significant or sustained equity market declines as well as investment losses could result in acceleration of amortization of the DAC related to variable annuity and variable universal life contracts, resulting in a charge to income.

Deferred income tax represents the tax effect of the differences between the book and tax basis of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets are assessed periodically by management to determine if they are realizable. Factors in management’s determination include the performance of the business including the ability to generate capital gains from a variety of sources and tax planning strategies. If based on available information, it is more likely than not that the deferred income tax asset will not be realized then a valuation allowance must be established with a corresponding charge to net income. Such charges could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial position.

Our valuation of fixed maturity, equity and trading securities may include methodologies, estimations and assumptions that are subject to differing interpretations and could result in changes to investment valuations that may materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

During periods of market disruption it may be difficult to value certain of our securities, such as sub-prime mortgage backed securities, if trading becomes less frequent and/or market data becomes less observable. There are and may continue to be cases where certain asset classes that were in active markets with significant observable data have become inactive or for which data becomes unobservable due to the current financial environment or market conditions. As a result, valuations may include inputs and assumptions that are less observable or require greater estimation and judgment as well as valuation methods which are more complex. These values may not be ultimately realizable in a market transaction, and such values may change very rapidly as market conditions change and valuation assumptions are modified. Decreases in value may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

The decision on whether to record an other-than-temporary impairment or write-down is determined in part by management’s assessment of the financial condition and prospects of a particular issuer, projections of future cash flows and recoverability of the particular security. Management’s conclusions on such assessments are highly judgmental and include assumptions and projections of future cash flows which may ultimately prove to be incorrect as assumptions, facts and circumstances change.

We have experienced and may experience additional downgrades in our claims-paying or credit ratings. A downgrade or potential downgrade in our claims-paying or credit ratings could limit our ability to market products, increase the number or value of policies being surrendered, increase our borrowing costs and/or hurt our relationships with creditors or trading counterparties and restrict our access to alternative sources of liquidity.

Claims-paying ratings, which are sometimes referred to as “financial strength” ratings, represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding the financial ability of an insurance company to meet its obligations under an insurance policy, and are important factors affecting public confidence in an insurer and its competitive position in marketing products, including the Company. Credit ratings represent the opinions of rating agencies regarding an entity’s ability to repay its indebtedness. A downgrade in our claims-paying or credit ratings could potentially, among other things, limit our ability to market products, reduce our competitiveness, increase the number of policies surrenders and withdrawals, increase our borrowing costs and potentially make it more difficult to borrow funds, adversely affect the availability of financial guarantees, such as letters of credit, cause additional requirements under certain agreements and allow counterparties to terminate derivatives agreements.

In view of the difficulties experienced recently by many financial institutions, the rating agencies have heightened the level of scrutiny that they apply to such institutions, have increased the frequency and scope of their credit reviews, have requested additional information from the companies that they rate, and may adjust upward the capital and other requirements employed in the rating agency models for maintenance of certain ratings levels, such as our financial strength ratings. The outcome of such reviews may have adverse ratings consequences, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operation and financial condition.

We cannot predict what additional actions rating agencies may take, or what actions we may take in response to the actions of rating agencies, which could adversely affect our business. As with other companies in the financial services industry, our ratings could be downgraded at any time and without notice by any rating agency.

Losses due to defaults by others, including issuers of investment securities or reinsurance, bond insurers and derivative instrument counterparties, downgrades in the ratings of securities we hold or of bond insurers, and insolvencies of insurers in jurisdictions where we write business and other factors affecting our counterparties or the value of their securities, could adversely affect the value of our investments, the realization of amounts contractually owed to us, result in assessments or additional statutory capital requirements or reduce our profitability or sources of liquidity.

Issuers and borrowers whose securities or loans we hold, customers, vendors, trading counterparties, counterparties under swaps and other derivative contracts, reinsurers, clearing agents, exchanges, clearing houses and other financial intermediaries and guarantors, including bond insurers, may default on their obligations to us or be unable to perform service functions that are significant to our business due to bankruptcy, insolvency, lack of liquidity, adverse economic conditions, operational failure, fraud or other reasons. Such defaults, instances of which have occurred in recent months, could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition. A downgrade in the ratings of bond insurers could also result in declines in the value of our fixed maturity investments supported by guarantees from bond insurers.

In addition, we use derivative instruments to hedge various risks, including certain optional benefits contained in many of our variable annuity products. We enter into a variety of derivative instruments, including options, forwards, interest rate swaps, credit default swaps and currency swaps with a number of counterparties. Our obligations under our variable annuity products are not changed by our hedging activities and we are liable for our obligations even if our derivative counterparties do not pay us. This is a more pronounced risk to us in view of the recent stresses suffered by financial institutions. Such defaults could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Under state insurance guaranty association laws, we are subject to assessments based on the share of business we write in the relevant jurisdiction for certain obligations of insolvent insurance companies to policyholders and claimants.

Amounts that we expect to collect under current and future contracts, including but not limited to reinsurance contracts, are subject to counterparty risk.

Intense competition, including the impact of government sponsored programs and other actions on us and our competitors, could adversely affect our ability to maintain or increase our market share or profitability.

In each of our businesses, we face intense competition, both for the ultimate customers for our products and, in many businesses, for distribution through non-affiliated distribution channels. We compete based on a number of factors including brand recognition, reputation, quality of service, investment performance of our products, product features, scope of distribution and distribution arrangements, price, perceived financial strength and claims-paying and credit ratings. A decline in our competitive position as to one or more of these factors could adversely affect our profitability and assets under management. Many of our competitors are large and well established and some have greater market share or breadth of distribution, offer a broader range of products, services or features, assume a greater level of risk, have lower profitability expectations or have higher claims-paying or credit ratings than we do. We could be subject to claims by competitors that our products, benefits, features, or the administration thereof, infringe on their patents, which could adversely affect our sales, profitability and financial position. The proliferation and growth of non-affiliated distribution channels puts pressure on our captive sales channels to increase their productivity and reduce their costs in order to remain competitive, and we run the risk that the marketplace will make a more significant or rapid shift to non-affiliated or direct distribution alternatives than we anticipate or are able to achieve ourselves, potentially adversely affecting our market share and results of operations. Competition for personnel in our business is intense. The loss of personnel could have an adverse effect on our business and profitability.

The adverse market and economic conditions that began in the second half of 2007 and continued into 2009 have resulted in changes in the competitive landscape. For example, the financial distress experienced by certain financial services industry participants as a result of such conditions, including government mandated sales of certain businesses, may lead to favorable acquisition opportunities, although our ability or that of our competitors to pursue such opportunities may be limited due to lower earnings, reserve increases, and a lack of access to debt capital markets and other sources of financing. Such conditions may also lead to changes by us or our competitors in product offerings, product pricing and business mix that could affect our and their relative sales volumes, market shares and profitability. Additionally, the competitive landscape in which we operate may be further affected by the government sponsored programs in the U.S. in response to the dislocations in financial markets. Competitors receiving governmental financing or other assistance or subsidies, including governmental guarantees of their obligations, may obtain pricing or other competitive advantages.

Governmental actions in response to the recent financial crisis could subject us to substantial additional regulation.

The U.S. federal government has taken and is considering taking actions to address the recent financial crisis which are significant. We cannot predict with any certainty whether these actions will be effective or the effect they may have on the financial markets or on our business, results of operations, cash flows and financial condition. Governmental actions in response to the recent financial crisis could subject us to substantial additional regulation.

Actions taken and being considered by the U.S. federal government to address the recent financial crisis include new mortgage modification requirements that could impact our business and investments, particularly our mortgage and consumer debt related investments.

During 2009, the Obama Administration and Congress announced proposals to reform the national regulation of financial services and financial institutions. Depending on the manner of adoption of these or other proposals, we could become subject to increased federal regulation. On December 11, 2009, the House of Representatives approved H.R. 4173, the "Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2009." H.R. 4173, if enacted, could affect the Company in a number of ways. In particular, Prudential Financial would become subject to regulation as a thrift holding company by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "FRB"), which could exercise its authority in a manner different from current regulation by the Office of Thrift Supervision, including the imposition of capital or other prudential requirements on Prudential Financial. In addition, Prudential Financial, or one of its subsidiaries, could be designated as a financial company subject to stricter prudential standards imposed by a newly established financial services oversight council, composed principally of federal regulators and with the FRB acting as its agent, if this council were to determine that material financial distress at Prudential Financial or its subsidiaries or the scope of their activities could pose a threat to financial stability or the economy. If so designated, we could become subject to unspecified stricter prudential standards, including stricter requirements and limitations relating to capital, leverage, liquidity, debt to income ratios, and counterparty exposure, as well as overall risk management requirements and a requirement to maintain a plan for rapid and orderly dissolution in the event of severe financial distress. Moreover, if so designated, failure by the Company to satisfy the capitalization requirements imposed could or would result, depending on the degree of under-capitalization, in additional restrictions on or requirements with respect to our business activities.

In addition to heightened regulation of certain financial institutions, H.R. 4173, if enacted, would authorize the FRB to recommend the imposition of stricter prudential standards to activities and practices identified as posing heightened systemic risk. It is possible that any standards so imposed could have significant effects on the Company's business.

We cannot predict whether Prudential Financial, any of its subsidiaries, or any of the Company's activities might be designated for stricter standards, if the bill's provisions became law. Nor can we predict what standards might be imposed, or what impact such standards would have on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

If enacted, H.R. 4173 would also establish a "Federal Insurance Office" within the Department of the Treasury to be headed by a director appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury. While not having a general supervisory or regulatory authority over the business of insurance, the director of this office would perform various functions with respect to insurance (other than health insurance), including serving as a non-voting member of the financial services oversight council referred to above and participating in that council's decisions regarding insurers (potentially including the Company) to be designated for stricter regulation. The director would also be required to conduct a study on how to modernize and improve the system of insurance regulation in the United States, including by increased national uniformity through either a federal charter or effective action by the states.

If enacted, H.R. 4173, would also subject Prudential Financial to a risk-based assessment imposed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Company ("FDIC") to create a Systemic Resolution Fund to pay for the special dissolution of financial companies for which a determination has been made that such resolution is necessary to prevent harm to the financial stability of the United States. It is not possible to quantify what that assessment might be, although it could be significant. Prudential Financial is among the class of companies that theoretically could be subject to the special dissolution regime, which would authorize the FDIC to act as Prudential Financial's receiver in a proceeding defined by H.R. 4173 in lieu of a proceeding under the Federal bankruptcy code.

The Senate has not approved comparable legislation, although proposals include provisions addressing special resolution authority for failing financial institutions, systemic risk regulation, and increased derivatives oversight, which could impact us and our affiliates. We cannot predict the form in which proposals will finally be adopted (if at all) or their applicability to or effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation.

Changes in U.S. federal income tax law could make some of our products less attractive to consumers and increase our tax costs.

Current U.S. federal income tax laws generally permit certain holders to defer taxation on the build-up of value of annuities and life insurance products until payments are actually made to the policyholder or other beneficiary and to exclude from taxation the death benefit paid under a life insurance contract. Congress from time to time considers legislation that could make our products less attractive to consumers, including legislation that would reduce or eliminate the benefit of this deferral on some annuities and insurance products, as well as other types of changes that could reduce or eliminate the attractiveness of annuities and life insurance products to consumers, such as repeal of the estate tax.

Under current law, the estate tax is completely eliminated for 2010. Thereafter, the tax is reinstated using the exclusion limit and rates in effect in 2001. It is unclear if Congress will keep current law in place or take action to reinstate the estate tax, possibly retroactively to the beginning of 2010. This uncertainty makes estate planning difficult and may impact the sale of our products.

Congress, as well as state and local governments, also considers from time to time legislation that could increase the amount of corporate taxes we pay. For example, changes in the law relating to tax reserving methodologies for term life or universal life insurance policies with secondary guarantees or other products could result in higher corporate taxes. If such legislation were adopted our net income could decline.

The U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service have indicated that they intend to address through regulations the methodology to be followed in determining the dividends received deduction, or DRD, related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The DRD reduces the amount of dividend income subject to tax and is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and the expected amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulations or legislation, could increase our actual tax expense and reduce our net income.

On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the “General Explanations of the Administration’s Revenue Proposals” or Revenue Proposals. Although the Administration has not released proposed statutory language, the Revenue Proposals includes proposals which if enacted, would affect the taxation of life insurance companies and certain life insurance products. In particular, the proposals would affect the treatment of corporate owned life insurance policies, or COLIs, by limiting the availability of certain interest deductions for companies that purchase those policies. The proposals would also change the method used to determine the amount of dividend income received by a life insurance company on assets held in separate accounts used to support products, including variable life insurance and variable annuity contracts that are eligible for the DRD. If proposals of this type were enacted, the Company’s sale of COLI, variable annuities, and variable life products could be adversely affected and the Company’s actual tax expense could increase, thereby reducing earnings.

The large federal deficit, as well as the budget constraints faced by many states and localities, increases the likelihood that Congress and state and local governments will raise revenue by enacting legislation increasing the taxes paid by individuals and corporations. This can be accomplished either by raising rates or otherwise changing the tax rules. While higher tax rates increase the benefits of tax deferral on the build up of value of annuities and life insurance, making our products more attractive to consumers, legislation that reduces or eliminates deferral would have a potential negative effect on our products. In addition, changes in the tax rules that result in higher corporate taxes will increase the Company’s actual tax expense, reducing earnings.

The products we sell have different tax characteristics, in some cases generating tax deductions. The level of profitability of certain of our products are significantly dependent on these characteristics and our ability to continue to generate taxable income, which are taken into consideration when pricing products and are a component of our capital management strategies. Accordingly, a change in tax law, our ability to generate taxable income, or other factors impacting the availability of the tax characteristics generated by our products, could impact product pricing and returns or require us to reduce our sales of these products or implement other actions that could be disruptive to our business.

Our businesses are heavily regulated and changes in regulation may reduce our profitability.

Our business is subject to comprehensive regulation and supervision. The purpose of this regulation is primarily to protect our customers. Many of the laws and regulations to which we are subject are regularly re-examined, and existing or future laws and regulations may become more restrictive or otherwise adversely affect our operations. This is particularly the case under current market conditions.

We are subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC relating to public reporting and disclosure, accounting and financial reporting, and corporate governance matters. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and rules and regulations adopted in furtherance of that Act have substantially increased our requirements in these and other areas. Changes in accounting requirements could have an impact on our reported results of operations and our financial position.

Many insurance regulatory and other governmental or self-regulatory bodies have the authority to review our products and business practices and those of our agents and to bring regulatory or other legal actions against us if, in their view, our practices, or those of our agents, are improper. These actions can result in substantial fines, penalties or prohibitions or restrictions on our business activities and could adversely affect our business, reputation, results of operations or financial condition. For a discussion of material pending litigation and regulatory matters, see note 12 “Legal Proceedings Contingent Liabilities and Regulatory Matters” in the Notes to Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Insurance regulators, as well as industry participants, have begun to implement significant changes in the way in which statutory reserves and statutory capital are determined, particularly for products with embedded options and guarantees, and are considering further potentially significant changes in these requirements. Regulatory capital requirements based on scenario testing have already gone into effect for variable annuity products, and new reserving requirements for these products were implemented as of the end of 2009. The timing and extent of further changes to the statutory reporting framework are uncertain.

As discussed above, governmental actions in response to the recent financial crisis could subject us to substantial additional regulation. Significant regulatory changes are under consideration in the United States in response to the crisis. Compliance with applicable laws and regulations is time consuming and personnel-intensive, and changes in these laws and regulations may materially increase our direct and indirect compliance and other expenses of doing business, thus having a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Legal and regulatory actions are inherent in our businesses and could adversely affect our results of operations or financial position or harm our businesses or reputation.

We are, and in the future may be, subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our businesses. Some of these proceedings have been brought on behalf of various alleged classes of complainants. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs are seeking large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. Substantial legal liability in these or future legal or regulatory actions could have an adverse affect on us or cause us reputational harm, which in turn could harm our business prospects.

Material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us, and certain risks to our businesses presented by such matters, are discussed under “Legal Proceedings.” Our litigation and regulatory matters are subject to many uncertainties, and given their complexity and scope, their outcome cannot be predicted. Our reserves for litigation and regulatory matters may prove to be inadequate. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company’s litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position.

The occurrence of natural or man-made disasters could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

The occurrence of natural disasters, including hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, tornadoes, fires, explosions, pandemic disease and man-made disasters, including acts of terrorism and military actions, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition, including in the following respects:

- Catastrophic loss of life due to natural or man-made disasters could cause us to pay benefits at higher levels and/or materially earlier than anticipated and could lead to unexpected changes in persistency rates.
- A natural or man-made disaster could result in losses in our investment portfolio or the failure of our counterparties to perform, or cause significant volatility in global financial markets.
- A terrorist attack affecting financial institutions in the United States or elsewhere could negatively impact the financial services industry in general and our business operations, investment portfolio and profitability in particular. As previously reported, in August 2004, the U.S. Department of Homeland Security identified our Newark, New Jersey facilities, along with those of several other financial institutions in New York and Washington, D.C., as possible targets of a terrorist attack.
- Pandemic disease, caused by a virus such as H5N1, the “avian flu” virus or H1N1, the “swine flu” virus,, could have a severe adverse effect on our business. The potential impact of such a pandemic on our results of operations and financial position is highly speculative, and would depend on numerous factors, including: in the case of the avian flu virus, the probability of the virus mutating to a form that can be passed easily from human to human; the effectiveness of vaccines and the rate of contagion; the regions of the world most affected; the effectiveness of treatment for the infected population; the rates of mortality and morbidity among various segments of the insured versus the uninsured population; the collectability of reinsurance; the possible macroeconomic effects of a pandemic on the Company’s asset portfolio; the effect on lapses and surrenders of existing policies, as well as sales of new policies; and many other variables.

Climate change, and its regulation, may affect the prospects of companies and other entities whose securities we hold and other counterparties, including reinsurers, and affect the value of investments, including real estate investments, that we hold. Our initial evaluation is that the near term effects of climate change and climate change regulation on the Company are not material, but we cannot predict the long term impacts on us from climate change or its regulation.

There can be no assurance that our business continuation plans and insurance coverages would be effective in mitigating any negative effects on our operations or profitability in the event of a terrorist attack or other disaster.

Our risk management policies and procedures may leave us exposed to unidentified or unanticipated risk, which could adversely affect our businesses or result in losses.

Our policies and procedures to monitor and manage risks, including hedging programs that utilize derivative financial instruments, may not be fully effective and may leave us exposed to unidentified and unanticipated risks. The Company uses models in its hedging programs and many other aspects of its operations, including but not limited to the estimation of actuarial reserves, the amortization of deferred acquisition costs and the valuation of certain other assets and liabilities. These models rely on assumptions and projections that are inherently uncertain. Management of operational, legal and regulatory risks requires, among other things, policies and procedures to record properly and verify a large number of transactions and events, and these policies and procedures may not be fully effective. Past or future misconduct by our employees or employees of our vendors could result in violations of law by us, regulatory sanctions and/or serious reputational or financial harm and the precautions we take to prevent and detect this activity may not be effective in all cases. A failure of our computer systems or a compromise of their security could also subject us to regulatory sanctions or other claims, harm our reputation, interrupt our operations and adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties

Office space is provided by Prudential Insurance, as is described in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of our business. Our pending legal and regulatory actions may include proceedings specific to us and proceedings generally applicable to business practices in the industry in which we operate. We are subject to class action lawsuits and individual lawsuits involving a variety of issues, including sales practices, underwriting practices, claims payment and procedures, additional premium charges for premiums paid on a periodic basis, denial or delay of benefits, return of premiums or excessive premium charges and breaching fiduciary duties to customers. We are subject to litigation involving commercial disputes with counterparties or partners and class action lawsuits and other litigation alleging, among other things, that we made improper or inadequate disclosures in connection with the sale of assets and annuity and investment products or charged excessive or impermissible fees on these products, recommended unsuitable products to customers, mishandled customer accounts or breached fiduciary duties to customers. We may be a defendant in, or be contractually responsible to third parties for, class action lawsuits and individual litigation arising from our operations, including claims for breach of contract. We are also subject to litigation arising out of our general business activities, such as our investments, contracts, leases and labor and employment relationships, including claims of discrimination and harassment and could be exposed to claims or litigation concerning certain business or process patents. Regulatory authorities from time to time make inquiries and conduct investigations and examinations relating particularly to us and our businesses and products. In addition, we, along with other participants in the businesses in which we engage, may be subject from time to time to investigations, examinations and inquiries, in some cases industry-wide, concerning issues or matters upon which such regulators have determined to focus. In some of our pending legal and regulatory actions, parties may seek large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. The outcome of a litigation or regulatory matter, and the amount or range of potential loss at any particular time, is often inherently uncertain.

Material pending litigation and regulatory matters affecting us are discussed within Note 12 to the Financial Statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, under “— Litigation and Regulatory Matters.”

Our litigation and regulatory matters may be subject to many uncertainties, and as a result, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that our results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation or regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company’s litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on our financial position. Management believes, however, that based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

PART II**Item 5. Market for the Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Pruco Life Insurance Company. There is no public market for the Company’s common stock.

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, or “MD&A,” is omitted pursuant to General Instruction I (2) (a) of Form 10-K. The management narrative for Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey that follows should be read in conjunction with the Forward-looking Statements included below the Table of Contents, “Risk Factors”, and the Financial Statements and related notes included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Management’s narrative addresses the financial condition of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey as of December 31, 2009, compared with December 31, 2008, and its results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008.

Overview

The Company sells interest-sensitive individual life insurance and variable life insurance, term life insurance and individual fixed and variable annuities. These markets are subject to regulatory oversight with particular emphasis placed on company solvency and sales practices. These markets are also subject to increasing competitive pressures as the legal barriers which have historically segregated the markets of the financial services industry have been changed through both legislative and judicial processes. Regulatory changes have opened the insurance industry to competition from other financial institutions, particularly banks and mutual funds that are positioned to deliver competing investment products through large, stable distribution channels.

Revenues and Expenses

The Company earns revenues principally from insurance premiums; mortality, expense, and asset administration fees from insurance and investment products; and investment of general account and other funds. The Company earns premiums primarily from the sale of individual life insurance. The Company earns mortality, expense fees, and asset administration fees on the servicing of separate account products including universal and variable life insurance and variable annuities. The Company's operating expenses principally consist of insurance benefits provided, general business expenses, commissions and other costs of selling and servicing the various products we sell and interest credited on general account liabilities.

Profitability

The Company's profitability depends principally on its ability and Prudential Insurance's ability to price and manage risk on insurance products, to attract and retain customer assets, and to manage expenses. Specific drivers of our profitability include:

- our ability to manufacture and distribute products and services and to introduce new products that gain market acceptance on a timely basis;
- our ability to price our insurance products at a level that enables us to earn a margin over the cost of providing benefits and the expense of acquiring customers and administering those products;
- our mortality and morbidity experience on individual life insurance and annuity products which can fluctuate significantly from period to period;
- our persistency experience, which affects our ability to recover the cost of acquiring new business over the lives of the contracts;
- our cost of administering insurance contracts and providing asset management products and services;
- our ability to manage and control our operating expenses, including overhead expenses;
- our returns on invested assets, including the impact of credit losses, net of the amounts we credit to policyholders' accounts;
- the amount of our assets under management and changes in their fair value, which affect the amount of asset administration fees we receive;
- our ability to generate favorable investment results through asset/liability management and strategic and tactical asset allocation
- our credit and financial strength ratings;
- our ability to effectively utilize our tax capacity;
- our ability to manage risk and exposures, including the degree to which, and the effectiveness of, hedging these risks and exposures.

In addition, factors such as credit market conditions, regulation, competition, interest rates, taxes, market fluctuations and general economic, market and political conditions affect our profitability. In some of our product lines, we share experience on mortality, morbidity, persistency and investment results with our customers, which can offset the impact of these factors on our profitability from those products.

See "Risk Factors" for a discussion of risks that may have materially affected and may affect in the future the Company's business, results of operations or financial condition, or cause the Company's actual results to differ materially from those expected or those expressed in any forward looking statements made by or on behalf of the Company.

Accounting Policies & Pronouncements

Application of Critical Accounting Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP, requires the application of accounting policies that often involve a significant degree of judgment. Management, on an ongoing basis, reviews estimates and assumptions used in the preparation of financial statements. If management determines that modifications in assumptions and estimates are appropriate given current facts and circumstances, results of operations and financial position as reported in the Financial Statements could change significantly.

The following sections discuss the accounting policies applied in preparing our financial statements that management believes are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions.

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

We capitalize costs that vary with and are related primarily to the acquisition of new and renewal insurance and annuity contracts. These costs include primarily commissions, costs of policy issuance and underwriting, and variable field office expenses that are incurred in producing new products. We amortize these deferred policy acquisition costs, or DAC, over the expected lives of the contracts, based on our estimates of the level and timing of gross profits or gross premiums, depending on the type of contract. As described in more detailed below, in calculating DAC amortization we are required to make assumptions about investment returns, mortality and other items that impact our estimates of the level and timing of gross profits or gross premiums. As of December 31, 2009, DAC for life products was \$232 million and DAC for our annuity products was \$73 million.

DAC associated with term life policies is amortized in proportion to gross premiums. We evaluate the recoverability of our DAC related to these policies as part of our premium deficiency testing. If a premium deficiency exists, we reduce DAC by the amount of the deficiency or to zero through

a charge to current period earnings. If the deficiency is more than the DAC balance, we then increase the reserve for future policy benefits by the excess, by means of a charge to current period earnings. Generally, we do not expect significant deterioration in future experience, and therefore do not expect significant writedowns to the related DAC.

DAC associated with the variable and universal life policies and the variable and fixed annuity contracts is amortized over the expected life of these policies in proportion to gross profits. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and the cost of contract minimum guarantees net of, where applicable, the impact of our own risk of non-performance and certain hedging activities related to these guarantees. We regularly evaluate and adjust the related DAC balance with a corresponding charge or credit to current period earnings for the effects of our actual gross profits and changes in our assumptions regarding estimated future gross profits. Adjustments to the DAC balance include our quarterly adjustments for current period experience and market performance related adjustments, as discussed below, and the impact of the annual reviews of our estimate of total gross profits. We also perform recoverability testing at the end of each reporting period to ensure the DAC balance does not exceed the present value of estimated gross profits.

The quarterly adjustments for current period experience referred to above reflect the impact of differences between actual gross profits for a given period and the previously estimated expected gross profits for that period. Total estimated gross profits include both actual experience and estimates of gross profits for future periods. To the extent each period's actual experience differs from the previous estimate for that period, the assumed level of total gross profits may change. In these cases, we recognize a cumulative adjustment to all previous periods' costs, referred to as an adjustment for current period experience.

For the variable and universal life policies, a significant portion of our gross profits is derived from mortality margins. As a result, our estimates of future gross profits are significantly influenced by our mortality assumptions. Our mortality assumptions represent our expected claims experience over the life of these policies and are developed based on Company experience. We review and update our mortality assumptions annually. Updates to our mortality assumptions in future periods could have a significant adverse or favorable effect on the results of our operations.

The DAC balance associated with the variable and universal life policies as of December 31, 2009 was \$123 million. The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of that DAC balance relative to our future mortality assumptions by quantifying the adjustments that would be required, assuming both an increase and decrease in our future mortality rate by 1%. While the information below is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future mortality assumptions, it is a near-term, reasonably likely hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such a change. This information considers only the direct effect of changes in our mortality assumptions on the DAC balance and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, future rate of return, or expenses included in our evaluation of DAC, and does not reflect changes in reserves, such as the unearned revenue reserve, which would partially offset the adjustments to the DAC balance reflected below.

	December 31, 2009 Increase/(Reduction) in DAC (in millions)	
Decrease in future mortality by 1%	\$	1.8
Increase in future mortality by 1%	\$	(1.8)

For variable annuity contracts, DAC is more sensitive to the effects of changes in our estimates of gross profits due primarily to the significant portion of gross profits that is dependent upon the total rate of return on assets held in separate account investment options, and the shorter average life of the contracts. This rate of return influences the fees we earn, costs we incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death benefit and other optional living benefit features of our variable annuity contracts, as well as other sources of profit. This is also true, to a lesser degree, for our variable life policies. Returns that are higher than our expectations for a given period produce higher than expected account balances, which increases the fees we earn and decrease the costs we incur associated with the guaranteed minimum death and optional living benefit features related to our variable annuity contracts, resulting in higher expected future gross profits and lower DAC amortization for the period. The opposite occurs when returns are lower than our expectations.

The near-term future rate of return assumptions used in evaluating DAC for our variable annuity and variable life insurance products are derived using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. Under this approach, we consider actual returns over a period of time and initially adjust future projected returns over a four year period so that the assets grow at the long-term expected rate of return for the entire period. If the projected future rate of return over the four year period is greater than our maximum future rate of return, we use our maximum future rate of return. In light of 2008 market conditions, we have determined that adjustments to our estimate of total gross profits to reflect actual fund performance and any corresponding changes to the projected future rate of return assumptions for our variable annuity contracts should no longer be dependent on a comparison to a statistically generated range of estimated gross profits. Instead, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008, the projected future rate of return and our estimate of total gross profits are updated each quarter to reflect the result of the reversion to the mean approach. These market performance related adjustments to our estimate of total gross profits result in cumulative adjustments to prior amortization, reflecting the application of the new required rate of amortization to all prior periods' gross profits. The new required rate of amortization is also applied prospectively to future gross profits in calculating amortization in future periods. For variable annuities products and variable life policies, as of December 31, 2009, our expected rate of return for the next four years across all asset types is 8.4% and 10.1% per annum, respectively, which are our current maximum future rates of return under the reversion to the mean approach. Included in these composite four year rates are assumptions for returns on various asset classes, including limits on implied returns on equity investments at 13.0%. Our long-term expected rate of return across all asset types for variable annuities products and variable life policies range from 7.7% to 8.0%, depending on the specific block of business, and reflect, among other assumptions, an expected rate of return of 9.5% per annum for equity investments.

The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of that DAC balance relative to our future rate of return assumptions by quantifying the adjustments to the DAC balance that we would be required assuming both an increase and decrease in our future rate of return by 100 basis points. The sensitivity includes an increase and decrease of 100 basis points to both the near-term future rate of return assumptions used over the next four years, and the long-term expected rate of return used thereafter. While the information below is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future rate of return assumptions, it is a near-term, reasonably likely hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such a change. This information considers only the direct effect of changes in our future rate of return on the DAC balance and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, mortality, or expenses included in our evaluation of DAC. Further, this information does not reflect changes in reserves, such as the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and optional living benefit features of our variable annuity products, or the impact that changes in such reserves may have on the DAC balance.

	December 31, 2009 Increase/(Reduction) in DAC (in millions)	
Increase in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	1.1
Decrease in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	(1.2)

See “Results of Operations” for a discussion of the impact of DAC amortization on our results of the life and annuities products.

Deferred Sales Inducements

In addition to DAC, we also recognize assets for deferred sales inducements. The deferred sales inducements are recognized and are amortized over the anticipated life of the policy using the same methodology and assumptions used to amortize deferred policy acquisition costs. For additional information about our deferred sales inducements, see Note 7 to the Financial Statements. Deferred sales inducements are also subject to recoverability testing at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the capitalized amounts do not exceed the present value of anticipated gross profits.

Valuation of Investments, Including Derivatives, and the Recognition of Other-than-Temporary Impairments

Our investment portfolio consists of public and private fixed maturity securities, commercial mortgage and other loans, equity securities, derivative financial instruments, and other long-term investments. Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices or the values of securities. Derivative financial instruments we generally use include swaps, options, and futures may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market. We are also party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are “embedded” in the financial instruments. Management believes the following accounting policies related to investments, including derivatives, are most dependent on the application of estimates and assumptions. Each of these policies is discussed further within other relevant disclosures related to the investments and derivatives, as referenced below.

- Valuation of investments, including derivatives
- Recognition of other-than-temporary impairments
- Determination of the valuation allowance for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans

We present our investments classified as available for sale, including fixed maturity and equity securities, our investments classified as trading, and derivatives, and our embedded derivatives at fair value in the statements of financial position. For additional information regarding the key estimates and assumptions surrounding the determination of fair value of fixed maturity and equity securities, as well as derivative instruments, embedded derivatives and other investments, see Note 10 to the Financial Statements.

For our investments classified as available for sale, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded as an unrealized gain or loss in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), net,” a separate component of equity. For our investments classified as trading, the impact of changes in fair value is recorded within “Asset administration fees and other income.” In addition, investments classified as available for sale are subject to impairment reviews to identify when a decline in value is other-than-temporary. For a discussion of our policies regarding other-than-temporary declines in investment value and the related methodology for recording other-than-temporary impairments of fixed maturity and equity securities, see Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Commercial mortgage and other loans are carried primarily at unpaid principal balances, net of unamortized premiums or discounts and a valuation allowance for losses. For a discussion of our policies regarding the valuation allowance for commercial mortgage and other loans see Note 2 to the Financial Statements.

Policyholder Liabilities

Future Policy Benefit Reserves

In establishing reserves for guaranteed minimum death and income benefits related to variable annuity policies, we must make estimates and assumptions about the timing of annuitization, contract lapses and contractholder mortality, as well as interest rates and equity market returns. Assumptions relating to contractholder behavior, such as the timing of annuitization and contract lapses, are based on our experience by contract group, and vary by product type and year of issuance. Our dynamic lapse rate assumption applies a different lapse rate on a contract by contract basis based on a comparison of the guaranteed minimum death or income benefit and the current policyholder account value as well as other factors such as the applicability of any surrender charges. In-the-money contracts are those with a guaranteed minimum benefit in excess of the current policyholder account value. Since in-the-money contracts are less likely to lapse, we apply a lower lapse rate assumption to these contracts. As an example, the lapse rate assumptions for contracts that are not in-the-money and out of their surrender charge period average between 8% and 20% per year. This lapse rate assumption would be reduced for similar in-the-money contracts, based on the extent of the excess described above and the age of the contract. Mortality assumptions are generally based on our historical experience or standard industry tables, and also vary by contract group. Unless a material change in behavior or mortality experience is observed in an interim period, we generally update assumptions related to contract holder behavior and mortality in the third quarter of each year by considering the actual results that have occurred during the period from the most recent update to the expected amounts. Generally, we do not expect our actual mortality trends to change significantly in the short-term, and to the extent these trends may change we expect such changes to be gradual over the long-term.

The future rate of return assumptions used in establishing reserves for guaranteed minimum death and income benefits related to variable annuities products are derived using a reversion to the mean approach, a common industry practice. For additional information regarding our future expected rate of return assumptions and our reversion to the mean approach see, “—Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs.” The following table provides a demonstration of the sensitivity of the reserves for guaranteed minimum death and income benefits related to variable annuity policies relative to our future rate of return assumptions by quantifying the adjustments to the reserves that would be required assuming both a 100 basis point increase and decrease in our future rate of return. The sensitivity includes an increase and decrease of 100 basis points to both the near-term future rate of return assumptions used over the next four years, and the long-term expected rate of return used thereafter. While the information below is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future rate of return assumptions, it is a near-term, reasonably likely change that illustrates the potential impact of such a change. This information considers only the direct effect of changes in our future rate of return on operating results due to the change in the reserve balance and not changes in any other assumptions such as persistency, mortality, or expenses included in our evaluation of the reserves, or any changes on DAC or other balances.

	<u>December 31, 2009</u>	
	<u>Increase/(Reduction) in</u>	
	<u>GMDB/GMIB Reserves</u>	
	<u>(in millions)</u>	
Decrease in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	1
Increase in future rate of return by 100 basis points	\$	(1)

The Company’s liability for future policy benefits also includes net liabilities for guarantee benefits related to certain nontraditional long-duration life and annuity contracts, which are discussed more fully in Note 7, and certain unearned revenues.

Taxes on Income

Our effective tax rate is based on income, non-taxable and non-deductible items, statutory tax rates and tax planning opportunities available in the various jurisdictions in which we operate. Inherent in determining our annual tax rate are judgments regarding business plans, planning opportunities and expectations about future outcomes.

Tax regulations require items to be included in the tax return at different times from the items reflected in the financial statements. As a result, the effective tax rate reflected in the financial statements is different than the actual rate applied on the tax return. Some of these differences are permanent such as expenses that are not deductible in our tax return, and some differences are temporary, reversing over time, such as valuation of insurance reserves. Temporary differences create deferred tax assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets generally represent items that can be used as a tax deduction or credit in future years for which we have already recorded the tax benefit in our income statement. Deferred tax liabilities generally represent tax expense recognized in our financial statements for which payment has been deferred, or expenditures for which we have already taken a deduction in our tax return but have not yet recognized in our financial statements.

The application of U.S. GAAP requires us to evaluate the recoverability of our deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance if necessary to reduce our deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Considerable judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance we consider many factors, including: (1) the nature of the deferred tax assets and liabilities; (2) whether they are ordinary or capital; (3) in which tax jurisdictions they were generated and the timing of their reversal; (4) taxable income in prior carryback years as well as projected taxable earnings exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards; (5) the length of time that carryovers can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdictions; (6) any unique tax rules that would impact the utilization of the deferred tax assets; and (7) any tax planning strategies that we would employ to avoid a tax benefit from expiring unused. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, will be realized.

Our accounting represents management’s best estimate of future events that can be appropriately reflected in the accounting estimates. Certain changes or future events, such as changes in tax legislation, geographic mix of earnings and completion of tax audits could have an impact on our estimates and effective tax rate. For example, the dividends received deduction, or DRD, reduces the amount of dividend income subject to tax and is

a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and the expected amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. The U.S. Treasury Department and the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, intend to address through regulations the methodology to be followed in determining the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the “General Explanations of the Administration’s Revenue Proposals.” Although the Administration has not released proposed statutory language, one proposal would change the method used to determine the amount of the DRD. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulation or legislation, could increase our actual tax expense and reduce our consolidated net income.

On January 1, 2007, we adopted the revised authoritative guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes which prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on tax returns. The application of this guidance is a two-step process, the first step being recognition. We determine whether it is more likely than not, based on the technical merits, that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. If a tax position does not meet the more likely than not recognition threshold, the benefit of that position is not recognized in the financial statements. The second step is measurement. We measure the tax position as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than 50 percent likely of being realized upon ultimate resolution with a taxing authority that has full knowledge of all relevant information. This measurement considers the amounts and probabilities of the outcomes that could be realized upon ultimate settlement using the facts, circumstances, and information available at the reporting date.

An increase or decrease in our effective tax rate by one percent, would have resulted in a decline or increase in consolidated income from continuing operations in 2009 of \$0.7 million.

Our liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the IRS or other taxing authorities. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards, or tax attributes, the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to our liability for income taxes. The statute of limitations for the 2002 tax year expired on April 30, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2003 tax year expired on July 31, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2004 and 2005 tax years is set to expire in June 2010, unless extended. Tax years 2006 through 2008 are still open for IRS examination. See Note 9 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of the impact in 2009 of changes to our total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has expired. We do not anticipate any significant changes within the next 12 months to our total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

Reserves for contingencies

A contingency is an existing condition that involves a degree of uncertainty that will ultimately be resolved upon the occurrence of future events. Under U.S. GAAP, reserves for contingencies are required to be established when the future event is probable and its impact can be reasonably estimated. An example is the establishment of a reserve for losses in connection with an unresolved legal matter. The initial reserve reflects management’s best estimate of the probable cost of ultimate resolution of the matter and is revised accordingly as facts and circumstances change and, ultimately, when the matter is brought to closure.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted

See Note 2 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of recently adopted accounting pronouncements, including the adoption of revised authoritative guidance for disclosing fair value of financial instruments, the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments and fair value measurements and disclosures.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to the Financial Statements for a discussion of recently issued accounting pronouncements.

The Company’s Changes in Financial Position and Results of Operations are described below.

Changes in Financial Position

2009 to 2008

Total assets increased \$1.206 billion, from \$4.234 billion at December 31, 2008 to \$5.440 billion at December 31, 2009. Separate account assets increased \$955 million, from \$2.306 billion at December 31, 2008 to \$3.262 billion at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by positive net flows and improvements in equity markets.

Fixed maturities increased by \$258 million from \$796 million at December 31, 2008 to \$1.054 billion at December 31, 2009. This increase was primarily driven by investment of cash flows from business operations, reinvestment of investment income and unrealized gains on fixed maturities in the current year resulting from a narrowing of credit spreads that increased the market value of these securities. Partially offsetting this increase were transfers of account balances to the separate account variable investment options from the fixed investment options backed by our general account due to an automatic rebalancing element on certain variable annuity contracts.

Commercial loans increased \$21 million, from \$147 million at December 31, 2008, to \$168 billion at December 31, 2009, during the current period due to continued investment in commercial loans.

Reinsurance recoverables increased by \$21 million from \$301 million at December 31, 2008 to \$322 million at December 31, 2009 driven by the impact of an increase in LIBOR swap rates and the change in non-performance risk (NPR) in the valuation of embedded derivatives that are classified as reinsurance recoverables. We are required to incorporate the risk of non-performance of our affiliates' in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with the living benefit features of variable annuity policies and no lapse features in our universal life policies. In light of first quarter 2009 developments, including rating agency downgrades to claims-paying ratings of affiliates', we updated the discount rate used in these valuations to reflect the market-perceived increase in our affiliates' non-performance risk. As of September 30, 2009, we used a higher discount rate in the valuation as a result of the increase in their non-performance risk, thereby reducing the value of the embedded derivative assets. This was partially offset by increased reinsurance recoverables due to continued growth in the term life in force covered under the Prudential Arizona Reinsurance Captive Company, or "PARCC" agreements.

Deferred policy acquisition costs decreased by \$21 million from \$327 million at December 31, 2008, to \$306 million at December 31, 2009, primarily due to \$56 million related to unrealized investment gains. Also contributing to the decline in the asset was \$23 million of additional amortization related to non-performance risk on our embedded derivative liabilities as discussed above. We amortize deferred policy acquisition and other costs associated with variable and universal life policies and the variable and fixed annuity contracts over the expected lives of the contracts based on the level and timing of gross profits on the underlying product. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and include profits and losses related to these contracts that are reported in affiliated legal entities other than the Company, for example, reinsurance agreements with those affiliated entities. This amortization was partially offset by \$57 million of capitalization of acquisition costs from the continued growth of sales in life and annuity products.

Total liabilities increased by \$1.107 billion, from \$3.820 billion at December 31, 2008 to \$4.927 billion at December 30, 2009, primarily due to an increase in separate account liabilities of \$955 million, driven mainly by the improvement in equity markets. Policyholder account balances increased \$115 million, from \$910 million at December 31, 2008 to \$1.025 billion at December 31, 2009, primarily driven by transfers from the Company's separate account to its general account due to the automatic rebalancing feature on certain variable annuity contracts and continued growth in universal life in force.

Results of Operations

2009 to 2008 Annual Comparison

	Twelve months ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Operating results:			
Revenues:			
Life Products and Other	120,659	120,324	122,044
Annuity Products	60,957	23,886	42,924
	<u>181,616</u>	<u>144,210</u>	<u>164,968</u>
Benefits and expenses:			
Life Products and Other	70,737	86,961	78,989
Annuity Products	34,852	31,426	30,230
	<u>105,589</u>	<u>118,387</u>	<u>109,219</u>
Income from Operations before Income Taxes			
Life Products and Other	49,922	33,363	43,055
Annuity Products	26,105	(7,540)	12,694
	<u>76,027</u>	<u>25,823</u>	<u>55,749</u>
Income Taxes			
Life Products and Other	13,629	8,590	13,069
Annuity Products	7,377	(4,472)	2,477
	<u>21,006</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>15,546</u>
Net Income:			
Life Products and Other	36,293	24,773	29,986
Annuity Products	18,728	(3,068)	10,217
	<u>55,021</u>	<u>21,705</u>	<u>40,203</u>

Life Products and Other

Net Income

Net income increased \$11 million from income of \$25 million in 2008 to \$36 million in 2009. This decline was driven by a \$16 million increase in income from operations before income taxes, primarily due to improved earnings on variable products which benefited from lower amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of related amortization of unearned revenue reserves, driven by the impact of more favorable equity markets in 2009 on separate account fund performance. Separate account fund performance above expected levels results in an increase in total expected gross profits on which the amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs net of the amortization of unearned revenue reserves is based, and accordingly, lower amortization in the current period. The prior year period contained higher amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs, net of higher amortization of unearned revenue reserves in comparison to the current year, due to separate account fund performance that was below expected levels. Net Income also benefited from higher earnings in 2009 associated with growth in term and universal life insurance in force, partially offset by a \$5 million increase in income tax expense driven by higher pre-tax income. Net income for 2009 also includes a benefit of \$3 million from annual reviews of the assumptions used in our estimate of total gross profits as discussed below. Results for 2008 include a benefit of \$1 million from the annual assumption review.

Revenues

Individual Life and Other revenues are relatively unchanged compared to the prior year.

Net realized investment losses, decreased by \$4 million from a loss of \$12 million in 2008 to a loss of \$8 million in 2009, primarily driven by mark-to-market gains of \$4 million (\$1 million gain in 2009 vs. \$3 million loss in 2008) on certain externally managed investments in the European market and \$2 million of lower impairments on fixed maturities (\$4 million loss in 2009 compared to a \$6 million loss in 2008). Partially offsetting these gains was a \$2 million mark-to-market decline on derivatives (\$4 million loss in 2009 compared to a \$2 million loss in 2008).

Policy charges and fee income, consisting primarily of mortality and expense and other insurance charges assessed on general and separate account policyholders' fund balances, decreased by \$6 million from \$58 million in 2008 to \$52 million in 2009. The current year included lower amortization of unearned revenue reserves of \$4 million and the prior year include lower amortization of unearned revenue reserves of \$3 million due to updates to our assumptions related to the amortization of unearned revenue reserves based on the annual reviews as discussed below. Absent this item, policy charges and fee income decreased \$7 million in 2009, primarily driven by lower amortization of unearned revenue reserves reflecting the impact of more favorable equity markets in 2009 on variable product separate account fund performance and higher amortization of unearned revenue reserves in 2008 due to the impact of unfavorable equity markets on separate account fund performance. The decrease in fees was, partially offset by continued growth in our universal life insurance in force resulting in higher policy charges as well as higher average policyholder fund balances and associated net investment income.

Benefits and Expenses

Benefits and expenses decreased \$16 million from \$87 million in 2008 to \$71 million for in 2009, driven by lower amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (“DAC”) that decreased \$20 million, from \$33 million in 2008 to \$13 million in 2009. Absent the net impact of the annual reviews that resulted in lower amortization of \$3 million as discussed below, amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs decreased \$17 million, from \$38 million in 2008 to \$21 million in 2009. The \$17 million of lower amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs in 2009, relative to the prior year, was primarily due to the impact of more favorable equity markets in the last three quarters of 2009 on variable product separate account fund performance. Weak equity markets in 2008 drove unfavorable separate account fund performance that resulted in higher DAC amortization in 2008. Included in the \$17 million of lower amortization of DAC is a partial offset due to an increase in amortization of DAC caused by lower variable product policy persistency reflecting the impact of unfavorable equity markets in late 2008 and early 2009.

General, administrative and other expenses decreased by \$4 million, from \$12 million in 2008 to \$8 million in 2009, primarily driven by higher net reinsurance expense allowances resulting from growth in the term products, partially offset by higher expenses to support growth in business.

Policyholders’ benefits and expenses increased \$4 million, from \$22 million for in 2008 to \$26 million in 2009, primarily due to term life and universal life reserve growth attributable to continued sales and in force growth.

Interest credited to policyholders’ account balances increased \$4 million, from \$20 million in 2008 to \$24 million in 2009, primarily driven by continued growth in the universal life in force and associated policyholder fund balances.

Annuities Products

Net Income

Net income increased \$22 million from a loss of \$3 million in 2008 to a gain of \$19 million for 2009. This increase was driven by a \$34 million increase in income from operations before income taxes, primarily driven by higher net realized investment gains, as discussed below, partially offset by a \$12 million increase in income tax expense driven by a higher pre-tax income.

Revenues

Revenues increased \$37 million from \$24 million in 2008 to \$61 million for in 2009, primarily driven by net realized investment gains, that increased by \$37 million from a loss of \$15 million in 2008 to a gain of \$22 million in 2009, primarily driven by a gain of \$37 million from the change in reserves for non-reinsured embedded derivative liabilities driven by lower reserves due to an increasing interest rate environment.

Benefits and Expenses

Benefits and expenses increased \$4 million from \$31 million in 2008 to \$35 million for in 2009.

Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs (“DAC”) increased by \$5 million, from \$5 million in 2008 to \$10 million in 2009 primarily due to higher gross profits used to amortize DAC including the impact of the change in non-performance risk in the valuation of embedded derivatives partially offset by a favorable adjustment due to the quarterly market performance adjustment as discussed below.

Interest credited to policyholders’ account balances increased \$4 million, from \$11 million in 2008 to \$15 million in 2009, primarily driven by increased deferred sales inducement (“DSI”) amortization due to higher gross profits used to amortize DSI including the impact of the change in non-performance risk in the valuation of embedded derivatives and higher interest credited on fixed investment options backed by the general account as discussed above.

General, administrative and other expenses increased by \$3 million, from \$7 million in 2008 to \$10 million in 2009, primarily due to higher expenses to support growth in business.

Policyholders’ benefits decreased \$8 million, from \$8 million in 2008 to less than \$1 million in 2009 primarily due to favorable adjustments to reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of our variable annuity products due to the quarterly market performance adjustment as discussed below.

Life and Annuities Products

We incorporate risk of non-performance of our affiliates’ in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with our living benefit features on our variable annuity contracts and the no lapse feature of our universal life contracts. In light of recent developments, including rating agency downgrades to the claims-paying ratings of Prudential Insurance, beginning in the first quarter of 2009, we incorporated an additional spread over LIBOR into the discount rate used in the valuation of the embedded derivative liabilities to reflect an increase in our market perceived non-performance risk, thereby reducing the value of the embedded derivative assets. We amortize deferred policy acquisition and other costs over the expected lives of the contracts based on the level and timing of gross profits on the underlying product. In calculating gross profits, we consider mortality, persistency, and other elements as well as rates of return on investments associated with these contracts and include profits and losses related to these contracts that are reported in affiliated legal entities other than the Company as a result of, for example, reinsurance agreements with those affiliated entities. Losses from operations for 2009 included \$6 million of increased amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs associated with the change in non-performance risk on the valuation of the embedded derivative associated with the living benefit feature of our variable annuity contracts.

Losses from operations for 2009 for both our variable life and variable annuity products included \$10 million of net benefits related to reductions to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit feature of our variable life and variable annuity contracts and lower DAC amortization driven by updates to our estimate of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs, compared to \$3 million of net charges related to these items included in 2008, resulting in a \$13 million favorable variance, as shown in the following table:

	Twelve months ended December 31, 2009				Twelve months ended December 31, 2008			
	DAC Amortization and Other Costs (1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Unearned Revenue Reserve Amortization (3)	Total (in thousands)	DAC Amortization and Other Costs (1)	Reserves for GMDB / GMIB (2)	Unearned Revenue Reserve Amortization (3)	Total
Annuity Products Quarterly market performance adjustment (4)	\$ 2,926	\$ 2,772	\$ —	\$ 5,698	\$ (6,080)	\$ (5,315)	\$ —	\$(11,395)
Annuity Products Annual review / assumption updates	\$ (585)	\$ (574)	\$ —	\$(1,159)	\$ 148	\$ (205)	\$ —	\$ (57)
Annuity Products Quarterly Adjustment for current period experience	\$ 2,363	\$ 2,171	\$ —	\$ 4,534	\$ 1,890	\$ (718)	\$ —	\$ 1,172
Life Products Quarterly market performance adjustment (4)	(1,699)	—	(450)	(2,149)	4,492	—	1,330	5,822
Life Products Annual review / assumption updates	8,066	(1,196)	(4,102)	2,768	5,264	(893)	(2,672)	1,699
Total	<u>\$ 11,071</u>	<u>\$ 3,173</u>	<u>\$ (4,552)</u>	<u>\$ 9,692</u>	<u>\$ 5,714</u>	<u>\$ (7,131)</u>	<u>\$ (1,342)</u>	<u>\$ (2,759)</u>

- (1) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for (increases) or decreases, respectively, in the amortization of deferred policy acquisition, or DAC, and other costs.
- (2) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for reserve (increases) or decreases, respectively, related to the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit, or GMDB / GMIB, features of both our variable life and annuity products.
- (3) Amounts reflect (charges) or benefits for (increases) or decreases in unearned revenue reserves amortization that are reported in policy charges and fee income.
- (4) As discussed below, market performance related adjustments were recognized quarterly beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008. Amounts for the third quarter of 2008 were recognized as part of our annual reviews.

As shown in the table above, results for both periods include quarterly updates for the impact of fund performance on our DAC amortization net of unearned revenue reserves and GMDB/GMIB reserves for our variable life and variable annuity products. 2009 included \$4 million of lower net DAC amortization and other costs associated with these quarterly updates due to favorable market performance. 2008 updates resulted in a charge of \$6 million due to unfavorable market performance.

As shown in the table above, results for both periods include the impact of the annual reviews of the reserve for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features of both our variable life and variable annuity products and our estimate of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs. The third quarter of 2009 included \$2 million of net benefit from these annual reviews, primarily related to reductions in the future rate of return assumptions applied to the underlying assets associated with both our variable life and variable annuity products. The variable annuities future rate of return reduction was primarily driven by updates to the asset allocation assumptions for the underlying assets to reflect a higher percentage of lower-yielding fixed income investments. Partially offsetting the impact of the updated future rate of return assumptions were benefits from assumption updates to our variable and universal life products related to lower expected mortality and higher expected investment spreads. The third quarter of 2008 included \$1 million of net benefit from these annual reviews, primarily reflecting mortality assumption updates.

We derive our near-term future rate of return assumptions used in our quarterly and annual updates using a reversion to the mean approach. Under this approach, we consider actual returns over a period of time and initially adjust future projected returns over a four year period so that the assets grow at the long-term expected rate of return for the entire period. However, beginning in the fourth quarter of 2008 and continuing through the third quarter of 2009, the projected future annual rate of return calculated using the reversion to the mean approach for most contract groups was greater than our maximum future rate of return assumption across all asset types for this business. In those cases, we utilize the maximum future rate of return over the four year period, thereby limiting the impact of the reversion to the mean on our estimate of total gross profits. As part of our annual reviews, the near-term maximum future rate of return under the reversion to the mean approach was reduced in the third quarter of 2009 from 10.5% to 9.7% for variable annuity products and from 10.9% to 10.1% for variable life products. Included in this revised blended rate are assumptions for returns on various asset classes, including a 13% maximum annual return on equity investments for both our variable life and variable annuity products. Continued market volatility could result in additional market value changes within our separate account assets and corresponding changes to our gross profits, as well as additional adjustments to the amortization of deferred policy acquisition and other costs, associated with our variable life and variable annuity products and the costs relating to the reserves for the guaranteed minimum death and income benefit features on our variable annuity products.

Income Tax Expense

Shown below is our income tax provision for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, separately reflecting the impact of certain significant items. Also presented below is the income tax provision that would have resulted from application of the statutory 35% federal income tax rate in each of these periods.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2009	2008 (in millions)	2007
Tax provision	\$21,006	\$4,118	\$15,546
Impact of:			
Non-taxable investment income	3,240	4,573	3,625
Tax credits	195		
Other	2,169	347	341
Tax provision at statutory rate	<u>\$26,610</u>	<u>\$9,038</u>	<u>\$19,512</u>

We adopted the revised authoritative guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes on January 1, 2007.

The dividends received deduction, or DRD, reduces the amount of dividend income subject to tax and is the primary component of the non-taxable investment income shown in the table above, and, as such, is a significant component of the difference between our actual tax expense and the expected amount determined using the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. The DRD for the current period was estimated using information available from current year results, information from 2007 calculations, and estimates to take into account the current year's equity market performance. The actual current year DRD can vary from the estimate based on factors such as, but not limited to, changes in the amount of dividends received that are eligible for the DRD, changes in the amount of distributions received from mutual fund investments, changes in the account balances of variable life and annuity contracts, and our taxable income before the DRD.

In August 2007, the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, issued Revenue Ruling 2007-54, which included, among other items, guidance on the methodology to be followed in calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. In September 2007, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2007-61. Revenue Ruling 2007-61 suspends Revenue Ruling 2007-54 and informs taxpayers that the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS intend to address through new regulations the issues considered in Revenue Ruling 2007-54, including the methodology to be followed in determining the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulations or legislation, could increase our actual tax expense and reduce our net income. These activities had no impact on our 2007 or 2008 results.

In December 2006, the IRS completed all fieldwork with regards to its examination of the federal income tax returns for tax years 2002 and 2003. The final report was initially submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation for their review in April 2007. The final report was resubmitted in March 2008 and again in April 2008. The Joint Committee returned the report to the IRS for additional review of the industry issue regarding the methodology for calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The IRS completed its review of the issue and proposed an adjustment with respect to the calculation of the DRD. In order to expedite receipt of an income tax refund related to the 2002 and 2003 years, we have agreed to such adjustment. Nevertheless, we believe that our return position is technically correct. Therefore, we intend to file a protective refund claim to recover the taxes associated with the agreed upon adjustment and to pursue such other actions as appropriate. The report, with the adjustment, was submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation in October 2008. We were advised on January 2, 2009 that the Joint Committee completed its consideration of the report and has taken no exception to the conclusions reached by the IRS. Accordingly, the final report was processed and a refund was received. The statute of limitations for these years closed on December 31, 2009. These activities had no impact on our 2007 or 2008 results.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

The disruptions in the capital markets that began in the second half of 2007, initially due to concerns over sub-prime mortgage holdings of financial institutions, accelerated to unprecedented levels in the latter half of 2008 and continued into 2009, resulting in failure, consolidation, or U.S. federal government intervention on behalf of several significant financial institutions. These disruptions resulted in significant market volatility and adversely impacted the availability and increased cost of credit and capital. However, certain markets have shown marked improvement since mid-2009. Equity markets have appreciated, with less volatility, and bond spreads have tightened significantly.

This recent negative market conditions unfavorably impacted our liquidity and capital plans, results of operations, and financial position. The adverse market conditions also negatively impacted our level of capital, as a result of asset value declines and the need to strengthen reserves, particularly in our annuity products.

Prudential Financial and the Company continue to operate with significant cash and short-term investments on the balance sheet and have access to alternate sources of liquidity. However, should the recent improvements in the capital markets prove temporary and the severity of prior markets return, such market disruptions could potentially adversely affect our ability to access sources of liquidity, as well as threaten to reduce our capital below a level that is consistent with our existing ratings objectives. Therefore, we may need to take certain actions, especially in the event of such disruptions which may include but are not limited to: (1) further access our alternative sources of liquidity; (2) access external sources of capital;

(3) limit or curtail sales of certain products and/or restructure existing products; (4) undertake asset sales; (5) seek temporary or permanent changes to regulatory rules; and (6) other capital management activities including reinsurance transactions. Certain of these activities may require regulatory approval and/or have economic costs associated with them.

Management monitors the liquidity of Prudential Financial, Prudential Insurance and the Company on a daily basis and projects borrowing and capital needs over a multi-year time horizon through our quarterly planning process. We believe that cash flows from the sources of funds presently available to us are sufficient to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of Prudential Financial and the Company, including reasonably foreseeable contingencies.

General Liquidity

Liquidity refers to a company's ability to generate sufficient cash flows to meet the needs of its operations. Our liquidity is managed to ensure stable, reliable and cost-effective sources of cash flows to meet all of our obligations. Liquidity is provided by a variety of sources, as described more fully below, including portfolios of liquid assets. Our investment portfolios are integral to the overall liquidity of those operations. We segment our investment portfolios and employ an asset/liability management approach specific to the requirements of our product lines. This enhances the discipline applied in managing the liquidity, as well as the interest rate and credit risk profiles, of each portfolio in a manner consistent with the unique characteristics of the product liabilities. We use a projection process for cash flows from operations to ensure sufficient liquidity to meet projected cash outflows, including claims.

Liquidity is measured against internally developed benchmarks that take into account the characteristics of both the asset portfolio and the liabilities that they support. The results are affected substantially by the overall asset type and quality of our investments.

Cash Flow

The principal sources of the Company's liquidity are premiums and annuity considerations, investment and fee income, and investment maturities and sales associated with our insurance and annuity operations, as well as internal borrowings. The principal uses of that liquidity include benefits, claims, dividends paid to policyholders, and payments to policyholders and contractholders in connection with surrenders, withdrawals and net policy loan activity. Other uses of liquidity include commissions, general and administrative expenses, purchases of investments, and payments in connection with financing activities.

We believe that the cash flows from our insurance and annuity operations are adequate to satisfy the current liquidity requirements of these operations, including under reasonably foreseeable stress scenarios. The continued adequacy of this liquidity will depend upon factors such as future securities market conditions, changes in interest rate levels, policyholder perceptions of our financial strength, and the relative safety of competing products each of which could lead to reduced cash inflows or increased cash outflows. In addition, market volatility can impact the level of capital required to support our businesses, particularly in our annuity products. Our cash flows from investment activities result from repayments of principal, proceeds from maturities and sales of invested assets and investment income, net of amounts reinvested. The primary liquidity risks with respect to these cash flows are the risk of default by debtors or bond insurers, our counterparties' willingness to extend repurchase and/or securities lending arrangements, commitments to invest and market volatility. We closely manage these risks through our credit risk management process and regular monitoring of our liquidity position. Further, the level of new business sales can also impact liquidity and additional financing, if necessary, may be required due to the potential increase in annuity sales as previously discussed.

In managing our liquidity, we also consider the risk of policyholder and contractholder withdrawals of funds earlier than our assumptions when selecting assets to support these contractual obligations. We use surrender charges and other contract provisions to mitigate the extent, timing and profitability impact of withdrawals of funds by customers from annuity contracts and deposit liabilities.

Individual life insurance policies are less susceptible to withdrawal than our annuity reserves and deposit liabilities because policyholders may incur surrender charges and be subject to a new underwriting process in order to obtain a new insurance policy. Our annuity reserves with guarantee features may be less susceptible to withdrawal than historical experience indicates, due to the current value of these guarantee features to policyholders as a result of recent market declines.

Gross account withdrawals amounted to approximately \$972 million and \$1.306 billion for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Because these withdrawals were consistent with our assumptions in asset/liability management, the associated cash outflows did not have a material adverse impact on our overall liquidity.

Liquid Assets

Liquid assets include cash, cash equivalents, short-term investments, fixed maturities and public equity securities as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008; our insurance operations had liquid assets of \$1.1 billion and \$876.8 million, respectively. The portion of liquid assets comprised of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments was \$61.0 million and \$78.0 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. As of December 31, 2009, \$947 billion, or 90%, of the fixed maturity investments company general account portfolios were rated investment grade. The remaining \$107 million, or 10%, of these fixed maturity investments were rated non-investment grade. We consider attributes of the various categories of liquid assets (for example, type of asset and credit quality) in calculating internal liquidity measures in order to evaluate the adequacy of our insurance operations' liquidity under a variety of stress scenarios. We believe that the liquidity profile of our assets is sufficient to satisfy current liquidity requirements, including under foreseeable stress scenarios.

Given the size and liquidity profile of our investment portfolios, we believe that claim experience varying from our projections does not constitute a significant liquidity risk. Our asset/liability management process takes into account the expected maturity of investments and expected claim payments as well as the specific nature and risk profile of the liabilities. Historically, there has been no significant variation between the expected maturities of our investments and the payment of claims.

Our liquidity is managed through access to substantial investment portfolios as well as a variety of instruments available for funding and/or managing short-term cash flow mismatches, including from time to time those arising from claim levels in excess of projections. To the extent we need to pay claims in excess of projections, we may borrow temporarily or sell investments sooner than anticipated to pay these claims, which may result in increased borrowing costs or realized investment gains or losses affecting results of operations. We believe that borrowing temporarily or selling investments earlier than anticipated will not have a material impact on the liquidity of the Company. Payment of claims and sale of investments earlier than anticipated would have an impact on the reported level of cash flow from operating and investing activities, respectively, in our financial statements.

Prudential Funding, LLC

Prudential Funding, LLC, or Prudential Funding, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, serves as an additional source of financing to meet our working capital needs. Prudential Funding operates under a support agreement with Prudential Insurance whereby Prudential Insurance has agreed to maintain Prudential Funding positive tangible net worth at all times. Prudential Financial has also issued a subordinated guarantee covering Prudential Funding domestic commercial paper program. Prudential Funding borrows funds primarily through the direct issuance of commercial paper.

Capital

The Risk Based Capital, or RBC, ratio is a primary measure by which we evaluate the capital adequacy of the Company. We manage our RBC ratio to a level consistent with a “AA” ratings objective. RBC is determined by statutory formulas that consider risks related to the type and quality of the invested assets, insurance-related risks associated with an insurer’s products, interest rate risks and general business risks. The RBC ratio calculations are intended to assist insurance regulators in measuring the adequacy of an insurer’s statutory capitalization. As of December 31, 2009, RBC for Prudential Insurance and the Company exceeded the minimum levels required by applicable insurance regulations.

As discussed above, recent market conditions negatively impacted the level of our capital. In order to address these adverse capital impacts on our capital, Prudential Financial undertook various initiatives in 2008 to redeploy certain assets to its insurance subsidiaries from its non-insurance subsidiaries.

The change in statutory reserves, including the implementation of VACARVM, a new statutory reserve methodology for variable annuities with guaranteed benefits, effective December 31, 2009 was approximately \$4 million benefit to statutory surplus of the Company.

Item 7a. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Risk Management, Market Risk and Derivative Instruments

Risk management includes the identification and measurement of various forms of risk, the establishment of risk thresholds and the creation of processes intended to maintain risks within these thresholds while optimizing returns on the underlying assets or liabilities. We consider risk management an integral part of managing our core business.

Market risk is the risk of change in the value of financial instruments as a result of absolute or relative changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates or equity or commodity prices. To varying degrees, the investment and trading activities supporting all of our products and services generate exposure to market risk. The market risk incurred and our strategies for managing this risk vary by product.

With respect to non-variable life insurance products, fixed rate annuities, the fixed rate options in our variable life insurance and annuity products, we incur market risk primarily in the form of interest rate risk. We manage this risk through asset/liability management strategies that seek to closely approximate the interest rate sensitivity, but not necessarily the exact cash flow characteristics, of the assets with the estimated interest rate sensitivity of the product liabilities. Our overall objective in these strategies is to limit the net change in value of assets and liabilities arising from interest rate movements. While it is more difficult to measure the interest sensitivity of our insurance liabilities than that of the related assets, to the extent that we can measure such sensitivities we believe that interest rate movements will generate asset value changes that substantially offset changes in the value of the liabilities relating to the underlying products.

For variable annuities and variable life insurance products excluding the fixed rate options in these products, and most separate accounts, we are exposed to the risk that asset based fees may decrease as a result of declines in assets under management due to changes in investment prices. We also run the risk that asset administration fees calculated by reference to performance could be lower. The risk of decreased asset based and asset administration fees could also impact our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs. While a decrease in our estimates of total gross profits would accelerate amortization and decrease net income in a given period, it would not affect our cash flow or liquidity position in the current period. See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Result of Operations” for a discussion of the effects of death and other benefit provisions on the results of the Company.

For variable annuity and variable life insurance products with minimum guaranteed death benefits and variable annuity products with living benefits such as guaranteed minimum income, withdrawal, and accumulation benefits, we also face the risk that declines in the value of underlying investments as a result of interest rate, equity market, or market volatility changes may increase our net exposure to the guarantees under these contracts. As part of our risk management strategy, we utilize product design elements such as asset allocation requirements, an automatic rebalancing element and minimum purchase age requirements, and reinsurance programs. These strategies exclude our guaranteed minimum income benefits and guaranteed minimum death benefits, which include risks we have deemed suitable to retain.

For a discussion of asset-based fees associated with our variable life products and our variable annuity contracts, our estimates of total gross profits used as a basis for amortizing deferred policy acquisition and other costs, and the impact of our guaranteed minimum death and other benefits on the results of our life and annuities products, see “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

In addition, certain products supported by general account investments expose us to the risk that changes in interest rates will reduce the spread between the amounts that we are required to pay under the contracts and the rate of return we are able to earn on our general account investments supporting the contracts. Market fluctuations or changes in market conditions could also cause a change in consumer sentiment adversely affecting sales and persistency of our long-term savings, protection and other investment products. For additional information regarding the potential impacts of interest rate and other market fluctuations as well as general economic and market conditions on our businesses and profitability see Item 1A. “Risk Factors.”

The sources of our exposure to market risk can be divided into two categories, “other than trading” activities conducted primarily in our insurance and annuity operations, and “trading” activities conducted primarily in our derivatives trading operations. As part of our management of both “other than trading” and “trading” market risks, we use a variety of risk management tools and techniques. These include sensitivity and Value-at-Risk, or VaR, measures, position and other limits based on type of risk, and various hedging methods.

Other Than Trading Activities

We hold the majority of our assets for “other than trading” activities in our insurance and annuities products. We incorporate asset/liability management techniques and other risk management policies and limits into the process of investing our assets. We use derivatives for hedging purposes in the asset/liability management process.

Insurance and Annuities Products Asset/Liability Management

We seek to maintain interest rate and equity exposures within established ranges, which we periodically adjust based on market conditions and the design of related products sold to customers. Our risk managers establish investment risk limits for exposures to any issuer, geographic region, type of security or industry sector and oversee efforts to manage risk within policy constraints set by management and approved by the Investment Committee of Prudential Financial and the Board of Directors.

We use duration and convexity analyses to measure price sensitivity to interest rate changes. Duration measures the relative sensitivity of the fair value of a financial instrument to changes in interest rates. Convexity measures the rate of change of duration with respect to changes in interest rates. We seek to manage our interest rate exposure by legal entity by matching the relative sensitivity of asset and liability values to interest rate changes, or controlling “duration mismatch” of assets and liabilities. We have target duration mismatch constraints for each entity. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the difference between the duration of assets and the target duration of liabilities in our duration-managed portfolios was within our constraint limits. We consider risk-based capital implications in our asset/liability management strategies.

We also perform portfolio stress testing as part of our regulatory cash flow testing. In this testing, we evaluate the impact of altering our interest-sensitive assumptions under various adverse interest rate environments. These interest-sensitive assumptions relate to the timing and amount of redemptions and prepayments of fixed-income securities and lapses and surrenders of insurance products and the potential impact of any guaranteed minimum interest rates. We evaluate any shortfalls that this cash flow testing reveals to determine if we need to increase statutory reserves or adjust portfolio management strategies.

Market Risk Related to Interest Rates

Our “other than trading” assets that subject us to interest rate risk include primarily fixed maturity securities, commercial loans and policy loans. In the aggregate, the carrying value of these assets represented 62% of our assets, other than assets that we held in separate accounts, as of December 31, 2009 and 57% as of December 31, 2008.

With respect to “other than trading” liabilities, we are exposed to interest rate risk through policyholders’ account balances relating to interest-sensitive life insurance, annuity and other investment-type contracts, collectively referred to as investment contracts, and through outstanding short term debt with affiliates.

We assess interest rate sensitivity for “other than trading” financial assets, financial liabilities and derivatives using hypothetical test scenarios that assume either upward or downward 100 basis point parallel shifts in the yield curve from prevailing interest rates. The following tables set forth the net estimated potential loss in fair value from a hypothetical 100 basis point upward shift as of December 31, 2009 and 2008, because this scenario results in the greatest net exposure to interest rate risk of the hypothetical scenarios tested at those dates. While the test scenario is for illustrative purposes only and does not reflect our expectations regarding future interest rates or the performance of fixed-income markets, it is a near-term, reasonably possible hypothetical change that illustrates the potential impact of such events. These test scenarios do not measure the changes in value that could result from non-parallel shifts in the yield curve, which we would expect to produce different changes in discount rates for different maturities. As a result, the actual loss in fair value from a 100 basis point change in interest rates could be different from that indicated by these calculations.

December 31, 2009				
	Notional Value of Derivatives	Fair Value	Hypothetical Fair Value After + 100 Basis Point Parallel Yield Curve Shift (In millions)	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
Financial Assets with Interest Rate Risk:				
Financial Assets:				
Fixed maturities, available for sale		\$1,054	\$ 1,014	\$ (40)
Policy loans		191	178	(13)
Commercial loans		168	163	(5)
Financial Assets with Equity Risk:				
Equity Securities		4	3	0
Derivatives: (1)				
Futures	—	—	—	—
Swaps	141	(5)	(5)	—
Financial Liabilities with Interest Rate Risk:				
Investment Contracts		85	84	(1)
Total Estimated Potential Loss				(59)

- (1) Excludes variable annuity optional living benefits accounted for as embedded derivatives as the Company has generally entered into reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to these optional living benefits to an affiliate as part of its risk management strategy.

December 31, 2008				
	Notional Value of Derivatives	Fair Value	Hypothetical Fair Value After + 100 Basis Point Parallel Yield Curve Shift (In millions)	Hypothetical Change in Fair Value
Financial Assets with Interest Rate Risk:				
Financial Assets:				
Fixed maturities, available for sale		\$796	\$ 765	\$ (31)
Policy loans		223	205	(18)
Commercial loans		136	131	(5)
Financial Assets with Equity Risk:				
Equity Securities		3	3	—
Derivatives: (1)				
Futures	—	—	—	—
Swaps	23	(1)	—	1
Financial Liabilities with Interest Rate Risk:				
Investment Contracts		(73)	(72)	1
Total Estimated Potential Loss				(53)

- (1) Excludes variable annuity optional living benefits accounted for as embedded derivatives as the Company has generally entered into reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to these optional living benefits to an affiliate as part of its risk management strategy.

The tables above do not include approximately \$1.427 billion and \$1.304 billion of insurance reserves and deposit liabilities at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The Company believes that the interest rate sensitivities of these insurance liabilities offset, in large measure, the interest rate risk of the financial assets set forth in the above tables.

The estimated changes in fair values of the financial assets shown above relate to assets invested in support of the Company's insurance liabilities, but do not include assets associated with products for which investment risk is borne primarily by the contractholders rather than the Company.

Market Risk Related to Equity Prices

We actively manage investment equity price risk against benchmarks in respective markets. We benchmark our return on equity holdings against a blend of market indices, mainly the S&P 500 and Russell 2000 for U.S. equities.

Market Risk Related to Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

The Company does not have significant market risk exposure to foreign exchange rates.

Financial Derivatives

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, foreign exchange rates, financial indices, or the prices of securities or commodities. Derivative financial instruments may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market and include swaps, futures, options and forward contracts. See Note 11 to the Financial Statements for a description of derivative activities as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. Under insurance statutes, insurance companies may use derivative financial instruments to hedge actual or anticipated changes in their assets or liabilities, to replicate cash market instruments or for certain income-generating activities. These statutes generally prohibit the use of derivatives for speculative purposes. The Company uses derivative financial instruments primarily to manage market risk from changes in interest rates.

Limitations of VaR Models

Although VaR models are a recognized tool for risk management, they have inherent limitations, including reliance on historical data that may not be indicative of future market conditions or trading patterns. Accordingly, VaR models should not be viewed as a predictor of future results. We may incur losses that could be materially in excess of the amounts indicated by the models on a particular trading day or over a period of time, and there have been instances when results have fallen outside the values generated by our VaR models. A VaR model does not estimate the greatest possible loss. The results of these models and analysis thereof are subject to the judgment of our risk management personnel.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Information required with respect to this Item 8 regarding Financial Statements and Supplementary Data is set forth commencing on page F-3 hereof. See Index to Financial Statements elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Independent Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2009 are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In order to ensure that the information we must disclose in our filings with the SEC, is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported on a timely basis, the Company's management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have reviewed and evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as of December 31, 2009. Based on such evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2009, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective. No change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f), occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2009 that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

We have adopted a code of business conduct and ethics, known as "Making the Right Choices," which applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Accounting Officer, as well as to our directors and all other employees. Making the Right Choices is posted at www.investor.prudential.com.

In addition, we have adopted Corporate Governance Guidelines, which we refer to as our "Corporate Governance Principles and Practices." Our Corporate Governance Principles and Practices are available free of charge at www.investor.prudential.com.

PART III

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Prudential Financial has appointed PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP as the independent auditor of Prudential Financial and certain of its domestic and international subsidiaries, including the Company. The Audit Committee has established a policy requiring its pre-approval of all audit and permissible non-audit services provided by the independent auditor. The specific information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference to the section entitled "Item 2 - Ratification of the Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm" in Prudential Financial's definitive proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on May 11, 2010 to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days after December 31, 2009.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) (1) and (2) Financial Statements of Registrant are listed in the accompanying "Index to Financial Statements" on page F-1 hereof and are filed as part of this Report.

(a) (3) **Exhibits**

2. Not applicable.
- 3(i)(a) The Articles of Incorporation of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (as amended through March 11, 1983) are incorporated by reference to Post-effective Amendment No. 26 to the Registration Statement on Form S-6 of Pruco Life of New Jersey Variable Appreciable Account as filed April 28, 1997, Registration No. 2-89780.
- 3(i)(b) Certificate of Amendment to the Articles of Incorporation of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey dated February 12, 1998 is incorporated by reference to Post-Effective Amendment No. 12 to the Registration Statement on Form S-1, of Pruco Life of New Jersey Variable Contract Real Property Account as filed on April 16, 1999, Registration No. 33-20018.
- 3(ii) By-Laws of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (as amended through August 4, 1999) incorporated by reference to Form S-6 of Pruco Life of New Jersey Variable Appreciable Account filed August 13, 1999, Registration No. 333-85117.
4. Exhibits
- 4(a) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Discovery Select variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to Form S-1, Registration No. 333-18053, filed December 17, 1996, on behalf of the Pruco Life of New Jersey Flexible Premium Variable Annuity Account.
- 4(b) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Strategic Partners Select variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Pre-Effective Amendment No. 1 to Form S-3, Registration No. 333-62246, filed November 27, 2001.
- 4(c) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract (Strategic Partners Horizon annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's Form S-3, Registration No. 333-100713, filed October 24, 2002.
- 4(d) Market-Value Adjustment Annuity Contract Endorsement (Strategic Partners Annuity One variable annuity) is incorporated by reference to the Registrant's registration statement on Form S-3, Registration No. 333-103473, filed February 27, 2003.
9. None.
10. None.
11. Not applicable.
12. Not applicable.
13. Not applicable.
16. Not applicable.
18. None.
22. None.
23. Not applicable.
24. Powers of Attorney.
- 31.1 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 31.2 Section 302 Certification of the Chief Accounting Officer.
- 32.1 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
- 32.2 Section 906 Certification of the Chief Accounting Officer.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized, in the City of Newark, and State of New Jersey, on the 12th day of March 2010.

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

(Registrant)

By: /s/ Scott D. Kaplan
Scott D. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities indicated on March 12, 2010.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
<u>/s/ Scott D. Kaplan</u> Scott D. Kaplan	Chief Executive Officer, President and Director
<u>/s/ Tucker I. Marr</u> Tucker I. Marr	Chief Financial and Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting and Financial Officer)
<u>*James J. Avery</u> James J. Avery	Director
<u>*Helen M. Galt</u> Helen M. Galt	Director
<u>*Bernard J. Jacob</u> Bernard J. Jacob	Director
<u>*Stephen Pelletier</u> Stephen Pelletier	Director
<u>*Scott G. Sleyster</u> Scott G. Sleyster	Director

* By: /s/ Thomas C. Castano
Thomas C. Castano
(Attorney-in-Fact)

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
Financial Statements and
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
December 31, 2009 and 2008

PRUCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

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Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey ("the Company") is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Management conducted an assessment of the effectiveness, as of December 31, 2009, of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, based on the framework established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework Issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on our assessment under that framework, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2009.

Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by or under the supervision of our principal executive and principal financial officers to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and the directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of the Company's registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, regarding internal control over financial reporting. Management's report was not subject to attestation by the Company's registered public accounting firm pursuant to temporary rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission that permit the Company to provide only management's report in this Annual Report.

March 12, 2010

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholder of
Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey:

In our opinion, the accompanying statements of financial position and the related statements of operations and comprehensive income, of stockholder's equity and of cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (an indirect, wholly owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America) at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

As described in Note 2 of the financial statements, the Company changed its method of determining and recording other-than-temporary impairment for debt securities on January 1, 2009. Also, the Company adopted a framework for measuring fair value on January 1, 2008, and changed its method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes, and for deferred acquisition costs in connection with modifications or exchanges of insurance contracts on January 1, 2007.

/s/ PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

New York, New York
March 12, 2010

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Financial Position

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands, except share amounts)

	2009	2008
ASSETS		
Fixed maturities available for sale, at fair value (amortized cost, 2009 - \$ 1,028,386; 2008- \$865,995)	\$1,054,380	\$ 796,022
Equity securities available for sale, at fair value (cost, 2009 - \$4,003; 2008: \$4,143)	3,826	2,809
Policy loans	169,835	169,924
Short-term investments	27,976	8,137
Commercial mortgage loans	167,935	147,395
Other long-term investments	8,309	7,797
Total investments	1,432,261	1,132,084
Cash and cash equivalents	32,601	69,811
Deferred policy acquisition costs	305,617	326,806
Accrued investment income	16,833	15,025
Reinsurance recoverables	322,530	301,336
Receivables from parent and affiliates	33,511	50,377
Deferred sales inducements	30,265	28,014
Other assets	4,861	4,226
Separate account assets	3,261,890	2,306,566
TOTAL ASSETS	\$5,440,369	\$4,234,245
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Liabilities		
Policyholders' account balances	\$1,025,018	\$ 910,344
Future policy benefits and other policyholder liabilities	460,433	458,129
Cash collateral for loaned securities	21,132	16,131
Securities sold under agreement to repurchase	11,540	22,496
Income taxes payable	97,284	66,793
Short-term debt to affiliates	—	100
Payables to parent and affiliates	4,194	9,822
Other liabilities	45,226	29,546
Separate account liabilities	3,261,890	2,306,566
Total liabilities	\$4,926,717	\$3,819,927
Commitments and Contingent Liabilities (See Note 12)		
Equity		
Common stock, (\$10 par value; 1,000,000 shares, authorized; 250,000 shares, issued and outstanding)	2,000	2,000
Additional paid-in capital	168,998	168,998
Retained earnings	332,718	273,964
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	9,936	(30,644)
Total equity	513,652	414,318
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$5,440,369	\$4,234,245

See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey

Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands)

	2009	2008	2007
REVENUES			
Premiums	\$ 17,031	\$ 14,903	\$ 12,442
Policy charges and fee income	69,234	75,712	76,851
Net investment income	69,944	68,001	66,705
Asset administration fees	7,114	7,395	6,968
Other income	4,779	5,154	4,203
Realized investment gains/(losses), net:			
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities	(14,461)	(9,149)	(572)
Other-than-temporary impairments on fixed maturity securities transferred to Other Comprehensive Income	8,391	—	—
Other realized investment gains (losses), net	19,584	(17,806)	(1,629)
Total realized investment gains (losses), net	13,514	(26,955)	(2,201)
Total revenues	<u>181,616</u>	<u>144,210</u>	<u>164,968</u>
BENEFITS AND EXPENSES			
Policyholders' benefits	26,062	30,454	16,747
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	38,735	30,684	31,525
Amortization of deferred policy acquisition costs	22,842	21,812	35,447
General, administrative and other expenses	17,950	35,437	25,500
Total benefits and expenses	<u>105,589</u>	<u>118,387</u>	<u>109,219</u>
Income from operations before income taxes	76,027	25,823	55,749
Income Taxes:			
Current	20,362	1,033	12,044
Deferred	644	3,085	3,502
Income tax expense	<u>21,006</u>	<u>4,118</u>	<u>15,546</u>
NET INCOME	<u>55,021</u>	<u>21,705</u>	<u>40,203</u>
Change in net unrealized investment gains/(losses) and changes in foreign currency translation, net of taxes	44,313	(33,826)	(849)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	<u>\$ 99,334</u>	<u>\$ (12,121)</u>	<u>\$ 39,354</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey
Statements of Stockholder's Equity
Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands)

	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)						Total Equity
	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in- Capital	Retained Earnings	Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments	Net Unrealized Investment Gain (Loss)	Total Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	
Balance, December 31, 2006	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,689</u>	<u>\$212,518</u>	<u>\$ 29</u>	<u>\$ 4,002</u>	<u>\$ 4,031</u>	<u>\$387,238</u>
Net Income	—	—	40,203	—	—	—	40,203
Stock-based compensation programs	—	309	—	—	—	—	309
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting principles, net of taxes	—	—	(462)	—	—	—	(462)
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	—	—	—	79	—	79	79
Change in net unrealized investment gains/(losses), net of taxes	—	—	—	—	(928)	(928)	(928)
Balance, December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$252,259</u>	<u>\$ 108</u>	<u>\$ 3,074</u>	<u>\$ 3,182</u>	<u>\$426,439</u>
Net income	—	—	21,705	—	—	—	21,705
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	—	—	—	(82)	—	(82)	(82)
Change in net unrealized investment gains/(losses), net of taxes	—	—	—	—	(33,744)	(33,744)	(33,744)
Balance, December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$273,964</u>	<u>\$ 26</u>	<u>\$ (30,670)</u>	<u>\$ (30,644)</u>	<u>\$414,318</u>
Net income	—	—	55,021	—	—	—	55,021
Contributed Capital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Change in foreign currency translation adjustments, net of taxes	—	—	—	40	—	40	40
Impact of adoption of new guidance for other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities, net of taxes	—	—	3,733	—	(3,733)	(3,733)	—
Change in net unrealized investment gains/(losses), net of taxes	—	—	—	—	44,273	44,273	44,273
Balance, December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$168,998</u>	<u>\$332,718</u>	<u>\$ 66</u>	<u>\$ 9,870</u>	<u>\$ 9,936</u>	<u>\$513,652</u>

See Notes to Financial Statements

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey
Statements of Cash Flows
Years Ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (in thousands)

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES:			
Net income	\$ 55,021	\$ 21,705	\$ 40,203
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from (used in) operating activities:			
Policy charges and fee income	(15,597)	(20,623)	(18,072)
Interest credited to policyholders' account balances	38,735	30,685	31,525
Realized investment losses/(gains), net	(13,514)	26,955	2,201
Amortization and other non-cash items	(271)	(1,115)	(785)
Change in:			
Future policy benefits and other insurance liabilities	25,481	134,888	62,600
Reinsurance recoverable	(21,194)	(114,749)	(51,577)
Accrued investment income	(1,809)	(842)	(583)
Receivables from parent and affiliates	15,115	(4,125)	(14,183)
Payable to parent and affiliates	(5,628)	1,518	5,927
Deferred policy acquisition costs	(34,550)	(11,286)	(15,117)
Income taxes payable	6,631	(1,323)	(828)
Deferred sales inducements	(8,689)	(6,959)	(5,869)
Other, net	(7,364)	(7,561)	(12,714)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	<u>32,367</u>	<u>47,168</u>	<u>22,728</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES:			
Proceeds from the sale/maturity/prepayment of:			
Fixed maturities available for sale	254,335	248,848	276,137
Policy loans	20,554	18,682	18,356
Commercial mortgage loans	10,212	2,571	1,003
Payments for the purchase of:			
Fixed maturities available for sale	(412,550)	(234,739)	(254,782)
Policy loans	(13,030)	(14,948)	(16,983)
Commercial mortgage loans	(31,684)	(44,424)	(54,057)
Notes receivable from parent and affiliates, net	2,907	(3,417)	(10,060)
Other long term investments, net	850	(1,870)	(3,043)
Short term investments, net	(19,825)	4,227	(1,123)
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	<u>(188,231)</u>	<u>(25,070)</u>	<u>(44,552)</u>
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES:			
Policyholders' account deposits	335,906	209,422	110,759
Policyholders' account withdrawals	(213,085)	(133,752)	(152,695)
Net change in securities sold under agreement to repurchase and cash collateral for loaned securities	(5,954)	(2,054)	8,464
Net change in financing arrangements (maturities 90 days or less)	1,787	(59,088)	28,938
CASH FLOWS FROM (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	<u>118,654</u>	<u>14,528</u>	<u>(4,534)</u>
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(37,210)	36,626	(26,358)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	69,811	33,185	59,543
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS, END OF YEAR	<u>\$ 32,601</u>	<u>\$ 69,811</u>	<u>\$ 33,185</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Income taxes paid	\$ 14,375	\$ 5,441	\$ 16,373
Interest paid	\$ 7	\$ 556	\$ 536

See Notes to Financial Statements

1. BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, or the “Company,” is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Pruco Life Insurance Company, or “Pruco Life,” which in turn is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, or “Prudential Insurance.” Prudential Insurance is an indirect wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Financial, Inc., or “Prudential Financial.”

Basis of Presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with Prudential Insurance and other affiliates, (as more fully described in Note 13 to the Financial Statements). Due to these relationships, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The most significant estimates include those used in determining deferred policy acquisition costs and related amortization; amortization of sales inducements; valuation of investments including derivatives and the recognition of other-than-temporary impairments; future policy benefits including guarantees; provision for income taxes and valuation of deferred tax assets; and reserves for contingent liabilities, including reserves for losses in connection with unresolved legal matters

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Investments and Investment-Related Liabilities

The Company’s principal investment are fixed maturities; equity securities; commercial mortgage loans; policy loans; other long-term investments, including joint ventures (other than operating joint ventures), limited partnerships, and short-term investments. Investments and investment-related liabilities also include securities repurchase and resale agreements and securities lending transactions. The accounting policies related to each are as follows:

Fixed maturities are comprised of bonds, notes and redeemable preferred stock. Fixed maturities classified as “available for sale” are carried at fair value. See Note 10 for additional information regarding the determination of fair value. The amortized cost of fixed maturities is adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity. Interest income, as well as the related amortization of premium and accretion of discount is included in “Net investment income” under the effective yield method. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, the effective yield is based on estimated cash flows, including prepayment assumptions based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates vary based on assumptions regarding the underlying collateral, including default rates and changes in value. These assumptions can significantly impact income recognition and the amount of other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings and other comprehensive income. For high credit quality mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (those rated AA or above), cash flows are provided quarterly, and the amortized cost and effective yield of the security are adjusted as necessary to reflect historical prepayment experience and changes in estimated future prepayments. The adjustments to amortized cost are recorded as a charge or credit to net investment income in accordance with the retrospective method. For asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities rated below AA, the effective yield is adjusted prospectively for any changes in estimated cash flows. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments, as well as the impact of the Company’s adoption of new authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities. Unrealized gains and losses on fixed maturities classified as “available for sale,” net of tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, future policy benefits and policyholders’ dividends that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).”

Equity securities, available for sale are comprised of common stock, and non-redeemable preferred stock, and are carried at fair value. The associated unrealized gains and losses, net of tax, and the effect on deferred policy acquisition costs, deferred sales inducements, future policy benefits and policyholders’ dividends that would result from the realization of unrealized gains and losses, are included in “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)”. The cost of equity securities is written down to fair value when a decline in value is considered to be other than temporary. See the discussion below on realized investment gains and losses for a description of the accounting for impairments. Dividends from these investments are recognized in “Net investment income” when declared.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Commercial mortgage loans are carried at unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized premiums or discounts and an allowance for losses. Interest income, as well as prepayment fees and the amortization of related premiums or discounts, is included in "Net investment income." The allowance for losses includes a loan specific reserve for non-performing loans and a portfolio reserve for probable incurred but not specifically identified losses. Non-performing loans include those loans for which it is probable that amounts due according to the contractual terms of the loan agreement will not all be collected. The allowances for losses on these loans are determined based on the present value of expected future cash flows discounted at the loan's effective interest rate, or at the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent. Interest received on non-performing loans, including loans that were previously modified in a troubled debt restructuring, is either applied against the principal or reported as net investment income, based on the Company's assessment as to the collectability of principal. The Company discontinues accruing interest on non-performing loans after the loans are 90 days delinquent as to principal or interest, or earlier when the Company has doubts about collectability. When a loan is recognized as non-performing, any accrued but uncollectible interest is charged to interest income in the period the loan is deemed non-performing. Generally, a loan is restored to accrual status only after all delinquent interest and principal are brought current and, in the case of loans where the payment of interest has been interrupted for a substantial period, a regular payment performance has been established. The portfolio reserve for incurred but not specifically identified losses, considers the current credit composition of the portfolio, based on an internal quality ratings, as well as, property type diversification, the Company's past loan experience and other relevant factors. Together with historical credit migration and default statistics, the internal quality ratings are used to determine a default probability by loan. Historical loss severity statistics by property type are then applied to arrive at an estimate for incurred but not specifically identified losses. Historical credit migration, default and loss severity statistics are updated each quarter based on the Company's actual loan experience, and are considered together with other relevant qualitative factors in making the final portfolio reserve calculations. The allowance for losses on commercial mortgage can increase or decrease from period to period based on these factors. The gains and losses from the sale of loans, which are recognized when the Company relinquishes control over the loans, as well as changes in the allowance for loan losses, are reported in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

Policy loans are carried at unpaid principal balances. Interest income on policy loans is recognized in net investment income at the contract interest rate when earned.

Securities repurchase and resale agreements and securities loaned transactions are used to earn spread income, to borrow funds, or to facilitate trading activity. Securities repurchase and resale agreements are generally short term in nature, and therefore, the carrying amounts of these instruments approximate fair value. As part of securities repurchase, agreements or securities loan transactions the Company transfers U.S. government and government agency securities and receives cash as collateral. As part of securities resale agreements, the Company receives U.S. government securities. For securities repurchase agreements and securities loaned transactions used to earn spread income, the cash received is typically invested in cash equivalents, short term investments or fixed maturities.

Securities repurchase and resale agreements that satisfy certain criteria are treated as collateralized financing arrangements. These agreements are carried at the amounts at which the securities will be subsequently resold or reacquired, as specified in the respective agreements. For securities purchased under agreements to resell, the Company's policy is to take possession or control of the securities and to value the securities daily. Securities to be resold are the same, or substantially the same, as the securities received. For securities sold under agreements to repurchase, the market value of the securities to be repurchased is monitored, and additional collateral is obtained where appropriate, to protect against credit exposure. Securities to be repurchased are the same, or substantially the same as those sold. Income and expenses related to these transactions executed within the insurance subsidiary used to earn spread income are reported as "Net investment income," however, for transactions used to borrow funds, the associated borrowing cost is reported as interest expense (included in "General and administrative expenses").

Securities loaned transactions are treated as financing arrangements and are recorded at the amount of cash received. The Company obtains collateral in an amount equal to 102% and 105% of the fair value of the domestic and foreign securities, respectively. The Company monitors the market value of the securities loaned on a daily basis with additional collateral obtained as necessary. Substantially all of the Company's securities loaned transactions are with large brokerage firms. Income and expenses associated with securities loaned transactions used to earn spread income are generally reported as "Net investment income;" however, for securities loaned transactions used for funding purposes the associated rebate is reported as interest expense (included in "General and administrative expenses").

Other long term investments consist of the Company's investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships in which the Company does not exercise control, as well as investments in the Company's own separate accounts, which are carried at fair value, and investment real estate. Joint venture and partnership interests are generally accounted for using the equity method of accounting, except in instances in which the Company's interest is so minor that it exercises virtually no influence over operating and financial policies. In such instances, the Company applies the cost method of accounting. The Company's share of net income from investments in joint ventures and partnerships is generally included in "Net investment income."

Short term investments consist of highly liquid debt instruments with a maturity of greater than three months and less than twelve months when purchased. These investments are generally carried at fair value.

Realized investment gains (losses) are computed using the specific identification method. Realized investment gains and losses are generated from numerous sources, including the sale of fixed maturity securities, equity securities, investments in joint ventures and limited partnerships and other types of investments, as well as adjustments to the cost basis of investments for net other-than-temporary impairments recognized in earnings.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Realized investment gains and losses are also generated from prepayment premiums received on private fixed maturity securities, recoveries of principal on previously impaired securities, provisions for losses on commercial mortgage and other loans, fair value changes on commercial mortgage loans carried at fair value and fair value changes on embedded derivatives and derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

The Company's available-for-sale securities with unrealized losses are reviewed quarterly to identify other-than-temporary impairments in value. In evaluating whether a decline in value is other-than-temporary, the Company considers several factors including, but not limited to the following: (1) the extent and the duration of the decline; (2) the reasons for the decline in value (credit event, currency or interest-rate related, including general credit spread widening); and (3) the financial condition of and near-term prospects of the issuer. With regard to available-for-sale equity securities, the Company also considers the ability and intent to hold the investment for a period of time to allow for a recovery of value. When it is determined that a decline in value of an equity security is other-than-temporary, the carrying value of the equity security is reduced to its fair value, with a corresponding charge to earnings.

In addition, in April 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") revised the authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments for debt securities. The Company early adopted this guidance on January 1, 2009. This guidance indicates that an other-than-temporary impairment must be recognized in earnings for a debt security in an unrealized loss position when an entity either (a) has the intent to sell the debt security or (b) more likely than not will be required to sell the debt security before its anticipated recovery. Prior to the adoption of this guidance the Company was required to record an other-than-temporary impairment for a debt security unless it could assert that it had both the intent and ability to hold the security for a period of time sufficient to allow for a recovery in its fair value to its amortized cost basis. For all debt securities in unrealized loss positions that do not meet either of these two criteria, the guidance requires that the Company analyze its ability to recover the amortized cost by comparing the net present value of projected future cash flows with the amortized cost of the security. The net present value is calculated by discounting the Company's best estimate of projected future cash flows at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. The Company may use the estimated fair value of collateral as a proxy for the net present value if it believes that the security is dependent on the liquidation of collateral for recovery of its investment. If the net present value is less than the amortized cost of the investment, an other-than-temporary impairment is recorded.

Under the authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments, when an other-than-temporary impairment of a debt security has occurred, the amount of the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings depends on whether the Company intends to sell the security or more likely than not will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis. If the debt security meets either of these two criteria, the other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings is equal to the entire difference between the security's amortized cost basis and its fair value at the impairment measurement date. For other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities that do not meet these two criteria, the net amount recognized in earnings is equal to the difference between the amortized cost of the debt security and its net present value calculated as described above. Any difference between the fair value and the net present value of the debt security at the impairment measurement date is recorded in "Other comprehensive income (loss)." Unrealized gains or losses on securities for which an other-than-temporary impairment has been recognized in earnings is tracked as a separate component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)." Prior to the adoption of this guidance in 2009, an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in earnings for debt securities was equal to the total difference between amortized cost and fair value at the time of impairment.

For debt securities, the split between the amount of an other-than-temporary impairment recognized in other comprehensive income and the net amount recognized in earnings is driven principally by assumptions regarding the amount and timing of projected cash flows. For mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities, cash flow estimates including prepayment assumptions, are based on data from widely accepted third-party data sources or internal estimates. In addition to prepayment assumptions, cash flow estimates vary based on assumptions regarding the underlying collateral including default rates, recoveries and changes in value. For all other debt securities, cash flow estimates are driven by assumptions regarding probability of default and estimates regarding timing and amount of recoveries associated with a default. The Company has developed these estimates using information based on its historical experience as well as using market observable data, such as industry analyst reports and forecasts, sector credit ratings and other data relevant to the collectability of a security.

The new cost basis of an impaired security is not adjusted for subsequent increases in estimated fair value. In periods subsequent to the recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment, the impaired security is accounted for as if it had been purchased on the measurement date of the impairment. For debt securities, the discount (or reduced premium) based on the new cost basis may be accreted into net investment income in future periods based on prospective changes in cash flow estimates, to reflect adjustments to the effective yield.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, amounts due from banks, certain money market investments, and other debt issues with maturities of three months or less when purchased. The Company also engages in overnight borrowing and lending of funds with Prudential Financial and affiliates which are considered cash and cash equivalents.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs

Costs that vary with and that are related primarily to the production of new insurance and annuity products are deferred to the extent such costs are deemed recoverable from future profits. Such deferred policy acquisition costs ("DAC") include commissions, costs of policy issuance and underwriting, and variable field office expenses that are incurred in producing new business. In each reporting period, capitalized DAC is amortized. DAC is subject to recoverability testing at the end of each reporting period to ensure that the capitalized amounts do not exceed the present value of anticipated gross profits or premiums less benefits and maintenance expenses, as applicable. DAC, for applicable products, is adjusted for the impact of unrealized gains or losses on investments as if these gains or losses had been realized, with corresponding credits or charges included in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)."

Policy acquisition costs related to interest-sensitive and variable life products and fixed and variable deferred annuity products are deferred and amortized over the expected life of the contracts (periods ranging from 25 to 99 years) in proportion to gross profits arising principally from investment results, mortality and expense margins, surrender charges and the performance of hedging programs for embedded derivative features, based on historical and anticipated future experience, which is updated periodically. The Company uses a reversion to the mean approach to derive the future rate of return assumptions. However, if the projected future rate of return calculated using this approach is greater than the maximum future rate of return assumption, the maximum future rate of return is utilized. The effect of changes to estimated gross profits on unamortized deferred acquisition costs is reflected in the period such estimated gross profits are revised. DAC related to non-participating traditional individual life insurance is amortized in proportion to gross premiums.

For some products, policyholders can elect to modify product benefits, features, rights or coverages by exchanging a contract for a new contract or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract. These transactions are known as internal replacements. If policyholders surrender traditional life insurance policies in exchange for life insurance policies that do not have fixed and guaranteed terms, the Company immediately charges to expense the remaining unamortized DAC on the surrendered policies. For other internal replacement transactions, except those that involve the addition of a nonintegrated contract feature that does not change the existing base contract, the unamortized DAC is immediately charged to expense if the terms of the new policies are not substantially similar to those of the former policies. If the new terms are substantially similar to those of the earlier policies, the DAC is retained with respect to the new policies and amortized over the expected life of the new policies.

Separate Account Assets and Liabilities

Separate account assets are reported at fair value and represent segregated funds, which are invested for certain policyholders and other customers. The assets consist primarily of equity securities, fixed maturities, real estate related investments, real estate mortgage loans and short term investments and derivative instruments. The assets of each account are legally segregated and are generally not subject to claims that arise out of any other business of the Company. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities primarily represent the contractholder's account balance in separate account assets and to a lesser extent borrowings of the separate account. See Note 7 to the Financial Statements for additional information regarding separate account arrangements with contractual guarantees. The investment income and realized investment gains or losses from separate accounts generally accrue to the policyholders and are not included in the Statements of Operations. Mortality, policy administration and surrender charges assessed against the accounts are included in "Policy charges and fee income." Asset administration fees charged to the accounts are included in "Asset administration fees."

Other Assets and Other Liabilities

Other assets consist primarily of premiums due, certain restricted assets, and receivables resulting from sales of securities that had not yet settled at the balance sheet date. Other liabilities consist primarily of accrued expenses, technical overdrafts, and payables resulting from purchases of securities that had not yet been settled at the balance sheet date.

Future Policy Benefits

The Company's liability for future policy benefits is primarily comprised of the present value of estimated future payments to or on behalf of policyholders, where the timing and amount of payment depends on policyholder mortality or morbidity, less the present value of future net premiums. For life insurance, and annuity products, expected mortality and morbidity is generally based on the Company's historical experience or standard industry tables including a provision for the risk of adverse deviation on our term life products. Interest rate assumptions are based on factors such as market conditions and expected investment returns. Although mortality and morbidity and interest rate assumptions are "locked-in" upon the issuance of new insurance or annuity products with fixed and guaranteed terms, significant changes in experience or assumptions may require the Company to provide for expected future losses on a product by establishing premium deficiency reserves. Premium deficiency reserves, if required, are determined based on assumptions at the time the premium deficiency reserve is established and do not include a provision for the risk of adverse deviation. The Company's liability for future policy benefits also includes net liabilities for guarantee benefits related to certain nontraditional long-duration life and annuity contracts, which are discussed more fully in Note 7, and certain unearned revenues.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Policyholders' Account Balances

The Company's liability for policyholders' account balances represents the contract value that has accrued to the benefit of the policyholder as of the balance sheet date. This liability is generally equal to the accumulated account deposits, plus interest credited, less policyholders' withdrawals and other charges assessed against the account balance. These policyholders' account balances also include provision for benefits under non-life contingent payout annuities and certain unearned revenues.

Contingent Liabilities

Amounts related to contingent liabilities are accrued if it is probable that a liability has been incurred and an amount is reasonably estimable. Management evaluates whether there are incremental legal or other costs directly associated with the ultimate resolution of the matter that are reasonably estimable and, if so, they are included in the accrual.

Insurance Revenue and Expense Recognition

Premiums from individual life products, other than interest-sensitive life contracts, are recognized when due. When premiums are due over a significantly shorter period than the period over which benefits are provided, any gross premium in excess of the net premium (i.e., the portion of the gross premium required to provide for all expected future benefits and expenses) is deferred and recognized into revenue in a constant relationship to insurance in force. Benefits are recorded as an expense when they are incurred. A liability for future policy benefits is recorded when premiums are recognized using the net premium method.

Certain individual annuity contracts provide the holder a guarantee that the benefit received upon death or annuitization will be no less than a minimum prescribed amount. These benefits are accounted for as insurance contracts and are discussed in further detail in Note 7. The Company also provides contracts with certain living benefits which are considered embedded derivatives. These contracts are discussed in further detail in Note 7.

Amounts received as payment for interest-sensitive individual life contracts, are reported as deposits to "Policyholders' account balances." Revenues from these contracts are reflected in "Policy charges and fee income" consisting primarily of fees assessed during the period against the policyholders' account balances for mortality charges, policy administration charges and surrender charges. In addition to fees, the Company earns investment income from the investment of policyholders' deposits in the Company's general account portfolio. Fees assessed that represent compensation to the Company for services to be provided in future periods and certain other fees are deferred and amortized into revenue over the life of the related contracts in proportion to estimated gross profits. Benefits and expenses for these products include claims in excess of related account balances, expenses of contract administration, interest credited to policyholders' account balances and amortization of DAC. Premiums, benefits and expenses are stated net of reinsurance ceded to other companies. Estimated reinsurance recoverables and the cost of reinsurance are recognized over the life of the reinsured policies using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying policies.

Asset Administration Fees

The Company receives asset administration fee income from policyholders' account balances invested in The Prudential Series Funds or, "PSF," which are a portfolio of mutual fund investments related to the Company's separate account products. Also the Company receives fee income calculated on contractholder separate account balances invested in the Advanced Series Trust Funds (see Note 13 to the Financial Statements). In addition, the Company receives fees from policyholders' account balances invested in funds managed by companies other than Prudential Insurance. Asset administration fees are recognized as income when earned.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives are financial instruments whose values are derived from interest rates, financial indices, or the value of securities. Derivative financial instruments generally used by the Company include swaps and futures, and may be exchange-traded or contracted in the over-the-counter market. Derivative positions are carried at fair value, generally by obtaining quoted market prices or through the use of valuation models.

Values can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, market volatility and liquidity. Values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions, including those related to counterparty behavior and non performance risk, used in valuation models.

Derivatives are used to manage the characteristics of the Company's asset/liability mix and to manage the interest rate and currency characteristics of assets or liabilities. Additionally, derivatives may be used to seek to reduce exposure to interest rate and foreign currency risks associated with assets held or expected to be purchased or sold, and liabilities incurred or expected to be incurred.

Derivatives are recorded as assets, within "Other long-term investments," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," in the Statements of Financial Position, except for embedded derivatives, which are recorded in the Statements of Financial Position with the associated host contract. The Company nets the fair value of all derivative financial instruments with counterparties for which a master netting arrangement has been executed. As discussed in detail below and in Note 11, all realized and unrealized changes in fair value of derivatives, with the exception of the effective portion of cash flow hedges, are recorded in current earnings. Cash flows from these derivatives are reported in the operating and investing activities section in the Statements of Cash Flows.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

The Company designates derivatives as either (1) a hedge of the fair value of a recognized asset or liability or unrecognized firm commitment ("fair value" hedge), (2) a hedge of a forecasted transaction or the variability of cash flows to be received or paid related to a recognized asset or liability ("cash flow" hedge), (3) a foreign currency fair value or cash flow hedge ("foreign currency" hedge), (4) a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation, or (5) a derivative entered into as an economic hedge that does not qualify for hedge accounting. If a derivative does not qualify for hedge accounting, all changes in its fair value, including net receipts and payments, are included in "Realized investment (losses), net" without considering changes in the fair value of the economically associated assets or liabilities.

To qualify for hedge accounting treatment, a derivative must be highly effective in mitigating the designated risk of the hedged item. Effectiveness of the hedge is formally assessed at inception and throughout the life of the hedging relationship. Even if a derivative qualifies for hedge accounting treatment, there may be an element of ineffectiveness of the hedge. Under such circumstances, the ineffective portion is recorded in "Realized investment gains (losses), net."

The Company formally documents at inception all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk-management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedge transactions. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as fair value, cash flow, or foreign currency, hedges to specific assets and liabilities on the balance sheet or to specific firm commitments or forecasted transactions.

When a derivative is designated as a fair value hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value, along with changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability (including losses or gains on firm commitments), are reported on a net basis in the income statement, generally in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." When swaps are used in hedge accounting relationships, periodic settlements are recorded in the same income statement line as the related settlements of the hedged items.

When a derivative is designated as a cash flow hedge and is determined to be highly effective, changes in its fair value are recorded in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows being hedged (e.g., when periodic settlements on a variable-rate asset or liability are recorded in earnings). At that time, the related portion of deferred gains or losses on the derivative instrument is reclassified and reported in the income statement line item associated with the hedged item.

If it is determined that a derivative no longer qualifies as a cash flow hedge, or management removes the hedge designation, the derivative will continue to be carried on the balance sheet at its fair value, with changes in fair value recognized currently in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The asset or liability under a fair value hedge will no longer be adjusted for changes in fair value and the existing basis adjustment is amortized to the income statement line associated with the asset or liability. The component of "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" related to discontinued cash flow hedges is amortized to the income statement line associated with the hedged cash flows consistent with the earnings impact of the original hedged cash flows.

The Company is a party to financial instruments that contain derivative instruments that are "embedded" in the financial instruments, the identification of which involves judgment. At inception, the Company assesses whether the economic characteristics of the embedded derivative are clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the remaining component of the financial instrument (i.e., the host contract) and whether a separate instrument with the same terms as the embedded instrument would meet the definition of a derivative instrument. When it is determined that (1) the embedded derivative possesses economic characteristics that are not clearly and closely related to the economic characteristics of the host contract, and (2) a separate instrument with the same terms would qualify as a derivative instrument, the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract, carried at fair value, and changes in its fair value are included in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." For certain financial instruments that contain an embedded derivative that otherwise would need to be bifurcated and reported at fair value, the Company may elect to classify the entire instrument as a trading account asset and report it within "Trading account assets," at fair value.

The Company has entered into reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to the embedded derivatives to affiliates. These reinsurance agreements are derivatives and have been accounted in the same manner as the embedded derivative.

Income Taxes

The Company is a member of the consolidated federal income tax return of Prudential Financial and primarily files separate company state and local tax returns. Pursuant to the tax allocation arrangement with Prudential Financial, total federal income tax expense is determined on a separate company basis. Members with losses record tax benefits to the extent such losses are recognized in the consolidated federal tax provision.

Deferred income taxes are recognized, based on enacted rates, when assets and liabilities have different values for financial statement and tax reporting purposes. A valuation allowance is recorded to reduce a deferred tax asset to the amount expected to be realized.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") or other taxing jurisdictions. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards ("tax attributes"), the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense. See Note 9 for additional information regarding income taxes.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2009, the FASB issued updated guidance for the fair value measurement of investments in certain entities that calculate net asset value per share including certain alternative investments such as hedge funds, private equity funds, and venture capital funds. This guidance allows companies to determine the fair value of such investments using net asset value ("NAV") as a practical expedient if the fair value of the investment is not readily determinable and the investee entity issues financial statements in accordance with measurement principles for investment companies. Use of this practical expedient is prohibited if it is probable the investment will be sold at something other than NAV. This guidance also requires new disclosures for each major category of alternative investments. It is effective for the first annual or interim reporting period ending after December 15, 2009. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective December 31, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and financial statement disclosures.

In August 2009, the FASB issued updated guidance for the fair value measurement of liabilities. This guidance provides clarification on how to measure fair value in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for the identical liability is not available. This guidance also clarifies that restrictions preventing the transfer of a liability should not be considered as a separate input or adjustment in the measurement of fair value. The Company adopted this guidance effective with the annual reporting period ended December 31, 2009, and the adoption did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations, and financial statement disclosures.

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification™ as the source of authoritative U.S. GAAP. The Codification is not intended to change U.S. GAAP but is a new structure which organizes accounting pronouncements by accounting topic. This guidance is effective for financial statements issued for interim and annual periods ending after September 15, 2009. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective with the interim reporting period ending September 30, 2009 impacted the way the Company references U.S. GAAP accounting standards in the financial statements.

In April 2009, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance for disclosures about fair value of financial instruments. This new guidance requires disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods similar to those included in annual financial statements. This guidance is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company adopted this guidance effective with the interim period ending June 30, 2009.

In April 2009, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance for the recognition and presentation of other-than-temporary impairments. This new guidance amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance for debt securities and expands the presentation and disclosure requirements of other-than-temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. This guidance also requires that the required annual disclosures for debt and equity securities be made for interim reporting periods. This guidance does not amend existing recognition and measurement guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of equity securities. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company early adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2009, which resulted in a net after-tax increase to retained earnings and decrease to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) of \$3.7 million. The disclosures required by this new guidance are provided in Note 3. See "Investments and Investment-Related Liabilities" above for more information.

In April 2009, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance for fair value measurements and disclosures to provide guidance on (1) estimating the fair value of an asset or liability if there was a significant decrease in the volume and level of trading activity for these assets or liabilities, and (2) identifying transactions that are not orderly. Further, this new guidance requires additional disclosures about fair value measurements in interim and annual periods. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009, and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption is permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company's early adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The disclosures required by this revised guidance are provided in Note 10.

In October 2008, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance on determining the fair value of a financial asset when the market for that asset is not active. This guidance clarifies the application of fair value measurements in a market that is not active and applies to financial assets within the scope of accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. The guidance was effective upon issuance, including prior periods for which financial statements had not been issued. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective September 30, 2008 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In March 2008, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for derivative instruments and hedging activities which amends and expands the disclosure requirements for derivative instruments and hedging activities by requiring companies to provide enhanced disclosures about (a) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (b) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for, and (c) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The required disclosures are provided in Note 11.

In February 2008, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance for the accounting for transfers of financial assets and repurchase financing transactions. The new guidance provides recognition and derecognition guidance for a repurchase financing transaction, which is a repurchase

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

agreement that relates to a previously transferred financial asset between the same counterparties, that is entered into contemporaneously with or in contemplation of, the initial transfer. The guidance is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. The Company's adoption of this guidance on a prospective basis effective January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2008, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance which delays the effective date of the authoritative guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures for nonfinancial assets and nonfinancial liabilities, except for items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis (at least annually), to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008, and interim periods within those fiscal years. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2009 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In January 2008, the FASB issued authoritative guidance for application of the shortcut method to hedge accounting with respect to the conditions that must be met to apply the shortcut method for assessing hedge effectiveness. This new guidance was effective for hedging relationships designated on or after January 1, 2008. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2008 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In February 2007, the FASB issued authoritative guidance on the fair value option for financial assets and financial liabilities. This guidance provides companies with an option to report selected financial assets and liabilities at fair value, with the associated changes in fair value reflected in the Statements of Operations. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008.

In September 2006, the FASB issued authoritative guidance on fair value measurements. This guidance defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This guidance does not change which assets and liabilities are required to be recorded at fair value, but the application of this guidance could change practices in determining fair value. The Company adopted this guidance effective January 1, 2008. See Note 10 for more information on fair value measurements guidance.

In June 2006, the FASB revised the authoritative guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes. See Note 9 for details regarding the adoption of this new guidance on January 1, 2007.

In February 2006, the FASB issued authoritative guidance on accounting for certain hybrid instruments. This guidance eliminates an exception from the requirement to bifurcate an embedded derivative feature from beneficial interests in securitized financial assets. The Company has used this exception for investments the Company has made in securitized financial assets in the normal course of operations, and thus previous to the adoption of this standard has not had to consider whether such investments contain an embedded derivative. The new requirement to identify embedded derivatives in beneficial interests will be applied on a prospective basis only to beneficial interests acquired, issued, or subject to certain remeasurement conditions after the adoption of the guidance. This statement also provides an election, on an instrument by instrument basis, to measure at fair value an entire hybrid financial instrument that contains an embedded derivative requiring bifurcation, rather than measuring only the embedded derivative on a fair value basis. If the fair value election is chosen, changes in unrealized gains and losses are reflected in the Statements of Operations. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2007 did not have a material effect on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

In September 2005, the Accounting Standards Executive Committee ("AcSEC") of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants issued authoritative guidance on accounting by insurance enterprises for deferred acquisition costs in connection with modifications or exchanges of insurance contracts. This guidance tells insurance enterprises how to account for deferred acquisition costs, including deferred policy acquisition costs, and deferred sales inducements, on certain internal replacements of certain insurance and investment contracts. The guidance defines an internal replacement as a modification in product benefits, features, rights, or coverages that occurs by the exchange of a contract for a new contract, or by amendment, endorsement, or rider to a contract, or by the election of a feature or coverage within a contract, and was effective for internal replacements occurring in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2007, which resulted in a net after-tax reduction to retained earnings of \$0.2 million.

Future Adoption of New Accounting Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which changes the analysis required to determine whether or not an entity is a variable interest entity ("VIE"). In addition, the guidance changes the determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE from a quantitative to a qualitative model. Under the new qualitative model, the primary beneficiary must have both the ability to direct the activities of the VIE and the obligation to absorb either losses or gains that could be significant to the VIE. This guidance also changes when reassessment is needed, as well as requiring enhanced disclosures, including the effects of a company's involvement with a VIE on its financial statements. This guidance is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. The Company's adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2010 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and financial statement disclosures.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

In June 2009, the FASB issued authoritative guidance which changes the accounting for transfers of financial assets, and is effective for transfers of financial assets occurring in interim and annual reporting periods beginning after November 15, 2009. It removes the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity ("QSPE") from the guidance for transfers of financial assets and removes the exception from applying the guidance for consolidation of variable interest entities to qualifying special-purpose entities. It changes the criteria for achieving sale accounting when transferring a financial asset and changes the initial recognition of retained beneficial interests. The guidance also defines "participating interest" to establish specific conditions for reporting a transfer of a portion of a financial asset as a sale. Disclosure provisions will be applied to transfers that occurred both before and after January 1, 2010. The Company adoption of this guidance effective January 1, 2010 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations and financial statement disclosures.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in prior periods have been reclassified to conform to the current period presentation.

3. INVESTMENTS

Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The following tables provide information relating to fixed maturities and equity securities (excluding investments classified as trading) as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2009				
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses (in thousands)	Fair Value	Other-than- temporary impairments in AOCI (3)
Fixed maturities, available for sale					
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 69,978	\$ 809	\$ 268	\$ 70,519	\$ —
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign government bonds	22,188	1,232	272	23,148	—
Corporate securities	667,718	27,475	5,101	690,092	(681)
Asset-backed securities(1)	62,273	1,132	6,560	56,845	(9,940)
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	91,971	2,220	725	93,466	—
Residential mortgage-backed securities(2)	114,258	6,465	413	120,310	(626)
Total fixed maturities, available for sale	\$1,028,386	\$ 39,333	\$ 13,339	\$1,054,380	\$ (11,247)
Equity securities, available for sale	\$ 4,003	\$ 129	\$ 306	\$ 3,826	\$ —

(1) Includes credit tranch securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, auto loans, credit cards, education loans, and other asset types.

(2) Includes publicly traded agency pass-through securities and collateralized mortgage obligations.

(3) Represents the amount of other-than-temporary impairment losses in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)," or "AOCI," which, from January 1, 2009, were not included in earnings under new authoritative accounting guidance. Amount excludes \$5 million of net unrealized gains (losses) on impaired securities relating to changes in the fair value of such securities subsequent to the impairment measurement date.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

	December 31, 2008			Fair Value
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Gains	Gross Unrealized Losses	
		(in thousands)		
Fixed maturities, available for sale				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 30,556	\$ 3,721	\$ —	\$ 34,277
Foreign government bonds	9,391	573	7	9,957
Corporate securities	498,380	3,203	49,346	452,237
Asset-backed securities	103,724	1,582	18,827	86,479
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	104,156	157	15,110	89,203
Residential mortgage-backed securities	119,788	5,064	983	123,869
Total fixed maturities, available for sale	<u>\$865,995</u>	<u>\$ 14,300</u>	<u>\$ 84,273</u>	<u>\$796,022</u>
Equity securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 4,143</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>	<u>\$ 2,809</u>

The amortized cost and fair value of fixed maturities by contractual maturities at December 31, 2009, are as follows:

	Available for Sale	
	Amortized Cost	Fair Value
	(in thousands)	
Due in one year or less	\$ 47,396	\$ 48,112
Due after one year through five years	317,721	330,885
Due after five years through ten years	300,083	309,728
Due after ten years	94,684	95,034
Asset-backed securities	62,273	56,845
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	91,971	93,466
Residential mortgage-backed securities	114,258	120,310
Total	<u>\$ 1,028,386</u>	<u>\$ 1,054,380</u>

Actual maturities may differ from contractual maturities because issuers may have the right to call or prepay obligations. Asset-backed, commercial mortgage-backed, and residential mortgage-backed securities are shown separately in the table above, as they are not due at a single maturity date.

Other Long term Investments

“Other long-term investments” are comprised as follows at December 31:

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Company’s investment in Separate accounts	\$2,213	\$ 2,829
Joint ventures and limited partnerships	6,096	6,171
Derivatives	—	(1,203)
Total other long- term investments	<u>\$8,309</u>	<u>\$ 7,797</u>

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Commercial Mortgage Loans

The Company's commercial mortgage loans are comprised as follows at December 31:

	2009		2008	
	Amount (in thousands)	% of Total	Amount (in thousands)	% of Total
Commercial mortgage loans by property type				
Industrial buildings	\$ 36,102	21.2%	\$ 36,439	24.5%
Retail stores	36,941	21.7%	14,453	9.7%
Apartment complexes	15,886	9.3%	16,387	11.0%
Office buildings	19,179	11.3%	21,505	14.5%
Agricultural properties	16,905	10.0%	15,980	10.7%
Hospitality	10,399	6.1%	—	— %
Other	34,902	20.4%	44,075	29.6%
Total collateralized loans	170,314	100.0%	148,839	100.0%
Valuation allowance	(2,379)		(1,444)	
Total net commercial mortgage loans	167,935		147,395	

The commercial loans are geographically dispersed throughout the United States with the largest concentrations in Florida (10%) and New York (10%) at December 31, 2009.

Activity in the allowance for losses for all commercial loans, for the years ended December 31, is as follows:

	2009 (in thousands)	2008 (in thousands)
Allowance for losses, beginning of year	\$1,444	\$ 560
Addition to allowance for losses	935	884
Allowance for losses, end of year	<u>\$2,379</u>	<u>\$1,444</u>

Non-performing commercial mortgage identified in management's specific review of probable loan losses and the related allowance for losses at December 31, are as follows:

	2009 (in thousands)	2008 (in thousands)
Non-performing commercial mortgage and other loans with allowance for losses	\$4,347	\$—
Non-performing commercial mortgage and other loans with no allowance for losses	—	—
Allowance for losses, end of year	<u>(482)</u>	<u>—</u>
Net carrying value of non-performing commercial mortgage and other loans	<u>\$3,865</u>	<u>\$—</u>

Non-performing commercial mortgage and other loans with no allowance for losses are loans in which the fair value of the collateral or the net present value of the loans' expected future cash flows equals or exceeds the recorded investment. The average recorded investment in non-performing loans before allowance for losses was \$2.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. Net investment income recognized on these loans totaled less than \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. See Note 2 for information regarding the Company's accounting policies for non-performing loans.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

The following table depicts the sources of fixed maturity proceeds and related gross investment gains (losses), as well as losses on impairments of both fixed maturities and equity securities:

	2009	2008 (in thousands)	2007
Fixed maturities, available for sale:			
Proceeds from sales	\$ 59,587	\$206,732	\$201,990
Proceeds from maturities/repayments	194,623	42,743	65,674
Gross investment gains from sales, prepayments and maturities	1,540	1,108	2,161
Gross investment losses from sales and maturities	(3,027)	(2,539)	(624)
Fixed maturity and equity security impairments:			
Net writedowns for other-than-temporary impairment losses on fixed maturities recognized in earnings (1)	\$ (6,070)	\$ (9,149)	\$ (572)
Writedowns for other-than-temporary impairment losses on equity securities	\$ (139)	\$ —	\$ —

- 1) Effective with the adoption of new authoritative guidance January 1, 2009, excludes the portion of other-than-temporary impairments recorded in "Other comprehensive income (loss)," representing any difference between the fair value of the impaired debt security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows at the time of impairment.

As discussed in Note 2, a portion of certain other-than-temporary impairment ("OTTI") losses on fixed maturity securities are recognized in "Other comprehensive income (loss)" ("OCI"). The net amount recognized in earnings ("credit loss impairments") represents the difference between the amortized cost of the security and the net present value of its projected future cash flows discounted at the effective interest rate implicit in the debt security prior to impairment. Any remaining difference between the fair value and amortized cost is recognized in OCI. The following tables set forth the amount of pre-tax credit loss impairments on fixed maturity securities held by the Company as of the dates indicated, for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI, and the corresponding changes in such amounts for the periods indicated.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009 (in thousands)
Credit losses recognized in earnings on fixed maturity securities held by the Company for which a portion of the OTTI loss was recognized in OCI	
Balance, beginning of period	\$ —
Credit losses remaining in retained earnings related to adoption of new authoritative guidance on January 1, 2009	2,361
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities which matured, paid down, prepaid or were sold during the period	(603)
Credit loss impairments previously recognized on securities impaired to fair value during the period (1)	—
Credit loss impairment recognized in the current period on securities not previously impaired	2,557
Additional credit loss impairments recognized in the current period on securities previously impaired	2,563
Increases due to passage of time on previously recorded credit losses	546
Accretion of credit loss impairments previously recognized due to an increase in cash flows expected to be collected	7
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 7,431

- (1) Represents circumstances where the Company determined in the current period that it intends to sell the security or it is more likely than not that it will be required to sell the security before recovery of the security's amortized cost.

Net Investment Income

Net investment income for the years ended December 31, was from the following sources:

	2009	2008 (in thousands)	2007
Fixed maturities, available for sale	\$53,615	\$52,035	\$52,845
Equity securities, available for sale	218	263	299
Commercial mortgage loans	9,822	8,216	4,641
Policy loans	9,177	9,187	8,863
Short-term investments and cash equivalents	434	1,455	3,356
Other long-term investments	(666)	(2)	452
Gross investment income	72,600	71,154	70,456
Less investment expenses	(2,656)	(3,153)	(3,751)
Net investment income	\$69,944	\$68,001	\$66,705

Carrying value for non-income producing assets included in fixed maturities totaled \$2 million as of December 31, 2009. Non-income producing assets represent investments that have not produced income for the twelve months preceding December 31, 2009.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Realized Investment Gains (Losses), Net

Realized investment gains (losses), net, for the years ended December 31, were from the following sources:

	2009	2008 (in thousands)	2007
Fixed maturities	(7,557)	(10,575)	965
Equity securities	(138)	—	—
Commercial mortgage loans	(935)	(884)	(457)
Joint ventures and limited partnerships	(124)	—	—
Derivatives (1)	22,268	(15,496)	(2,709)
Realized investment (losses), net	<u>\$13,514</u>	<u>\$ (26,955)</u>	<u>\$ (2,201)</u>

Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)

Net unrealized investment gains and losses on securities classified as “available for sale” and certain other long-term investments and other assets are included in the Statements of Financial Position as a component of “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss),” or “AOCI.” Changes in these amounts include reclassification adjustments to exclude from “Other comprehensive income (loss)” those items that are included as part of “Net income” for a period that had been part of “Other comprehensive income (loss)” in earlier periods. The amounts for the periods indicated below, split between amounts related to fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized, and all other net unrealized investment gains and losses, are as follows:

Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses on Fixed Maturity Securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Investments	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Other Costs	Policy Holders Account Balance (in thousands)	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Cumulative impact of the adoption of new authoritative guidance on January 1, 2009	(4,049)	290	—	1,316	(2,443)
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	4,471	—	—	(1,565)	2,906
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses included in net income	5,080	—	—	(1,778)	3,302
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income (1)	(11,483)	—	—	4,019	(7,464)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs	—	3,363	—	(1,177)	2,186
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on Policyholder account balance	—	—	(1,383)	484	(899)
Balance, December 31, 2009	<u>\$ (5,981)</u>	<u>\$ 3,653</u>	<u>\$ (1,383)</u>	<u>\$ 1,299</u>	<u>\$ (2,412)</u>

(1) Represents “transfers in” related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

All Other Net Unrealized Investment Gains and Losses in AOCI

	Net Unrealized Gains (Losses) On Investments(1)	Deferred Policy Acquisition Costs and Other Costs	Policy Holders Account Balances	Deferred Income Tax (Liability) Benefit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Related To Net Unrealized Investment Gains (Losses)
Balance, December 31, 2006	\$ 8,832	\$ (3,589)	\$ 913	\$ (2,154)	\$ 4,002
Net investment (losses) on investments arising during the period	(3,970)	—	—	1,389	(2,581)
Reclassification adjustment for (losses) included in net income	965	—	—	(338)	627
Impact of net unrealized investment gains on deferred policy acquisition costs	—	2,406	—	(842)	1,564
Impact of net unrealized investment gains on policyholders' account balances	—	—	(828)	290	(538)
Balance, December 31, 2007	\$ 5,827	\$ (1,183)	\$ 85	\$ (1,655)	\$ 3,074
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	(87,322)	—	—	30,563	(56,759)
Reclassification adjustment for gains (losses) included in net income	10,575	—	—	(3,702)	6,873
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on deferred policy acquisition costs	—	42,376	—	(14,832)	27,544
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' account balances	—	—	(17,542)	6,140	(11,402)
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ (70,920)	\$ 41,193	\$ (17,457)	\$ 16,514	\$ (30,670)
Cumulative impact of the adoption of new authoritative guidance on January 1, 2009	(2,016)	33	—	694	(1,289)
Net investment gains (losses) on investments arising during the period	91,116	—	—	(31,891)	59,225
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses included in net income	2,616	—	—	(916)	1,700
Reclassification adjustment for OTTI losses excluded from net income (2)	11,483	—	—	(4,019)	7,464
Impact of net unrealized investment gains (losses) on deferred policy acquisition costs	—	(60,878)	—	21,307	(39,571)
Impact of net unrealized investment (gains) losses on policyholders' account balances	—	—	23,727	(8,304)	15,423
Balance, December 31, 2009	\$ 32,279	\$ (19,652)	\$ 6,270	\$ (6,615)	\$ 12,282

(1) Include cash flow hedges. See Note 11 for information on cash flow hedges.

(2) Represents "transfers out" related to the portion of OTTI losses recognized during the period that were not recognized in earnings for securities with no prior OTTI loss.

The table below presents net unrealized gains (losses) on investments by asset class as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in thousands)	
Fixed maturity securities on which an OTTI loss has been recognized	\$ (5,981)	\$ —
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale – all other	\$ 31,975	\$ (69,973)
Equity securities, available for sale	(177)	—
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges ⁽¹⁾	(675)	—
Other investments	1,156	(947)
Net unrealized gain (losses) on investments	\$ 26,298	\$ (70,920)

(1) See Note 11 for more information on cash flow hedges.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

Duration of Gross Unrealized Loss Positions for Fixed Maturities and Equity Securities

The following table shows the fair value and gross unrealized losses aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual fixed maturity securities have been in a continuous unrealized loss position, as of the dates indicated:

	December 31, 2009					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more(1)		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands)						
Fixed maturities available for sale						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ 9,622	\$ 268	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 9,622	\$ 268
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign government bonds	6,719	272	—	—	6,719	272
Corporate securities	135,989	2,372	49,634	2,729	185,623	5,101
Commercial mortgage-backed securities.	27,213	337	9,031	388	36,244	725
Asset-backed securities	4,966	2,012	20,868	4,548	25,834	6,560
Residential mortgage-backed securities	5,786	413	—	—	5,786	413
Total	<u>\$ 190,295</u>	<u>\$ 5,674</u>	<u>\$ 79,533</u>	<u>\$ 7,665</u>	<u>\$ 269,828</u>	<u>\$ 13,339</u>
Equity Securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 1,861</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,389</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>	<u>\$ 3,250</u>	<u>\$ 306</u>

- (1) The month count for aging of unrealized losses was reset back to historical unrealized loss month counts for securities impacted by the adoption of new authoritative guidance related to other-than-temporary impairments of debt securities on January 1, 2009.

	December 31, 2008					
	Less than twelve months		Twelve months or more		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
(in thousands)						
Fixed maturities available for sale						
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Obligations of U.S. states and their political subdivisions	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign government bonds	1,846	7	—	—	1,846	7
Corporate securities	267,313	30,123	52,180	19,223	319,493	49,346
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	72,251	12,083	14,071	3,027	86,322	15,110
Asset-backed securities	69,126	14,593	7,000	4,235	76,125	18,827
Residential mortgage-backed securities	1,444	782	205	201	1,649	983
Total	<u>\$ 411,980</u>	<u>\$ 57,588</u>	<u>\$ 73,456</u>	<u>\$ 26,686</u>	<u>\$ 485,435</u>	<u>\$ 84,273</u>
Equity Securities, available for sale	<u>\$ 2,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 2,688</u>	<u>\$ 1,334</u>

The gross unrealized losses at December 31, 2009 and 2008 are composed of \$7 million and \$66 million related high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating and \$6 million and \$18 million related to other than high or highest quality securities based on NAIC or equivalent rating, respectively. At December 31, 2009, \$6 million of the gross unrealized losses represented declines in value of greater than 20%, \$0.5 million of which had been in that position for less than six months, as compared to \$47 million at December 31, 2008 that represented declines in value of greater than 20%, \$45 million of which had been in that position for less than six months. At December 31, 2009, the \$8 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in asset backed securities, and in the manufacturing and utilities sectors of the Company's corporate securities. At December 31, 2008, the \$27 million of gross unrealized losses of twelve months or more were concentrated in asset backed securities, and in the manufacturing and utilities sectors of the Company's corporate securities. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment to earnings for other-than-temporary impairments for these securities was not warranted at December 31, 2009 or 2008. These conclusions are based on a detailed analysis of the underlying credit and cash flows on each security. The gross unrealized losses are primarily attributable to credit spread widening and increased liquidity discounts. At December 31, 2009, the Company does not intend to sell the securities and it is not more likely than not that the Company will be required to sell the securities before the anticipated recovery of its remaining amortized cost basis.

3. INVESTMENTS (continued)

As of December 31, 2009 securities with a fair value of \$1 million and gross unrealized losses of \$0.3 million that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or more represent perpetual preferred securities, which have characteristics of both debt and equity securities. Since an impairment model similar to fixed maturity securities is applied to these securities, an other-than-temporary impairment has not been recognized on certain perpetual preferred securities that have been in a continuous unrealized loss position for twelve months or more as of December 31, 2009 and 2008. In accordance with its policy described in Note 2, the Company concluded that an adjustment for other-than-temporary impairments for these equity securities was not warranted at December 31, 2009 or 2008.

Securities Pledged and Special Deposits

The Company pledges as collateral investment securities it owns to unaffiliated parties through certain transactions, including securities lending, securities sold under agreements to repurchase and future contracts. At December 31, the carrying value of investments pledged to third parties as reported in the Statements of Financial Position included the following:

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Fixed maturity securities, available for sale – all other	31,727	37,845
Total securities pledged	<u>\$31,727</u>	<u>\$37,845</u>

As of December 31, 2009, the carrying amount of the associated liabilities supported by the pledged collateral was \$33 million. Of this amount, \$12 million was “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” and \$21 million was “Cash collateral for loaned securities. As of December 31, 2008, the carrying amount of the associated liabilities supported by the pledged collateral was \$39 million. Of this amount, \$23 million was “Securities sold under agreements to repurchase” and \$16 million was “Cash collateral for loaned securities.”

Fixed maturities of \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were on deposit with governmental authorities or trustees as required by certain insurance laws.

4. DEFERRED POLICY ACQUISITION COSTS

The balances of and changes in deferred policy acquisition costs for the year ended December 31, are as follows:

	2009	2008	2007
		(in thousands)	
Balance, beginning of year	\$326,806	\$ 273,144	\$255,849
Capitalization of commissions, sales and issue expenses	57,391	49,675	50,565
Amortization	(22,842)	(38,389)	(35,447)
Change in unrealized investment gains/(losses)	(55,738)	42,376	2,406
Impact of adoption of guidance on accounting for deferred acquisition costs in connection with modifications or exchanges of insurance contracts	—	—	(229)
Balance, end of year	<u>\$305,617</u>	<u>\$ 326,806</u>	<u>\$273,144</u>

Deferred acquisition costs include reductions in capitalization and amortization related to the reinsurance expense allowances resulting from the coinsurance treaty with Prudential Arizona Reinsurance Captive Company, or “PARCC” discussed in Note 13 to the Financial Statements.

Ceded capitalization was \$15 million, \$20 million and \$20 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Ceded amortization relating to this treaty included in the above table amounted to \$8 million in 2009, \$4 million in 2008 and 2007, respectively.

5. POLICYHOLDERS’ LIABILITIES

Future policy benefits at December 31 are as follows:

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Life insurance	\$451,254	\$379,573
Individual and group annuities	6,140	5,249
Policy claims and other liabilities	3,039	73,307
Total future policy benefits	<u>\$460,433</u>	<u>\$458,129</u>

Life insurance liabilities include reserves for death benefits and other policy benefits. Individual annuity liabilities include reserves for annuities that are in payout status.

Future policy benefits for life insurance are generally equal to the aggregate of (1) the present value of future benefit payments and related expenses, less the present value of future net premiums, and (2) any premium deficiency reserves. Assumptions as to mortality and persistency are based on the

5. POLICYHOLDERS' LIABILITIES (continued)

Company's experience, and in certain instances, industry experience, when the basis of the reserve is established. Interest rates range from 2.50% to 7.50%.

Future policy benefits for individual and group annuities and supplementary contracts are generally equal to the aggregate of (1) the present value of expected future payments, and (2) any premium deficiency reserves. Assumptions as to mortality are based on the Company's experience, and in certain instances, industry experience, when the basis of the reserve is established. The interest rates used in the determination of the present value range from 1.32% to 8.75%, with 6.1% of the reserves based on an interest rate in excess of 8%. Future policy benefits for other contract liabilities are generally equal to the present value of expected future payments based on the Company's experience. The interest rates used in the determination of the present values range from 1.13% to 6.32%.

Policyholders' account balances at December 31 are as follows:

	2009	2008
	(in thousands)	
Interest-sensitive life contracts	\$ 677,220	\$ 585,726
Individual annuities	247,076	242,799
Guaranteed interest accounts	37,418	33,962
Other	63,304	47,857
Total policyholders' account balances	<u>\$ 1,025,018</u>	<u>\$ 910,344</u>

Policyholders' account balances represent an accumulation of account deposits plus credited interest less withdrawals, expenses and mortality charges, if applicable. Interest crediting rates for interest-sensitive life contracts range from 3.00% to 5.10%. Interest crediting rates for individual annuities range from 1.40% to 4.93%. Interest crediting rates for guaranteed interest accounts range from 3.00% to 5.75%. Interest crediting rates range from 1.00% to 6.23% for other.

6. REINSURANCE

The Company participates in reinsurance with Prudential Insurance, Prudential Arizona Reinsurance Captive Company, or "PARCC", Pruco Life, and Pruco Reinsurance, Ltd. "Pruco Re", in order to provide risk diversification, additional capacity for future growth and limit the maximum net loss potential arising from large risks. Life reinsurance is accomplished through various plans of reinsurance, primarily yearly renewable term and coinsurance. Reinsurance ceded arrangements do not discharge the Company as the primary insurer. Ceded balances would represent a liability of the Company in the event the reinsurers were unable to meet their obligations to the Company under the terms of the reinsurance agreements. The likelihood of a material reinsurance liability resulting from such inability of reinsurers to meet their obligation is considered to be remote.

Reinsurance premiums, commissions, expense reimbursements, benefits and reserves related to reinsured long-duration contracts are accounted for over the life of the underlying reinsured contracts using assumptions consistent with those used to account for the underlying contracts. Amounts recoverable from reinsurers for long duration contracts are estimated in a manner consistent with the claim liabilities and policy benefits associated with the reinsured policies. The affiliated reinsurance agreements are described further in Note 13 of the Financial Statements.

Effective April 1, 2008, the Company entered into an agreement to reinsure certain variable Corporate Owned Life Insurance "COLI" policies with Pruco Life.

Reinsurance amounts included in the Statement of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31 are below.

	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Gross premiums and policy charges and fee income	\$ 267,109	\$ 256,765	\$ 232,073
Reinsurance ceded	(180,844)	(166,150)	(142,780)
Net premiums and policy charges and fee income	<u>\$ 86,265</u>	<u>\$ 90,615</u>	<u>\$ 89,293</u>
Policyholders' benefits ceded	<u>\$ 81,364</u>	<u>\$ 85,156</u>	<u>\$ 47,468</u>
Realized capital gains (losses) ceded, net	<u>\$ (44,367)</u>	<u>\$ 48,774</u>	<u>\$ 1,944</u>

Realized capital gains ceded include the reinsurance of the Company's derivatives under SFAS No. 133. Changes in the fair value of the embedded derivatives are recognized through "Realized investment gains". The Company has entered into reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to certain living benefit options to Pruco Re. These reinsurance agreements are derivatives and have been accounted for in the same manner as an embedded derivative.

6. REINSURANCE (continued)

Reinsurance premiums ceded for interest-sensitive life products is accounted for as a reduction of policy charges and fee income. Reinsurance ceded for term insurance products is accounted for as a reduction of premiums.

Reinsurance recoverables, included in the Company's Statements of Financial Position, at December 31, 2009 and 2008 were \$323 million and \$301 million, respectively.

The gross and net amounts of life insurance in force at December 31, were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u> (in thousands)	<u>2007</u>
Gross life insurance in force	\$ 95,400,464	\$ 89,008,979	\$ 78,616,940
Reinsurance ceded	(86,036,509)	(80,943,597)	(69,518,388)
Net life insurance in force	<u>\$ 9,363,955</u>	<u>\$ 8,065,382</u>	<u>\$ 9,098,552</u>

7. CERTAIN NONTRADITIONAL LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS

The Company issues traditional variable annuity contracts through its separate accounts for which investment income and investment gains and losses accrue directly to, and investment risk is borne by, the contractholder. The Company also issues variable annuity contracts with general and separate account options where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a return of no less than (1) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals ("return of net deposits"), (2) total deposits made to the contract less any partial withdrawals plus a minimum return ("minimum return"), or (3) the highest contract value on a specified date minus any withdrawals ("contract value"). These guarantees, which arise upon election of the applicable optional living benefit or optional death benefit, include benefits that are payable in the event of death, annuitization or at specified dates during the accumulation period including withdrawal and living benefits payable during specified periods. The Company also offers an enhanced withdrawal benefit should a contractholder not be able to perform normal activities of daily living.

The Company also issues annuity contracts with market value adjusted investment options ("MVs"), which provide for a return of principal plus a fixed rate of return if held to maturity, or, alternatively, a "market adjusted value" if surrendered prior to maturity or if funds are reallocated to other investment options. The market value adjustment may result in a gain or loss to the Company, depending on crediting rates or an indexed rate at surrender, as applicable.

In addition, the Company issues variable life, variable universal life and universal life contracts where the Company contractually guarantees to the contractholder a death benefit even when there is insufficient value to cover monthly mortality and expense charges, whereas otherwise the contract would typically lapse ("no lapse guarantee"). Variable life and variable universal life contracts are offered with general and separate account options similar to variable annuities.

The assets supporting the variable portion of both traditional variable annuities and certain variable contracts with guarantees are carried at fair value and reported as "Separate account assets" with an equivalent amount reported as "Separate account liabilities." Amounts assessed against the contractholders for mortality, administration, and other services are included within revenue in "Policy charges and fee income" and changes in liabilities for minimum guarantees are generally included in "Policyholders' benefits." In 2009 and 2008 there were no gains or losses on transfers of assets from the general account to a separate account.

For those guarantees of benefits that are payable in the event of death, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the current guaranteed minimum death benefit in excess of the current account balance at the balance sheet date. For guarantees of benefits that are payable at annuitization, the net amount at risk is generally defined as the present value of the minimum guaranteed annuity payments available to the contractholder determined in accordance with the terms of the contract in excess of the current account balance. The Company's contracts with guarantees may offer more than one type of guarantee in each contract; therefore, the amounts listed may not be mutually exclusive.

7. CERTAIN NONTRADITIONAL LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS (continued)

As of December 31, 2009 and 2008, the Company had the following guarantees associated with these contracts, by product and guarantee type:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	In the Event of Death (in thousands)	At Annuitization / Accumulation (1)	In the Event of Death (in thousands)	At Annuitization / Accumulation (1)
Variable Annuity Contracts				
<i>Return of net deposits</i>				
Account value	\$ 843,318	N/A	\$ 465,715	N/A
Net amount at risk	\$ 24,037	N/A	\$ 77,184	N/A
Average attained age of contractholders	61 years	N/A	61 years	N/A
<i>Minimum return or contract value</i>				
Account value	\$ 688,296	\$ 930,306	\$ 540,891	\$ 441,182
Net amount at risk	\$ 79,173	\$ 58,517	\$ 185,144	\$ 95,346
Average attained age of contractholders	65 years	60 years	65 years	61 years
Average period remaining until earliest expected annuitization	N/A	2.58 years	N/A	3.57 years

(1) Includes income and withdrawal as described herein

	Unadjusted Value	Adjusted Value	Unadjusted Value	Adjusted Value
<i>Market value adjusted annuities</i>				
Account value	\$ 16,135	\$ 17,049	\$ 18,739	\$ 18,814

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	In the Event of Death (in thousands)	In the Event of Death (in thousands)
Variable Life, Variable Universal Life and Universal Life Contracts		
<i>No Lapse Guarantees</i>		
Separate account value	\$ 508,351	\$ 370,966
General account value	\$ 171,525	\$ 149,154
Net amount at risk	\$ 6,080,255	\$ 6,199,374
Average attained age of contractholders	48 years	47 years

Account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees were invested in separate account investment options as follows:

	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)
Equity funds	\$ 405,609	\$ 366,501
Bond funds	147,810	96,548
Balanced funds	705,455	275,881
Money market funds	24,211	31,887
Specialty funds	11,843	3,116
Total	\$ 1,294,928	\$ 773,933

In addition to the above mentioned amounts invested in separate account investment options, \$236.7 million and \$232.7 million of account balances of variable annuity contracts with guarantees (inclusive of contracts with MVA features) were invested in general account investment options in 2009 and 2008 respectively.

7. CERTAIN NONTRADITIONAL LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS (continued)

Liabilities for Guaranteed Benefits

The table below summarizes the changes in general account liabilities for guarantees on variable contracts. The liabilities for guaranteed minimum death benefits (“GMDB”) and guaranteed minimum income benefits (“GMIB”) are included in “Future policy benefits” and the related changes in the liabilities are included in “Policyholders’ benefits.” Guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits (“GMIWB”) and guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits (“GMAB”) are considered to be bifurcated embedded derivatives are recorded at fair value. Changes in the fair value of these embedded derivatives, along with any fees received or payments made relating to the embedded derivative are recorded in “Realized investment gains (losses), net.” The liabilities for GMAB and GMIWB are included in “Future policy benefits.”

		GMDB	GMIB	GMIWB -GMAB	Total
	Variable Annuity	Variable Life, Variable Universal Life & Universal Life	(in thousands) Variable Annuity		
Balance as of January 1, 2007	\$ 1,048	\$ 3,491	\$ 564	\$ (130)	\$ 4,973
Incurred guarantee benefits ⁽¹⁾	49	3,108	(148)	3,217	6,226
Paid guarantee benefits	(251)	—	—	—	(251)
Balance as of December 31, 2007	\$ 846	\$ 6,599	\$ 416	\$ 3,087	\$ 10,948
Incurred guarantee benefits ⁽¹⁾	5,636	4,677	1,386	60,816	72,515
Paid guarantee benefits	(889)	—	—	—	(889)
Balance as of December 31, 2008	\$ 5,593	\$ 11,276	\$ 1,802	\$ 63,903	\$ 82,574
Incurred guarantee benefits ⁽¹⁾	(1,821)	6,217	(489)	(66,315)	(62,408)
Paid guarantee benefits	(2,288)	(250)	—	—	(2,538)
Balance as of December 31, 2009	\$ 1,484	\$ 17,243	\$ 1,313	\$ (2,412)	\$ 17,628

(1) Incurred guarantee benefits include the portion of assessments established as additions to reserves as well as changes in estimates affecting the reserves. Also includes changes in the fair value of features considered to be derivatives.

The GMDB liability is determined each period end by estimating the accumulated value of a portion of the total assessments to date less the accumulated value of the death benefits in excess of the account balance. The GMIB liability is determined each period by estimating the accumulated value of a portion of the total assessments to date less the accumulated value of the projected income benefits in excess of the account balance. The portion of assessments used is chosen such that, at issue (or, in the case of acquired contracts, at the acquisition date), the present value of expected death benefits or expected income benefits in excess of the projected account balance and the portion of the present value of total expected assessments over the lifetime of the contracts are equal. The Company regularly evaluates the estimates used and adjusts the GMDB and GMIB liability balances, with an associated charge or credit to earnings, if actual experience or other evidence suggests that earlier assumptions should be revised.

The GMAB features provide the contractholder with a guaranteed return of initial account value or an enhanced value if applicable. The most significant of the Company’s GMAB features are the guaranteed return option (“GRO”) features, which includes an automatic investment rebalancing element that reduces the Company’s exposure to these guarantees. The GMAB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

The GMIWB features, taken collectively, provides a contractholder two optional methods to receive guaranteed minimum payments over time, a “withdrawal” option or an “income” option. The withdrawal option (which is available under only one of the Company’s GMIWBs) guarantees that a contract holder can withdraw an amount each year until the cumulative withdrawals reach a total guaranteed balance. The income option (which varies among the Company’s GMIWBs) in general guarantees the contract holder the ability to withdraw an amount each year for life (or for joint lives, in the case of any spousal version of the benefit) where such amount is equal to a percentage of a protected value under the benefit. The contractholder also has the potential to increase this annual amount, based on certain subsequent increases in account value that may occur. Certain GMIWB features include an automatic rebalancing element that reduces the Company’s exposure to these guarantees. The GMIWB liability is calculated as the present value of future expected payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature.

As part of risk management strategy in addition to reinsurance, Pruco Re. hedges or limits exposure to these risks through a combination of product design elements, such as an automatic rebalancing element, and externally purchased hedging instruments, such as equity options and interest rate swaps. The automatic rebalancing element included in the design of certain variable annuity products transfers assets between contractholder sub-accounts depending on a number of factors, including the investment performance of the sub-accounts. Negative investment performance may result in transfers to either a fixed-rate general account option or a separate account bond portfolio. In certain situations, assets may transfer back when investment performance improves. Other product design elements we utilize for certain products to manage these risks include asset allocation and

7. CERTAIN NONTRADITIONAL LONG-DURATION CONTRACTS (continued)

minimum purchase age requirements. For risk management purposes the Company segregates the variable annuity living benefit features into three broad categories, (1) those that utilize both an automatic rebalancing element and capital markets hedging, such as for certain GMIWB riders; (2) those that utilize only capital markets hedging, such as for certain legacy GMIWB and GMAB riders; and (3) those with risks we have deemed suitable to retain, such as for GMDB and GMIB riders. Riders in category 1 from above also include GMDB riders, and as such the GMDB risk in these riders benefits from the automatic rebalancing element.

Sales Inducements

The Company defers sales inducements and amortizes them over the anticipated life of the annuity using the same methodology and assumptions use to amortize deferred policy acquisition costs. The Company offers certain sales inducements. These inducements include a bonus, whereby (subject to certain limitations) each purchase payment submitted by a contractholder is increased by an amount equal to a specified percentage of the purchase payment. Changes in deferred sales inducements are as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u> (in thousands)	<u>2007</u>
Balance, beginning of year	\$28,015	\$ 21,957	\$19,013
Capitalization	8,689	6,959	5,869
Amortization	(4,663)	(901)	(2,925)
Change in unrealized investment gains and (losses)	(1,776)	—	—
Balance, end of year	<u>30,265</u>	<u>28,015</u>	<u>\$21,957</u>

8. STATUTORY NET INCOME AND SURPLUS AND DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS

The Company is required to prepare statutory financial statements in accordance with accounting practices prescribed or permitted by the New Jersey Department of Banking and Insurance. Statutory accounting practices primarily differ from GAAP by charging policy acquisition costs to expense as incurred, establishing future policy benefit liabilities using different actuarial assumptions and valuing investments, deferred taxes, and certain assets on a different basis.

Statutory net (loss) to income of the Company amounted to \$(4) million, \$(22) million, and \$(8) million for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. Statutory surplus of the Company amounted to \$153 million and \$112 million at December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively. There was no capacity to pay a dividend in 2010 without prior approval.

9. INCOME TAXES

The components of income tax expense (benefit) for the years ended December 31, were as follows:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u> (in thousands)	<u>2007</u>
Current tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.	\$20,362	\$ 1,033	\$12,044
Total	<u>20,362</u>	<u>1,033</u>	<u>12,044</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
U.S.	644	3,085	3,502
Total	<u>644</u>	<u>3,085</u>	<u>3,502</u>
Total income tax expense (benefit) on income from continuing operations	\$21,006	\$ 4,118	\$15,546
Other comprehensive income (loss)	21,850	(18,213)	(457)
Cumulative effect of changes in accounting policy	2,010	—	135
Total income tax expense (benefit) on continuing operations	<u>\$44,866</u>	<u>\$ 14,095</u>	<u>\$15,224</u>

The Company's income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes includes income from domestic operations of \$76.0 million, \$25.8 million and \$55.7 million, and no income from foreign operations for the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

9. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's actual income tax expense for the years ended December 31, differs from the expected amount computed by applying the statutory federal income tax rate of 35% to income from continuing operations before income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change for the following reasons:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u> (in thousands)	<u>2007</u>
Expected federal income tax expense (benefit)	\$26,610	\$ 9,038	\$19,512
Non-taxable investment income	(3,240)	(4,573)	(3,625)
Tax Credits	(195)	—	—
Expiration of statute of limitations and related interest	(2,695)	—	—
Other	526	(347)	(341)
Total income tax expense (benefit) on income from continuing operations	<u>\$21,006</u>	<u>\$ 4,118</u>	<u>\$15,546</u>

Deferred tax assets and liabilities at December 31, resulted from the items listed in the following table:

	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u> (in thousands)
Deferred tax assets		
Net unrealized investment losses on securities	\$ —	\$ 24,835
Investments	1,105	—
Other	669	1,131
Deferred tax assets	<u>1,774</u>	<u>25,966</u>
Deferred tax liabilities		
Insurance reserves	\$ 11,352	\$ 650
Deferred acquisition costs	67,195	80,769
Investments	—	6,255
Net Unrealized gains on securities	9,441	—
Deferred tax liabilities	<u>87,988</u>	<u>87,675</u>
Net deferred tax asset (liability)	<u>\$(86,214)</u>	<u>\$(61,709)</u>

As of December 31, 2009, the Company had no ordinary or capital losses or tax credits that are attributable to reduce taxes in future years.

The application of U.S. GAAP requires the Company to evaluate the recoverability of deferred tax assets and establish a valuation allowance if necessary to reduce the deferred tax asset to an amount that is more likely than not to be realized. Considerable judgment is required in determining whether a valuation allowance is necessary, and if so, the amount of such valuation allowance. In evaluating the need for a valuation allowance the Company considers many factors, including: (1) the nature of the deferred tax assets and liabilities; (2) whether they are ordinary or capital; (3) in which tax jurisdictions they were generated and the timing of their reversal; (4) taxable income in prior carryback years as well as projected taxable earnings exclusive of reversing temporary differences and carryforwards; (5) the length of time that carryovers can be utilized in the various taxing jurisdictions; (6) any unique tax rules that would impact the utilization of the deferred tax assets; and (7) any tax planning strategies that the Company would employ to avoid a tax benefit from expiring unused. Although realization is not assured, management believes it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowances, will be realized. The Company had no valuation allowance as of December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007.

Management believes that based on its historical pattern of taxable income, the Company will produce sufficient income in the future to realize its deferred tax assets. Adjustments to the valuation allowance will be made if there is a change in management's assessment of the amount of the deferred tax asset that is realizable.

On January 1, 2007, the Company adopted the revised authoritative guidance for accounting for uncertainty in income taxes which prescribes a comprehensive model for how a company should recognize, measure, present, and disclose in its financial statements uncertain tax positions that a company has taken or expects to take on tax returns. Adoption of this new guidance resulted in an increase to the Company's income tax liability and a decrease to retained earnings of \$0.2 million as of January 1, 2007.

9. INCOME TAXES (continued)

The Company's unrecognized tax benefits as of January 1, 2007 and as of December 31, 2007, 2008 and 2009 are as follows:

	Unrecognized tax benefits prior to 2002	Unrecognized tax benefits 2002 and forward (in thousands)	Total unrecognized tax benefits all years
Amounts as of January 1, 2007	\$ 3,596	\$ 1,680	\$ 5,276
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	—	—
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	(210)	(210)
Amounts as of December 31, 2007	\$ 3,596	\$ 1,470	\$ 5,066
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	47	47
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	—	—
Amounts as of December 31, 2008	\$ 3,596	\$ 1,517	\$ 5,113
Increases in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	—	—
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits taken in prior period	—	(210)	(210)
Settlements with taxing authorities	—	—	—
(Decreases) in unrecognized tax benefits as a result of lapse of the applicable statute of limitations	(2,107)	—	(2,107)
Amounts as of December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 1,489</u>	<u>1,307</u>	<u>2,796</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective rate as of December 31, 2007	<u>\$ 3,596</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,596</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective rate as of December 31, 2008	<u>\$ 3,596</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,596</u>
Unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would favorably impact the effective rate as of December 31, 2009	<u>\$ 1,489</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 1,489</u>

The Company classifies all interest and penalties related to tax uncertainties as income tax expense (benefit). In 2009, 2008, and 2007, respectively, the Company recognized \$0.4, \$0.1 and \$0.1 million in the statement of operations and recognized \$1.1, \$0.7 and \$0.6 million in liabilities in the statement of financial position for tax-related interest and penalties.

The Company's liability for income taxes includes the liability for unrecognized tax benefits, interest and penalties which relate to tax years still subject to review by the Internal Revenue Service, ("IRS") or other taxing authorities. Audit periods remain open for review until the statute of limitations has passed. Generally, for tax years which produce net operating losses, capital losses or tax credit carryforwards ("tax attributes"), the statute of limitations does not close, to the extent of these tax attributes, until the expiration of the statute of limitations for the tax year in which they are fully utilized. The completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. The statute of limitations for the 2002 tax year expired on April 30, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2003 tax year expired on July 31, 2009. The statute of limitations for the 2004 and 2005 tax years is set to expire in June 2010. Tax years 2006 through 2008 are still open for IRS examination. The Company does not anticipate any significant changes within the next 12 months to its total unrecognized tax benefits related to tax years for which the statute of limitations has not expired.

As discussed above, the completion of review or the expiration of the statute of limitations for a given audit period could result in an adjustment to the liability for income taxes. As such, 2009 benefited from a reduction to the liability for unrecognized tax benefits and interest of \$3 million, primarily related to tax years prior to 2002 as a result of the expiration of the statute of limitations for the 2002 and 2003 tax years, and related interest.

The dividends received deduction ("DRD") reduces the amount of dividend income subject to U.S. tax and is the primary component of the non-taxable investment income shown in the table above, and, as such, is a significant component of the difference between the Company's effective tax rate and the federal statutory tax rate of 35%. The DRD for the current period was estimated using information from 2008, current year results, and was adjusted to take into account the current year's equity market performance. The actual current year DRD can vary from the estimate based on factors such as, but not limited to, changes in the amount of dividends received that are eligible for the DRD, changes in the amount of distributions received from mutual fund investments, changes in the account balances of variable life and annuity contracts, and the Company's taxable income before the DRD.

9. INCOME TAXES (continued)

In August 2007, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2007-54, which included, among other items, guidance on the methodology to be followed in calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. In September 2007, the IRS released Revenue Ruling 2007-61. Revenue Ruling 2007-61 suspended Revenue Ruling 2007-54 and informed taxpayers that the U.S. Treasury Department and the IRS intend to address through new regulations the issues considered in Revenue Ruling 2007-54, including the methodology to be followed in determining the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the "General Explanations of the Administration's Revenue Proposals." Although the Administration has not released proposed statutory language, one proposal would change the method used to determine the amount of the DRD. A change in the DRD, including the possible retroactive or prospective elimination of this deduction through regulation or legislation, could increase actual tax expense and reduce the Company's net income. These activities had no impact on the Company's 2007, 2008 or 2009 results.

In December 2006, the IRS completed all fieldwork with respect to its examination of the federal income tax returns for tax years 2002 and 2003. The final report was initially submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation for their review in April 2007. The final report was resubmitted in March 2008 and again in April 2008. The Joint Committee returned the report to the IRS for additional review of an industry issue regarding the methodology for calculating the DRD related to variable life insurance and annuity contracts. The IRS completed its review of the issue and proposed an adjustment with respect to the calculation of the DRD. In order to expedite receipt of an income tax refund related to the 2002 and 2003 tax years, the Company has agreed to such adjustment. The report, with the adjustment to the DRD, was submitted to the Joint Committee on Taxation in October 2008. The Company was advised on January 2, 2009 that the Joint Committee completed its consideration of the report and has taken no exception to the conclusions reached by the IRS. Accordingly, the final report was processed and a refund was received in February 2009. The Company believes that its return position with respect to the calculation of the DRD is technically correct. Therefore, the Company filed protective refund claims on October 1, 2009 to recover the taxes associated with the agreed upon adjustment and to pursue such other actions as appropriate. These activities had no impact on the Company's 2007, 2008 or 2009 results.

In January 2007, the IRS began an examination of tax years 2004 through 2006. For tax years 2007, 2008 and 2009, the Company participated in the IRS's Compliance Assurance Program ("CAP"). Under CAP, the IRS assigns an examination team to review completed transactions contemporaneously during these tax years in order to reach agreement with the Company on how they should be reported in the tax returns. If disagreements arise, accelerated resolutions programs are available to resolve the disagreements in a timely manner before the tax returns are filed. It is management's expectation this program will shorten the time period between the filing of the Company's federal income tax returns and the IRS's completion of its examination of the returns.

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Fair Value Measurement – Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The authoritative guidance around fair value established a framework for measuring fair value that includes a hierarchy used to classify the inputs used in measuring fair value. The hierarchy prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure fair value into three levels. The level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls is determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The levels of the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

Level 1 - Fair value is based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible to the Company for identical assets or liabilities. These generally provide the most reliable evidence and are used to measure fair value whenever available. Active markets are defined as having the following for the measured asset/liability: (i) many transactions, (ii) current prices, (iii) price quotes not varying substantially among market makers, (iv) narrow bid/ask spreads and (v) most information publicly available. The Company's Level 1 assets and liabilities primarily include certain cash equivalents and short term investments, equity securities and derivative contracts that are traded in an active exchange market. Prices are obtained from readily available sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Fair value is based on significant inputs, other than Level 1 inputs, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability through corroboration with observable market data. Level 2 inputs include quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets and liabilities, quoted market prices in markets that are not active for identical or similar assets or liabilities and other market observable inputs. The Company's Level 2 assets and liabilities include: fixed maturities (corporate public and private bonds, most government securities, certain asset-backed and mortgage-backed securities, etc.), certain equity securities, short-term investments and certain cash equivalents (primarily commercial paper), and certain over-the-counter derivatives. Valuations are generally obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets or liabilities or through the use of valuation methodologies using observable market inputs. Prices from services are validated through comparison to trade data and internal estimates of current fair value, generally developed using market observable inputs and economic indicators.

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Level 3 - Fair value is based on at least one or more significant unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. These inputs reflect the Company's assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The Company's Level 3 assets and liabilities primarily include: certain asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages as discussed below, certain private fixed maturities and equity securities, certain manually priced public equity securities and fixed maturities, certain highly structured over-the-counter derivative contracts, certain commercial mortgage loans, certain real estate funds for which the Company is the general partner, and embedded derivatives resulting from certain products with guaranteed benefits. Prices are determined using valuation methodologies such as option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and other similar techniques. Non-binding broker quotes, which are utilized when pricing service information is not available, are reviewed for reasonableness based on the Company's understanding of the market, and are generally considered Level 3. Under certain conditions, based on its observations of transactions in active markets, the Company may conclude the prices received from independent third party pricing services or brokers are not reasonable or reflective of market activity. In those instances, the Company may choose to over-ride the third-party pricing information or quotes received and apply internally developed values to the related assets or liabilities. To the extent the internally developed valuations use significant unobservable inputs, they are classified as Level 3. As of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008 these over-rides on a net basis were not material.

Inactive Markets - During 2009, the Company observed that the volume and level of activity in the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages remained at historically low levels. This stood in particular contrast to the markets for other structured products with similar cash flow and credit profiles, which experienced an increase in the level of activity beginning in the second quarter of 2009. The Company also observed significant implied relative liquidity risk premiums, yields, and weighting of "worst case" cash flows for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages in comparison with our own estimates for such securities. In contrast, the liquidity of other spread-based asset classes, such as corporate bonds, high yield and consumer asset-backed securities, such as those collateralized by credit cards or autos, which were previously more correlated with sub-prime securities, improved in the second and third quarter of 2009. Based on this information, the Company concluded as of June 30, 2009 and continuing through December 31, 2009 that the market for asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages was inactive and also determined the pricing quotes it received were based on limited market transactions, calling into question their representation of observable fair value.

Based on this conclusion, in determining the fair value of certain asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages, the Company considered both third-party pricing information, and an internally developed price, based on a discounted cash flow model. The discount rate used in the model was based on observed spreads for other similarly structured credit markets which were active and dominated by observable orderly transactions. The Company also applied additional risk premiums to the discount rate to reflect the relative illiquidity and asset specific cash flow uncertainty associated with asset-backed securities collateralized by sub-prime mortgages. This combined security specific additional spread reflects the Company's judgment of what an investor would demand for taking on such risks in an orderly transaction under current market conditions, and is significantly higher than would be indicative of historical spread differences between structured credit asset classes when all asset classes had active markets dominated with orderly transactions. The Company believes these estimated spreads are reflective of current market conditions in the sub-prime mortgage market and these spread estimates are further supported by their relationship to recent observations of limited transactions in sub-prime securities. Using this discount rate, valuations were developed based on the expected future cash flows of the assets. In determining how much weight to place on the third-party pricing information versus our discounted cash flow valuation, the Company considered the level of inactivity and the amount of observable information. The Company weighted third-party pricing information as little as 30% where it had little observable market information, and as much as 100% where more observable information was available. As a result, as of December 31, 2009, the Company reported fair values for these sub-prime securities which were net \$4 million higher than the estimated fair values received from independent third party pricing services or brokers. The adjusted fair value of these securities was \$18 million, which was reflected within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2009, based on the unobservable inputs used in the discounted cash flow model and the limited observable market activity.

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level - The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of December 31, 2009.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities, available for sale:				
U.S. Treasury securities and obligations of U.S. government authorities and agencies	\$ —	\$ 70,519	\$ —	\$ 70,519
Foreign government bonds	—	23,148	—	23,148
Corporate securities	—	687,694	2,398	690,092
Asset-backed securities	—	31,586	25,259	56,845
Commercial mortgage-backed securities	—	93,466	—	93,466
Residential mortgage-backed securities	—	120,310	—	120,310
Sub-total	—	1,026,723	27,657	1,054,380
Equity securities, available for sale	—	3,250	576	3,826
Short term investments	17	27,959	—	27,976
Cash and cash equivalents	—	30,483	—	30,483
Other assets	—	3,019	16,039	19,058
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	17	1,091,434	44,272	1,135,723
Separate account assets (1)	1,829,113	1,427,673	5,104	3,261,890
Total assets	<u>\$1,829,130</u>	<u>\$2,519,107</u>	<u>\$49,376</u>	<u>\$4,397,613</u>
Future policy benefits	—	—	(2,412)	(2,412)
Other liabilities	—	(3,442)	(67)	(3,509)
Total liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (2,479)</u>	<u>\$ (5,921)</u>

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account assets classified as Level 3 consist primarily of real estate and real estate investment funds. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.

Assets and Liabilities by Hierarchy Level - The table below presents the balances of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as of December 31, 2008.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
	(in thousands)			
Fixed maturities, available for sale	\$ —	790,024	5,998	796,022
Equity securities, available for sale	—	2,688	121	2,809
Other long-term investments	—	3,069	(4,272)	(1,203)
Short-term investments	137	8,000	—	8,137
Cash and cash equivalents	—	70,631	—	70,631
Other assets	—	3,226	58,880	62,106
Sub-total excluding separate account assets	137	877,638	60,727	938,502
Separate account assets (1)	1,142,614	1,157,458	6,494	2,306,566
Total assets	<u>\$ 1,142,751</u>	<u>2,035,096</u>	<u>67,221</u>	<u>3,245,068</u>
Future policy benefits	—	—	63,903	63,903
Total liabilities	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>63,903</u>	<u>63,903</u>

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

The methods and assumptions the Company uses to estimate fair value of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized as follows:

Fixed Maturity Securities - The fair values of the Company's public fixed maturity securities are generally based on prices obtained from independent pricing services. Prices from pricing services are sourced from multiple vendors, and a vendor hierarchy is maintained by asset type based on historical pricing experience and vendor expertise. The Company generally receives prices from multiple pricing services for each security, but ultimately uses the price from the pricing service highest in the vendor hierarchy based on the respective asset type. In order to validate reasonability, prices are reviewed by internal asset managers through comparison with directly observed recent market trades and internal estimates of current fair value, developed using market observable inputs and economic indicators. Consistent with the fair value hierarchy described above, securities with validated quotes from pricing services are generally reflected within Level 2. If the pricing information received from third party pricing services is not reflective of market activity or other inputs observable in the market, the Company may challenge the price through a formal process with the pricing service. If the pricing service updates the price to be more consistent in comparison to the presented market observations, the security remains within Level 2.

If the Company ultimately concludes that pricing information received from the independent pricing service is not reflective of market activity, non-binding broker quotes are used, if available. If the Company concludes the values from both pricing services and brokers are not reflective of market activity, it may over-ride the information from the pricing service or broker with an internally developed valuation. As of December 31, 2009 and 2008 over-rides on a net basis were not material. Internally developed valuations or non-binding broker quotes are also used to determine fair value in circumstances where vendor pricing is not available. These estimates may use significant unobservable inputs, which reflect our own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset. Circumstances where observable market data are not available may include events such as market illiquidity and credit events related to the security. Pricing service over-rides, internally developed valuations and non-binding broker quotes are generally included in Level 3 in our fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of private fixed maturities, which are primarily comprised of investments in private placement securities, originated by internal private asset managers, are primarily determined using a discounted cash flow model. In certain cases these models primarily use observable inputs with a discount rate based upon the average of spread surveys collected from private market intermediaries who are active in both primary and secondary transactions, taking into account, among other factors, the credit quality and industry sector of the issuer and the reduced liquidity associated with private placements. Generally, these securities have been reflected within Level 2. For certain private fixed maturities, the discounted cash flow model may also incorporate significant unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's own assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset. Accordingly, these securities have been reflected within Level 3. Significant unobservable inputs used include: issue specific credit adjustments, material non-public financial information, management judgment, estimation of future earnings and cash flows, default rate assumptions, and liquidity assumptions. These inputs are usually considered unobservable, as not all market participants will have access to this data.

Private fixed maturities also include debt investments in funds that, in addition to a stated coupon, pay a return based upon the results of the underlying portfolios. The fair values of these securities are determined by reference to the funds' net asset value (NAV). Any restrictions on the ability to redeem interests in these funds at NAV are considered to have a de minimis effect on the fair value. Since the NAV at which the funds trade can be observed by redemption and subscription transactions between third parties, the fair values of these investments have been reflected within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Equity Securities - consist principally of investments in common and preferred stock of publicly traded companies, privately traded securities, as well as common stock mutual fund shares. The fair values of most publicly traded equity securities are based on quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and are classified within Level 1 in the fair value hierarchy. Estimated fair values for most privately traded equity securities are determined using valuation and discounted cash flow models that require a substantial level of judgment. In determining the fair value of certain privately traded equity securities the discounted cash flow model may also use unobservable inputs, which reflect the Company's assumptions about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset. Most privately traded equity securities are classified within Level 3. The fair values of common stock mutual fund shares that transact regularly (but do not trade in active markets because they are not publicly available) are based on transaction prices of identical fund shares and are classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of preferred equity securities are based on prices obtained from independent pricing services and, in order to validate reasonability, are compared with directly observed recent market trades. Accordingly, these securities are generally classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Derivative Instruments - Derivatives are recorded at fair value either as assets, within "Other long-term investments," or as liabilities, within "Other liabilities," except for embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host contract. The fair values of derivative contracts are determined based on quoted prices in active exchanges or through the use of valuation models. The fair values of derivative contracts can be affected by changes in interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit spreads, market volatility, expected returns, non-performance risk and liquidity as well as other factors. Liquidity valuation adjustments are made to reflect the cost of exiting significant risk positions, and consider the bid-ask spread, maturity, complexity, and other specific attributes of the underlying derivative position. Fair values can also be affected by changes in estimates and assumptions including those related to counterparty behavior used in valuation models.

The majority of the Company's derivative positions is traded in the over-the-counter (OTC) derivative market and is classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. OTC derivatives classified within Level 2 are valued using models generally accepted in the financial services industry that use

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

actively quoted or observable market input values from external market data providers, non-binding broker-dealer quotations, third-party pricing vendors and/or recent trading activity. The fair values of most OTC derivatives, including interest rate and cross currency swaps, are determined using discounted cash flow models. These models' key assumptions include the contractual terms of the respective contract, along with significant observable inputs, including interest rates, currency rates, credit spreads, yield curves, index dividend yields, non-performance risk and volatility.

OTC derivative contracts are executed under master netting agreements with counterparties with a Credit Support Annex, or CSA, which is a bilateral ratings-sensitive agreement that requires collateral postings at established credit threshold levels. These agreements protect the interests of the Company and its counterparties, should either party suffer credit rating deterioration. The vast majority of the Company's derivative agreements are with highly rated major international financial institutions. To reflect the market's perception of its non-performance risk, the Company incorporates an additional spread over London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") into the discount rate used in determining the fair value of OTC derivative assets and liabilities, after consideration of the impacts of two-way collateral posting. Most OTC derivative contracts have bid and ask prices that are actively quoted or can be readily obtained from external market data providers. The Company's policy is to use mid-market pricing in determining its best estimate of fair value.

Level 3 includes OTC derivatives where the bid ask spreads are generally wider than derivatives classified within Level 2 thus requiring more judgment in estimating the mid-market price of such derivatives. Derivatives classified as Level 3 include first-to-default credit basket swaps and other structured products. These derivatives are valued based upon models with some significant unobservable market inputs or inputs values from less actively traded markets. The fair values of first-to-default credit basket swaps are derived from relevant observable inputs such as: individual credit default spreads, interest rates, recovery rates and unobservable model-specific input values such as correlation between different credits within the same basket. Level 3 methodologies are validated through periodic comparison of the Company's fair values to broker-dealer values.

Cash Equivalents and Short-Term Investments - include money market instruments, commercial paper and other highly liquid debt instruments. Money market instruments are generally valued using unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible for identical assets and are primarily classified as Level 1. The remaining instruments in the Cash Equivalents and Short-term Investments category are typically not traded in active markets; however, their fair values are based on market observable inputs and, accordingly, these investments have been classified within Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy.

Other Assets - other assets carried at fair value include reinsurance recoverables related to the reinsurance of our living benefit guarantees on certain of our variable annuities. These guarantees are described further below in "Future Policy Benefits". The reinsurance agreements covering these guarantees are derivatives and are accounted for in the same manner as an embedded derivative.

Future Policy Benefits - The liability for future policy benefits includes general account liabilities for guarantees on variable annuity contracts, including guaranteed minimum accumulation benefits ("GMAB") and guaranteed minimum income and withdrawal benefits ("GMIWB"), accounted for as embedded derivatives. The fair values of the GMAB and GMIWB liabilities are calculated as the present value of future expected benefit payments to customers less the present value of assessed rider fees attributable to the embedded derivative feature. Since there is no observable active market for the transfer of these obligations, the valuations are calculated using internally developed models with option pricing techniques. The models are based on a risk neutral valuation framework and incorporate premiums for risks inherent in valuation techniques, inputs, and the general uncertainty around the timing and amount of future cash flows. The determination of these risk premiums requires the use of management judgment.

The Company is also required to incorporate its own risk of non-performance in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with its optional living benefit features. Since insurance liabilities are senior to debt, the Company believes that reflecting the claims-paying ratings of the Company's insurance in the valuation of the liability appropriately takes into consideration the Company's own risk of non-performance. Historically, the expected cash flows were discounted using forward LIBOR interest rates, which were commonly viewed as being consistent with AA quality claims-paying ratings. However, in light of first quarter of 2009 developments, including rating agency downgrades to the claims-paying ratings of the Company's, the Company determined that forward LIBOR interest rates were no longer indicative of a market participant's view of the Company's claims-paying ability. As a result, beginning in the first quarter of 2009, to reflect the market's perception of its non-performance risk, the Company incorporated an additional spread over LIBOR into the discount rate used in the valuations of the embedded derivatives associated with its optional living benefit features, thereby increasing the discount rate and reducing the fair value of the embedded derivative liabilities. The additional spread over LIBOR is determined taking into consideration publicly available information relating to the claims-paying ability of the Company's insurance, as indicated by the credit spreads associated with funding agreements issued by these affiliated companies. The Company adjusts these credit spreads to remove any liquidity risk premium. The additional spread over LIBOR incorporated into the discount rate as of December 31, 2009 generally ranged from 75 to 150 basis points for the portion of the interest rate curve most relevant to these liabilities.

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

Other significant inputs to the valuation models for the embedded derivatives associated with the optional living benefit features of the Company's variable annuity products include capital market assumptions, such as interest rate and implied volatility assumptions, as well as various policyholder behavior assumptions that are actuarially determined, including lapse rates, benefit utilization rates, mortality rates and withdrawal rates. These assumptions are reviewed at least annually, and updated based upon historical experience and give consideration to any observable market data, including market transactions such as acquisitions and reinsurance transactions. Since many of the assumptions utilized in the valuation of the embedded derivatives associated with the Company's optional living benefit features are unobservable and are considered to be significant inputs to the liability valuation, the liability included in future policy benefits has been reflected within Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Changes in Level 3 assets and liabilities - The following tables provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2009, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the year ended December 31, 2009 attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2009.

	Year Ended December 31, 2009				
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Corporate Securities	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale – Asset-Backed Securities	Equity Securities, Available for Sale (in thousands)	Other Liabilities	Other Assets
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 266	\$ 5,732	\$ 121	\$ (4,272)	\$ 58,880
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(506)	(1,634)	—	4,205	(44,396)
Asset management fees and other income	—	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	449	9,708	455	—	590
Net investment income	(1)	121	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	(169)	(1,780)	—	—	965
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—	—
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	2,413	13,858	—	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	(54)	(746)	—	—	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 2,398	\$ 25,259	\$ 576	\$ (67)	\$ 16,039
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):					
Included in earnings:					
Realized investment gains (losses), net:	\$ (506)	\$ (1,383)	\$ —	\$ 4,208	\$ (43,833)
Asset management fees and other income	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Interest credited to policyholder account	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 447	\$ 9,605	\$ 455	\$ —	\$ 590

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2009	
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits
	(in thousands)	
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 6,494	\$ (63,903)
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):		
Included in earnings:		
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	69,126
Interest credited to policyholder account	(1,335)	—
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—
Net investment income	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	38	(2,811)
Transfers into Level 3 (2)	—	—
Transfers out of Level 3 (2)	(93)	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 5,104	\$ 2,412
Unrealized gains(losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):		
Included in earnings:		
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ 68,705
Interest credited to policyholder account	\$ (1,335)	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent of minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

Transfers - Transfers into Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale totaled \$16 million during 2009. Transfers into Level 3 for these investments were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes (that could not be validated) when information from third party pricing services or models with observable inputs were utilized. Transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale were primarily due to the use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate.

The following tables provide a summary of the changes in fair value of Level 3 assets and liabilities for the year ended December 31, 2008, as well as the portion of gains or losses included in income for the year ended December 31, 2008, attributable to unrealized gains or losses related to those assets and liabilities still held at December 31, 2008.

	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
	Fixed Maturities, Available For Sale	Equity Securities, Available for Sale	Other Long- term Investments	Other Assets
	(in thousands)			
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 23,659	\$ 2,271	\$ (279)	\$ 3,079
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):				
Included in earnings:				
Realized investment gains (losses), net	(55)	—	(3,993)	48,957
Interest credited to policyholder account	—	—	—	—
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	(3,365)	(422)	—	(338)
Net investment income	9	—	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	2,143	—	—	758
Foreign currency translation	—	—	—	—
Transfers into (out of) Level 3 (2)	(16,393)	(1,728)	—	6,424
Fair value, end of period	\$ 5,998	\$ 121	\$ (4,272)	\$ 58,880
Unrealized gains (losses) for period relating to those Level 3 assets that were still held by the Company at the end of the period:				
Included in earnings:				
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ (32)	\$ —	\$ (3,992)	\$ 49,013
Interest credited to policyholder account	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ (1,591)	\$ (327)	\$ —	\$ (338)

10. FAIR VALUE OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (continued)

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	
	Separate Account Assets (1)	Future Policy Benefits
	(in thousands)	
Fair value, beginning of period	\$ 7,716	\$ (3,087)
Total gains or (losses) (realized/unrealized):	—	—
Included in earnings:	—	—
Realized investment gains (losses), net	—	(59,506)
Interest credited to policyholder account	(1,222)	—
Included in other comprehensive income	—	—
Net investment income	—	—
Purchases, sales, issuances, and settlements	—	(1,309)
Transfers into (out of) Level 3 (2)	—	—
Fair value, end of period	\$ 6,494	\$ (63,903)
Unrealized gains (losses) for the period relating to those level 3 assets that were still held at the end of the period (3):		
Included in earnings:		
Realized investment gains (losses), net	\$ —	\$ (59,565)
Interest credited to policyholder account	\$ (1,222)	\$ —
Included in other comprehensive income	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Separate account assets represent segregated funds that are invested for certain customers. Investment risks associated with market value changes are borne by the customers, except to the extent minimum guarantees made by the Company with respect to certain accounts. Separate account liabilities are not included in the above table as they are reported at contract value and not fair value in the Company's Statement of Financial Position.
- (2) Transfers into or out of Level 3 are generally reported as the value as of the beginning of the quarter in which the transfer occurs.
- (3) Unrealized gains or losses related to assets still held at the end of the period do not include amortization or accretion of premiums and discounts.

Transfers - Transfers out of Level 3 for Fixed Maturities Available for Sale totaled \$16.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008. Transfers into Level 3 for these investments were primarily the result of unobservable inputs utilized within valuation methodologies and the use of broker quotes when information from third party pricing services was utilized. Partially offsetting these transfers into Level 3 were transfers out of Level 3 due to the use of observable inputs in valuation methodologies as well as the utilization of pricing service information for certain assets that the Company was able to validate.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments - The Company is required by U.S. GAAP to disclose the fair value of certain financial instruments including those that are not carried at fair value. For the following financial instruments the carrying amount equals or approximates fair value: fixed maturities classified as available for sale, trading account assets, equity securities, securities purchased under agreements to resell, short-term investments, cash and cash equivalents, accrued investment income, separate account assets, securities sold under agreements to repurchase, and cash collateral for loaned securities, as well as certain items recorded within other assets and other liabilities such as broker-dealer related receivables and payables. See Note 11 for a discussion of derivative instruments.

Commercial mortgage loans

The fair value of commercial mortgage loans are primarily based upon the present value of the expected future cash flows discounted at the appropriate U.S. Treasury rate adjusted for the current market spread for similar quality loans.

Policy loans

The fair value of policy loans is calculated using a discounted cash flow model based upon current U.S. Treasury rates and historical loan repayment patterns.

Investment Contracts – Policyholders' Account Balances

Only the portion of policyholders' account balances and separate account liabilities related to products that are investment contracts (those without significant mortality or morbidity risk) are reflected in the table below. For fixed deferred annuities, payout annuities and other similar contracts without life contingencies, fair values are derived using discounted projected cash flows based on interest rates that are representative of the Company's claims paying ratings, and hence reflect the Company's own nonperformance risk. For those balances that can be withdrawn by the customer at any time without prior notice or penalty, the fair value is the amount estimated to be payable to the customer as of the reporting date, which is generally the carrying value.

The following table discloses the Company's financial instruments where the carrying amounts and fair values may differ:

	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
	(in thousands)			
Assets:				
Commercial mortgage loans	\$ 167,935	\$ 167,883	\$ 147,395	\$ 135,601
Policy loans	169,835	191,499	169,924	222,880
Liabilities:				
Policyholder account balances – Investment contracts	85,661	84,336	72,555	73,220

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Types of Derivative Instruments and Derivative Strategies

Interest rate swaps are used by the Company to manage interest rate exposures arising from mismatches between assets and liabilities (including duration mismatches) and to hedge against changes in the value of assets it anticipates acquiring and other anticipated transactions and commitments. Swaps may be attributed to specific assets or liabilities or may be used on a portfolio basis. Under interest rate swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed rate and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to an agreed upon notional principal amount. Generally, no cash is exchanged at the outset of the contract and no principal payments are made by either party. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty at each due date.

Exchange-traded futures are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in interest rates, to alter mismatches between the duration of assets in a portfolio and the duration of liabilities supported by those assets, and to hedge against changes in the value of securities it owns or anticipates acquiring or selling. In exchange-traded futures transactions, the Company agrees to purchase or sell a specified number of contracts, the values of which are determined by the values of underlying referenced securities, and to post variation margin on a daily basis in an amount equal to the difference in the daily market values of those contracts. The Company enters into exchange-traded futures transactions with regulated futures commissions merchants that are members of a trading exchange.

Currency derivatives, including currency swaps, are used by the Company to reduce risks from changes in currency exchange rates with respect to investments denominated in foreign currencies that the Company either holds or intends to acquire or sell.

Under currency swaps, the Company agrees with other parties to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between one currency and another at an exchange rate and calculated by reference to an agreed principal amount. Generally, the principal amount of each currency is exchanged at the beginning and termination of the currency swap by each party. These transactions are entered into pursuant to master agreements that provide for a single net payment to be made by one counterparty for payments made in the same currency at each due date.

Credit derivatives are used by the Company to enhance the return on the Company's investment portfolio by creating credit exposure similar to an investment in public fixed maturity cash instruments. With credit derivatives the Company can sell credit protection on an identified name, or a basket of names in a first to default structure, and in return receive a quarterly premium. With first to default baskets, the premium generally corresponds to a high proportion of the sum of the credit spreads of the names in the basket. If there is an event of default by the referenced name or one of the referenced names in a basket, as defined by the agreement, then the Company is obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the referenced defaulted security or similar security. In addition to selling credit protection, the Company may purchase credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio.

Embedded Derivatives

The Company sells variable annuity products, which contain embedded derivatives. The Company has reinsurance agreements to transfer the risk related to some of these embedded derivatives to affiliates. These embedded derivatives are marked to market through "Realized investment gains (losses), net" based on the change in value of the underlying contractual guarantees, which are determined using valuation models. In the affiliates, the Company maintains a portfolio of derivative instruments that is intended to economically hedge the risks related to the reinsured products' features. The derivatives may include, but are not limited to equity options, total return swaps, interest rate swap options, caps, floors, and other instruments. Also, some variable annuity products feature an automatic rebalancing element to minimize risks inherent in the Company's guarantees which reduces the need for hedges.

The Company invests in fixed maturities that, in addition to a stated coupon, provide a return based upon the results of an underlying portfolio of fixed income investments and related investment activity. The Company accounts for these investments as available for sale fixed maturities containing embedded derivatives. Such embedded derivatives are marked to market through "Realized investment gains (losses), net," based upon the change in value of the underlying portfolio.

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The table below provides a summary of the gross notional amount and fair value of derivatives contracts, excluding embedded derivatives which are recorded with the associated host, by the primary underlying. Many derivative instruments contain multiple underlyings.

	December 31, 2009			December 31, 2008		
	Notional Amount	Fair Value		Notional Amount	Fair Value	
		Assets	Liabilities		Assets	Liabilities
Qualifying Hedge Relationships		(in thousands)				
Currency/Interest Rate	\$ 5,366	\$ —	(678)	\$ 1,144	\$ 35	\$ —
Total Qualifying Hedge Relationships	<u>\$ 5,366</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ (678)</u>	<u>\$ 1,144</u>	<u>\$ 35</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Non-qualifying Hedge Relationships						
Interest Rate	\$ 94,000	\$ 191	\$(4,766)	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Credit	21,950	3,730	(1,065)	\$27,950	\$3,157	\$(4,272)
Currency/Interest Rate	20,015	—	(921)	\$ 2,400	\$ —	\$ (123)
Total Non-qualifying Hedge Relationships	<u>\$135,965</u>	<u>\$3,921</u>	<u>\$ (6,752)</u>	<u>\$30,350</u>	<u>\$3,157</u>	<u>\$(4,395)</u>
Total Derivatives (1)	\$141,331	\$3,921	\$(7,430)	\$31,494	\$3,192	\$(4,395)

(1) Excludes embedded derivatives which contain multiple underlyings. The fair value of these embedded derivatives as of December 31, 2009 was a liability of \$5 million and a liability of \$68 million as of December 31, 2008 included in Future policy benefits.

Cash Flow Hedges

The Company uses currency swaps in its cash flow hedge accounting relationships. This instrument is only designated for hedge accounting in instances where the appropriate criteria are met. The Company does not use futures, credit, and equity or embedded derivatives in any of its cash flow hedge accounting relationships.

The following table provides the financial statement classification and impact of derivatives used in qualifying and non-qualifying hedge relationships, excluding the offset of the hedged item in an effective hedge relationship:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
	(in thousands)		
Cash flow hedges			
<i>Currency/ Interest Rate</i>			
Net investment income	\$ 3	\$ —	\$ —
Other Income	(12)	(5)	—
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) (1)	<u>\$ (711)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Total cash flow hedges	<u>\$ (720)</u>	<u>\$ (5)</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Non- qualifying hedges			
Realized investment gains (losses)			
Interest Rate	\$ (6,086)	\$ (261)	\$(1,183)
Currency/Interest Rate	(880)	156	(119)
Credit	2,763	(1,193)	(401)
Embedded Derivatives	<u>70,838</u>	<u>(62,969)</u>	<u>(2,946)</u>
Total non-qualifying hedges	<u>\$66,635</u>	<u>\$(64,267)</u>	<u>\$(4,649)</u>
Total Derivative Impact	<u>\$65,915</u>	<u>\$(64,272)</u>	<u>\$(4,649)</u>

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

For the year ended December 31, 2009, the ineffective portion of derivatives accounted for using hedge accounting was not material to the Company's results of operations and there were no material amounts reclassified into earnings relating to instances in which the Company discontinued cash flow hedge accounting because the forecasted transaction did not occur by the anticipated date or within the additional time period permitted by the authoritative guidance for the accounting for derivatives and hedging.

Presented below is a roll forward of current period cash flow hedges in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" before taxes:

	(in thousands)
Balance, December 31, 2008	\$ 36
Net deferred losses on cash flow hedges from January 1 to December 31, 2009	(714)
Amount reclassified into current period earnings	3
Balance, December 31, 2009	<u>\$ (675)</u>

As of December 31, 2009, the Company does not have any qualifying cash flow hedges of forecasted transactions other than those related to the variability of the payment or receipt of interest or foreign currency amounts on existing financial instruments. The maximum length of time for which these variable cash flows are hedged is 7 years. Income amounts deferred in "Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)" as a result of cash flow hedges are included in "Net unrealized investment gains (losses)" in the Statements of Stockholders' Equity.

Credit Derivatives Written

The following tables set forth exposure from credit derivatives where the Company has written credit protection excluding embedded derivatives contained in externally-managed investments in the European market, by NAIC rating of the underlying credits as of the dates indicated.

NAIC Designation (1)	December 31, 2009	
	First to default Basket (1)	
	Notional	Fair Value
	(in millions)	
1	\$ —	\$ —
2	9	—
	<u>9</u>	<u>—</u>
3	—	—
4	—	—
5	—	—
6	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 9</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

NAIC Designation (1)	December 31, 2008	
	First to Default Basket (1)	
	Notional	Fair Value
	(in millions)	
1	\$ 2	\$ —
2	19	(4)
	<u>21</u>	<u>(4)</u>
3	—	—
4	—	—
5	—	—
6	—	—
Total	<u>\$ 21</u>	<u>\$ (4)</u>

- (1) First-to-default credit swap baskets, which may include credits of varying qualities, are grouped above based on the lowest credit in the basket. However, such basket swaps may entail greater credit risk than the rating level of the lowest credit.

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS (continued)

The following table sets forth the composition of credit derivatives where the Company has written credit protection excluding embedded derivatives contained in externally-managed investments in European markets, by industry category as of the dates indicated.

Industry	December 31, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Notional	Fair Value (in millions)	Notional	Fair Value
Corporate Securities:				
First to Default Baskets(1)	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ (4)
Total Credit Derivatives	\$ 9	\$ —	\$ 21	\$ (4)

(1) Credit default baskets may include various industry categories.

The Company writes credit derivatives under which the Company is obligated to pay the counterparty the referenced amount of the contract and receive in return the defaulted security or similar security. The Company's maximum amount at risk under these credit derivatives, assuming the value of the underlying referenced securities become worthless, is \$9 and \$21 million notional of credit default swap ("CDS") selling protection at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. These credit derivatives generally have maturities of five years or less.

The Company holds certain externally managed investments in the European market which contain embedded derivatives whose fair value are primarily driven by changes in credit spreads. These investments are medium term notes that are collateralized by investment portfolios primarily consisting of investment grade European fixed income securities, including corporate bonds and asset-backed securities, and derivatives, as well as varying degrees of leverage. The notes have a stated coupon and provide a return based on the performance of the underlying portfolios and the level of leverage. The Company invests in these notes to earn a coupon through maturity, consistent with its investment purpose for other debt securities. The notes are accounted for under U.S. GAAP as available for sale fixed maturity securities with bifurcated embedded derivatives (total return swaps). Changes in the value of the fixed maturity securities are reported in Stockholders' Equity under the heading "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income" and changes in the market value of the embedded total return swaps are included in current period earnings in "Realized investment gains (losses), net." The Company's maximum exposure to loss from these interests was \$7 million and \$5 million at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

In addition to writing credit protection, the Company has purchased credit protection using credit derivatives in order to hedge specific credit exposures in the Company's investment portfolio. As of December 31, 2009 the Company had \$13 million of outstanding notional amounts, reported at fair value as an asset of \$3 million.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties to financial derivative transactions. Generally, the credit exposure of the Company's over-the-counter (OTC) derivative transactions is represented by the contracts with a positive fair value (market value) at the reporting date after taking into consideration the existence of netting agreements.

The Company manages credit risk by entering into over-the-counter derivative contracts with an affiliate Prudential Global Funding, LLC. See Note 8. The Company effects exchange-traded futures transactions through regulated exchanges and these transactions are settled on a daily basis, thereby reducing credit risk exposure in the event of nonperformance by counterparties to such financial instruments.

The Company incorporates the market's perception of non-performance risk in determining the fair value of its OTC derivative assets and liabilities. Credit spreads are applied to the derivative fair values on a net basis by counterparty. To reflect the Company's own credit spread a proxy based on relevant debt spreads is applied to OTC derivative net liability positions. Similarly, the Company's counterparty's credit spread is applied to OTC derivative net asset positions.

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LITIGATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS

Contingent Liabilities

On an ongoing basis, the Company's internal supervisory and control functions review the quality of our sales, marketing, administration and servicing, and other customer interface procedures and practices and may recommend modifications or enhancements. From time to time, this review process results in the discovery of product administration, servicing or other errors, including errors relating to the timing or amount of payments or contract values due to customers. In certain cases, if appropriate, the Company may offer customers remediation and may incur charges, including the costs of such remediation, administrative costs and regulatory fines.

It is possible that the results of operations or the cash flow of the Company in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected as a result of payments in connection with the matters discussed above or other matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. Management believes, however, that ultimate payments in connection with these matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, should not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

12. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND LITIGATION AND REGULATORY MATTERS (continued)

Litigation and Regulatory Matters

The Company is subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its business. Pending legal and regulatory actions include proceedings relating to aspects of the Company's business and operations that are specific to it and proceedings that are typical of the business in which it operates. In certain of these matters, the plaintiffs may seek large and/or indeterminate amounts, including punitive or exemplary damages. The outcome of a litigation or regulatory matter, and the amount or range of potential loss at any particular time, is often inherently uncertain.

Commencing in 2003, Prudential Financial received formal requests for information from the SEC and the New York Attorney General's Office ("NYAG") relating to market timing in variable annuities by certain American Skandia entities. In connection with these investigations, with the approval of Skandia Insurance Company Ltd. (publ) ("Skandia"), an offer was made by American Skandia to the SEC and NYAG, to settle these matters by paying restitution and a civil penalty. In April 2009, AST Investment Services, Inc., formerly named American Skandia Investment Services, Inc. ("ASISI"), reached a resolution of these investigations by the SEC and NYAG into market timing related misconduct involving certain variable annuities. The settlements relate to conduct that generally occurred between January 1998 and September 2003. ASISI is an affiliate of the Company and serves as investment manager for certain investment options under the Company's variable life insurance and annuity products. Prudential Financial acquired ASISI from Skandia in May 2003. Subsequent to the acquisition, Prudential Financial implemented controls, procedures and measures designed to protect customers from the types of activities involved in these investigations. These settlements resolve the investigations by the above named authorities into these matters, subject to the settlement terms. Under the terms of the settlements, ASISI paid a total of \$34 million in disgorgement and an additional \$34 million as a civil money penalty into a Fair Fund administered by the SEC to compensate those harmed by the market timing related activities. Pursuant to the settlements, ASISI has retained, at its ongoing cost and expense, the services of an Independent Distribution Consultant acceptable to the Staff of the SEC to develop a proposed distribution plan for the distribution of Fair Fund amounts according to a methodology developed in consultation with and acceptable to the Staff. As part of these settlements, ASISI hired an independent third party, which has conducted a compliance review and issued a report of its findings and recommendations to ASISI's Board of Directors, the Audit Committee of the Advanced Series Trust Board of Trustees and the Staff of the SEC. In addition, ASISI has agreed, among other things, to continue to cooperate with the SEC and NYAG in any litigation, ongoing investigations or other proceedings relating to or arising from their investigations into these matters. Under the terms of the purchase agreement pursuant to which Prudential Financial acquired ASISI from Skandia, Prudential Financial was indemnified for the settlements.

The Company's litigation and regulatory matters may be subject to many uncertainties, and as a result, their outcome cannot be predicted. It is possible that the Company's results of operations or cash flow in a particular quarterly or annual period could be materially affected by an ultimate unfavorable resolution of pending litigation and regulatory matters depending, in part, upon the results of operations or cash flow for such period. In light of the unpredictability of the Company's litigation and regulatory matters, it is also possible that in certain cases an ultimate unfavorable resolution of one or more pending litigation or regulatory matters could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position. Management believes, however, that, based on information currently known to it, the ultimate outcome of all pending litigation and regulatory matters, after consideration of applicable reserves and rights to indemnification, is not likely to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has extensive transactions and relationships with Prudential Insurance and other affiliates. Although we seek to ensure that these transactions and relationships are fair and reasonable, it is possible that the terms of these transactions are not the same as those that would result from transactions among wholly unrelated parties.

Expense Charges and Allocations

Many of the Company's expenses are allocations or charges from Prudential Insurance or other affiliates. These expenses can be grouped into general and administrative expenses and agency distribution expenses.

The Company's general and administrative expenses are charged to the Company using allocation methodologies based on business processes. Management believes that the methodology is reasonable and reflects costs incurred by Prudential Insurance to process transactions on behalf of the Company. The Company operates under service and lease agreements whereby services of officers and employees, supplies, use of equipment and office space are provided by Prudential Insurance. The Company reviews its allocation methodology periodically which it may adjust accordingly. General and administrative expenses include allocations of stock compensation expenses related to a stock option program and a deferred compensation program issued by Prudential Financial. The expense charged to the Company for the stock option program was less than \$0.1 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007. The expense charged to the Company for the deferred compensation program was \$0.3 million and \$0.2 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

The Company receives a charge to cover its share of employee benefits expenses. These expenses include costs for funded and non-funded contributory and non-contributory defined benefit pension plans. Some of these benefits are based on final group earning and length of service. While others are based on an account balance, which takes into consideration age, service and earnings during career.

Prudential Insurance sponsors voluntary savings plans for the Company's expenses for its share of the voluntary savings plan (401(k) plans). The plans provide for salary reduction contributions by employees and matching contributions by the Company of up to 4% of annual salary. The Company's expense for its share of the voluntary savings plan was \$0.5 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

The Company's share of net expense for the pension plans was \$1 million in 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

The Company is charged distribution expenses from Prudential Insurance's agency network for both its domestic life and annuity products through a transfer pricing agreement, which is intended to reflect a market based pricing arrangement.

Affiliated Asset Administration Fee Income

Effective April 15, 2009, the Company amended an existing agreement to add AST Investment Services, Inc., formerly known as American Skandia Investment Services, Inc, as a party whereas the Company receives fee income calculated on contractholder separate account balances invested in the Advanced Series Trust, formerly known as American Skandia Trust. Income received from AST Investment Services, Inc. related to this agreement was \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. These revenues are recorded as "Asset administration fees" in the Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Beginning October 1, 2002, in accordance with a servicing agreement with Prudential Investments LLC, the Company receives fee income from policyholder account balances invested in PSF. Income received from Prudential Investments LLC, related to this agreement was \$5 million for the year ended December 31, 2009. These revenues are recorded as "Asset administration fees" in the Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Corporate Owned Life Insurance

The Company has sold two Corporate Owned Life Insurance, or "COLI", policies to Prudential Insurance and one to Prudential Financial. The cash surrender value included in separate accounts for these COLI contracts was \$853 million and \$564 million at December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Fees related to these COLI policies were \$23 million, \$19 million and \$17 million for the years ending December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively.

Reinsurance with Affiliates

Pruco Life

Effective April 1, 2008, The Company entered into an agreement to reinsure certain variable COLI policies with Pruco Life. Reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$2 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. Fees ceded to Pruco Life were \$6 million for December 31, 2009 and \$3 million for December 31, 2008. Benefits ceded were \$2 million for December 31, 2009 and \$3 million for December 31, 2008. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement.

PARCC

The Company reinsures 90% of the risks under its term life insurance policies through an automatic coinsurance agreement with PARCC. Reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$303 million and \$239 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Premiums ceded to PARCC in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$140 million and \$127 million and \$108 million respectively. Benefits ceded in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$53 million and \$53 million and \$24 million, respectively. Reinsurance expense allowances, net of capitalization and amortization were \$31 million and \$26 million and \$22 million for the 2009, 2008 and 2007, respectively. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement.

Prudential Insurance

The Company has a yearly renewable term reinsurance agreement with Prudential Insurance and reinsures the majority of all mortality risks not otherwise reinsured. The reinsurance recoverables related to this agreement were \$7 million and \$5 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Premiums and fees ceded to Prudential Insurance in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$33 million, \$35 million and \$33 million, respectively. Benefits ceded in 2009, 2008 and 2007 were \$29 million and \$28 million and \$23 million, respectively. The Company is not relieved of its primary obligation to the policyholder as a result of this agreement.

Pruco Re

Effective October 3, 2005, the Company entered into a new coinsurance agreement with Pruco Re providing for 100% reinsurance of its Lifetime Five ("LT5") feature. Fees ceded on this agreement were \$1 million and \$1.3 million for December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

Effective May 26, 2006, the Company entered into a new coinsurance agreement with Pruco Re providing for the 100% reinsurance of its Spousal Lifetime Five benefit ("SLT5") feature. Fees ceded on this agreement were \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively.

The Company's reinsurance recoverables related to the above product reinsurance agreements were \$10 million and \$53 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. Realized losses were \$44 million for December 31, 2009, while realized gains were \$49 million December 31, 2008, respectively, primarily due to the change in non-performance risk in the valuation of embedded derivatives and actual activity related to premiums and benefits. The underlying asset is reflected as a reinsurance recoverable in the Company's Statements of Financial Position.

13. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (continued)

Debt Agreements

The Company and its parent, Pruco Life, have an agreement with Prudential Funding, LLC, a wholly owned subsidiary of Prudential Insurance, which allows it to borrow funds for working capital and liquidity needs. The borrowings under this agreement are limited to \$100 million. The Company had no debt outstanding to Prudential Funding, LLC as of December 31, 2009 and less than \$1 million as of December 31, 2008 respectively. Interest expense related to this agreement was less than \$1 million as of December 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The related interest was charged at a variable rate ranging from 3.55% to 7.05% for 2009 and .31% to 4.31% for 2008.

Derivative Trades

In the ordinary course of business, the Company enters into over-the-counter ("OTC") derivative contracts with an affiliate, Prudential Global Funding, LLC. For these OTC derivative contracts, Prudential Global Funding, LLC has a substantially equal and offsetting position with an external counterparty.

14. QUARTERLY RESULTS OF OPERATIONS (UNAUDITED)

The unaudited quarterly results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 are summarized in the table below:

	Three months ended			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(in thousands)			
2009				
Total revenues	\$ 44,450	\$36,244	\$ 41,742	\$ 59,181
Total benefits and expenses	58,750	6,029	11,762	29,047
Income from operations before income taxes	(14,300)	30,215	29,980	30,134
Net income	<u>(11,367)</u>	<u>23,617</u>	<u>26,754</u>	<u>16,019</u>
2008				
Total revenues	\$ 37,428	\$38,256	\$ 38,938	\$ 29,588
Total benefits and expenses	26,981	26,170	27,132	38,104
Income from operations before income taxes	10,447	12,086	11,806	(8,516)
Net income	<u>7,535</u>	<u>9,236</u>	<u>9,828</u>	<u>(4,894)</u>

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas C. Castano, Scott D. Kaplan, Tucker I. Marr and Kenneth A. Pelker, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, and to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorneys-in-fact may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), in connection with the filing with the Commission of an Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Registrant") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign his or her name in his or her respective capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Registrant to the Form 10-K and such other Exchange Act form or forms as may be appropriate to be filed with the Commission as any of them may deem appropriate, together with all exhibits thereto, and to any and all amendments thereto and to any other documents filed with the Commission, as fully and for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of February 2010.

/s/ James J. Avery

James J. Avery
Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas C. Castano, Scott D. Kaplan, Tucker I. Marr and Kenneth A. Pelker, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, and to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorneys-in-fact may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), in connection with the filing with the Commission of an Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Registrant") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign his or her name in his or her respective capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Registrant to the Form 10-K and such other Exchange Act form or forms as may be appropriate to be filed with the Commission as any of them may deem appropriate, together with all exhibits thereto, and to any and all amendments thereto and to any other documents filed with the Commission, as fully and for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 22nd day of February 2010.

/s/ Bernard J. Jacob

Bernard J. Jacob
Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas C. Castano, Scott D. Kaplan, Tucker I. Marr and Kenneth A. Pelker, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, and to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorneys-in-fact may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), in connection with the filing with the Commission of an Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Registrant") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign his or her name in his or her respective capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Registrant to the Form 10-K and such other Exchange Act form or forms as may be appropriate to be filed with the Commission as any of them may deem appropriate, together with all exhibits thereto, and to any and all amendments thereto and to any other documents filed with the Commission, as fully and for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 25th day of February 2010.

/s/ Helen M. Galt

Helen M. Galt
Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas C. Castano, Scott D. Kaplan, Tucker I. Marr and Kenneth A. Pelker, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, and to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorneys-in-fact may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), in connection with the filing with the Commission of an Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Registrant") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign his or her name in his or her respective capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Registrant to the Form 10-K and such other Exchange Act form or forms as may be appropriate to be filed with the Commission as any of them may deem appropriate, together with all exhibits thereto, and to any and all amendments thereto and to any other documents filed with the Commission, as fully and for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 17th day of February 2010.

/s/ Scott G. Sleyster

Scott G. Sleyster
Director

POWER OF ATTORNEY

KNOW ALL PERSONS BY THESE PRESENTS that the person whose signature appears below constitutes and appoints Thomas C. Castano, Scott D. Kaplan, Tucker I. Marr and Kenneth A. Pelker, and each of them severally, his or her true and lawful attorney-in-fact and agent with power of substitution and resubstitution to sign in his or her name, place and stead, in any and all capacities, and to do any and all things and execute any and all instruments that such attorneys-in-fact may deem necessary or advisable under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"), as amended, and any rules, regulations and requirements of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission"), in connection with the filing with the Commission of an Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the "Registrant") for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009 (the "Form 10-K"), including specifically, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the power and authority to sign his or her name in his or her respective capacity as a member of the Board of Directors of the Registrant to the Form 10-K and such other Exchange Act form or forms as may be appropriate to be filed with the Commission as any of them may deem appropriate, together with all exhibits thereto, and to any and all amendments thereto and to any other documents filed with the Commission, as fully and for all intents and purposes as he or she might or could do in person, and hereby ratifies and confirms all that said attorneys-in-fact and agents, each acting alone, and his or her substitute or substitutes, may lawfully do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 19th day of February 2010.

/s/ Stephen Pelletier

Stephen Pelletier
Director

CERTIFICATION

I, Scott D. Kaplan certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within such entity, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2010

/s/ Scott D. Kaplan

Scott D. Kaplan
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Tucker I. Marr, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, is made known to us by others within such entity, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 12, 2010

/s/ Tucker I. Marr

Tucker I. Marr

Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, I, Scott D. Kaplan, Chief Executive Officer of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the “Company”), hereby certify that the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 12, 2010

/s/ Scott D. Kaplan

Name: Scott D. Kaplan

Title: Chief Executive Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.

CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, I, Tucker I. Marr, Chief Financial Officer of Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey (the “Company”), hereby certify that the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 (the “Report”) fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 12, 2010

/s/ Tucker I. Marr

Name: Tucker I. Marr

Title: Chief Financial Officer

The foregoing certification is being furnished solely pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 and is not being filed as part of the Report or as a separate disclosure document.