

FAST FACTS

BenefitAccess Rider for use in NY and CA

The **BenefitAccess Rider** (BenefitAccess or BAR) is an accelerated death benefit rider that advances up to 100% of the policy's death benefit. The death benefit can be accelerated in the event that the insured is certified as chronically ill by a licensed health care practitioner or terminally ill by a licensed physician, and otherwise qualifies under the terms of the rider. Accelerating the death benefit will reduce and may deplete the death benefit on the policy. BenefitAccess (BAR) is not Long-Term Care (LTC) insurance and it is not intended to replace LTC. The chronic illness option and the terminal illness option are described separately below. This rider is available only at issue for an additional premium and subject to additional underwriting. The rider is subject to state variations and may not be available in all states.

Please note: BAR features vary by product and state. Please refer to your illustration for more information.

OVERALL RIDER INFORMATION

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • U.S. residents ages 20 to 80. • Minimum basic insurance amount of \$100,000. • Maximum basic insurance amount of \$5,000,000 (applies on an aggregate basis per insured individual, at the time of application). • Maximum basic insurance amount if choosing the 4% Monthly Benefit option: \$500,000. • Basic insurance underwriting rating of either: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Table D or better. 2) With a total flat extra rating not exceeding \$25 per \$1,000. • Supplemental underwriting must be completed by the applicant. It is possible for an applicant to be approved for basic insurance coverage but ineligible for BenefitAccess coverage due to certain medical or occupational history.
Issuing the Rider	<p>The rider is elected on the Application for Life Insurance. A BenefitAccess Rider Disclosure form is required as part of the pre-issue process (ORD 115295).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For BenefitAccess Rider with PruLife Universal Protector: ORD 115170 • For BenefitAccess Rider with indexed universal products: ORD 115182 • For BenefitAccess Rider with variable products: ORD 115183 <p>If using the long-form application process, an additional BenefitAccess Rider Application Supplement must be completed and signed with the application. The supplement form is not product specific; there are several state variations.</p> <p>If BenefitAccess is requested on the application, an Rx check will be obtained and additional requirements may be necessary in some cases. It is possible for a client to be offered a life insurance policy but be declined for BenefitAccess.</p>
The Cost of the Rider	<p>There is an additional charge for this rider that will increase the life insurance premium. The premium increase ranges from approximately 5% to 25%, depending on the insured's age, gender, underwriting class, and maximum monthly benefit option chosen at policy issue (2% or 4%). The 4% option is not available in CA.</p>
BenefitAccess State Availability	<p>This version of the rider is available in CA and NY only. You can check for the latest availability on www.pruxpress.com.</p>

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OVERALL RIDER INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

Life Insurance Product Availability (only available at policy issuance)	<p>This version of BAR is for use with the following products, in CA and NY only: PruLife® Universal Protector, VUL Protector®, PruLife Founders Plus UL® PruLife Index Advantage UL®, PruLife® Essential UL, PruLife® Custom Premier II</p>
Compatibility with Other Riders and Benefits	<p>BenefitAccess may not be added to the same policy as Enhanced Disability Benefit or Living Needs BenefitSM.</p>
Cancellation	<p>The benefit may be permanently removed from the policy at any time prior to claim at the policyowner's request and rider charges will cease. Once removed, it cannot be reattached to the policy.</p>
Tax-Qualified Status	<p>Benefits paid under the BenefitAccess Rider are intended to be treated for federal tax purposes as accelerated life insurance death benefits under IRC §101(g)(1)(b). Accelerated death benefits that are paid from a life insurance contract are generally excludable from federal income tax as long as the insured satisfies the tax law definition of "terminally ill" or "chronically ill." Tax laws related to the receipt of accelerated death benefits are complex, and these benefits may be taxable in certain circumstances.</p> <p>Clients should consult with their personal tax advisor regarding the implications of receiving accelerated death benefit payments.</p>
Loans	<p>If any loans are outstanding, a portion of each benefit payment is used to proportionately reduce the loans. Loans are available while receiving chronic illness benefits.</p>
Additional Restrictions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If there is an assignee on the policy, the assignee must provide his or her consent in order to exercise the benefit. • Rider may not be exercised if the insured individual is required by law to use the rider to meet the claims of creditors or is required by a government agency to use the rider to apply for, keep, or obtain a benefit or entitlement. • The Maximum Total Benefit is subject to a \$5M limit for the initial face amount. This limit applies at the time of application and on an aggregate basis per insured individual, if insured under multiple policies. Note, the amount available for BAR acceleration is the death benefit amount at the time of claim and can exceed \$5M, for those policies where the death benefit has grown higher than the initial face amount. • Withdrawals are not permitted while on claim.
Medicare, Supplemental Security Income, and Medicaid	<p>The mere fact that a client owns a policy with an accelerated benefit rider may affect eligibility for these government programs. In addition, exercising the option to accelerate death benefits and receiving those benefits before clients apply for these programs or while receiving government benefits may affect initial or continued eligibility under the programs. Many public assistance programs also vary by state. For example, each state's Medicaid program is different, even though they must operate within federal guidelines. Clients should consult a qualified advisor to determine how the rider will affect their initial or continued eligibility for public assistance programs.</p> <p>Your client should consult with his or her personal tax advisor regarding the implications of receiving accelerated death benefit payments.</p>

CHRONIC ILLNESS OPTION	
Qualification for Benefits	<p>Satisfactory evidence must be received, including certification by a licensed health care practitioner, that the insured is chronically ill and is not expected to recover from the chronic illness. He or she will need to be recertified as chronically ill every 12 months to qualify. For the chronic illness benefit, typically this means that the insured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannot perform at least two Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) without substantial assistance and will likely need assistance for the rest of his or her life; OR • Requires substantial supervision and protection from threats to health and safety due to a severe cognitive impairment, and will likely require supervision for the rest of his or her life. <p>ADLs are basic activities that are used as a measurement of an individual's ability for self-care and to live independently without substantial assistance from another individual and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bathing • Dressing • Toileting • Eating • Contenance • Transferring
Use of Benefit	<p>There are no restrictions on the use of benefits. Benefit proceeds can be used for any purpose.</p> <p>The benefit does not require submission of bills, receipts, or any evidence that qualified expenses have been incurred. Eligibility is based on certification of the insured's chronic illness condition and other terms of the rider being met.</p>
Benefit Payment Options	<p>Benefit payments are available as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly payments • Annual lump sum payments • One-time lump sum payment (CA only) <p><i>Note: A discount factor is applied if an annual lump sum or one-time lump sum is elected.</i></p>
Waiting Period	<p>There is no waiting period. Once Prudential approves a BenefitAccess claim, the first benefit payment will be made on the monthly policy date on or following the date that Prudential received certification that the insured is chronically ill. If this date has passed, benefits will be paid retroactively.</p>
Maximum Monthly Benefit	<p>The Maximum Monthly Benefit is the highest amount that can be accelerated each month. The Maximum Monthly Benefit is the lesser of (A, B, C), where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) The Monthly Benefit Percentage chosen at the time of policy issue (2% or 4%) multiplied by the death benefit at the time of claim; or B) The monthly equivalent of the IRS per diem limit in effect at the time of claim; or C) The monthly equivalent of the IRS per diem limit in effect on the policy issue date, compounded annually at 4%¹

¹This amount may be adjusted for inflation by the IRS and will fluctuate according to the terms of the rider only if adjusted for inflation by the IRS subject to a maximum annual increase of 4%. The per diem amount is tied to the Internal Revenue Code and the amount may change every year.

CHRONIC ILLNESS OPTION (CONTINUED)

Maximum Monthly Benefit <i>(continued)</i>	Additional Considerations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The IRS per diem limit for 2019 is \$370. ▶ The 4% Monthly Benefit Percentage is only available on policies that have a basic insurance amount that is less than or equal to \$500,000, and may not be available in all states. Please check www.pruexpress.com for information on state availability of this option.
Maximum Total Benefit	The death benefit of the policy at the time of initial claim.
Impact of Claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If a client has a variable death benefit (Type B) or Return of Premium death benefit (Type C) at the time of claim it will be switched to a fixed death benefit (Type A) and remain there while on claim and for the duration of the contract. The face amount at the time of claim will be fixed as well. • At the time of claim, any balance in variable subaccounts must be transferred into a fixed account and must remain there while on claim. • Monthly benefit payments reduce the death benefit dollar-for-dollar and reduce cash value proportionately. • Withdrawals are not available while a policy is on claim. • Clients may choose to make additional premium payments during a claim, but billing and drafting is discontinued.
Lapse Protection	BenefitAccess includes a lapse protection feature that protects the policy from lapse for those clients who go on BenefitAccess claim. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While on claim, the policy is protected from lapse through a waiver of policy and rider charges. Once a claim is approved and benefits begin, all policy and rider charges are waived. • If the client comes off claim within 25 months of initial claim, policy charges will resume and the client may be required to pay premiums to prevent the policy from lapsing. • If benefits are paid for at least 25 months (or the annual equivalent), all policy and rider charges will be permanently waived from that point forward, so the policy would be permanently protected from lapse (and client would not be required to pay premiums) even if the client comes off claim after that point.
Benefit Payment Period	Once payments begin, they will continue until the earliest of: the date the death benefit is reduced to \$0; the policyowner requests that the benefit payments stop; or annual recertification is not received or not approved.
Additional Tax Considerations	Whether benefits are taxable will depend on the recipient's particular situation, including whether qualified expenses ² are incurred or reimbursed, and whether benefits are being received under similar contracts. Clients should consult a qualified tax advisor prior to purchasing the rider and electing to receive benefits.

²Qualified expenses means costs incurred for the necessary diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic, curing, treating, mitigating, and rehabilitative services, and maintenance or personal care services needed by a chronically ill individual.

TERMINAL ILLNESS OPTION	
Terminal Illness Option	Provides for benefit if the insured becomes terminally ill and has a life expectancy of six months (12 months in CA) or less, certified by a licensed physician.
Benefit Amount	<p>The Benefit Amount for the terminal illness benefit is the death benefit of the policy, adjusted by a discount factor. The amount paid to policyowners is reduced by the discount factor, which results in a net benefit that is generally between 90% and 95% of the death benefit.</p> <p>Proceeds are paid in a lump sum. A one-time partial lump sum is also available and is also adjusted by a discount factor. If the one-time partial lump sum option is elected, the client can choose to accelerate any amount, as long as the remaining death benefit is at least \$25,000.</p> <p>The terminal illness option is still available for clients who have exercised a chronic illness claim; however, once a terminal illness claim occurs, the chronic illness option is no longer available.</p>
Terminal Illness Claim Requirements	A claim can be made by the policyowner if the insured is terminally ill and has a life expectancy of six months or less. Satisfactory evidence from the insured's physician must be provided.
Processing Fee	When a claim is paid, a processing fee of up to \$150 (\$100 in FL) for the first policy and for each additional policy used for the same claim will be deducted (as well as a reduction for early payment).
Option to Make a Claim	<p>If the insured becomes eligible for the benefit to be paid, the policyowner can decide to make a claim for the Terminal Illness Option or leave the policy intact.</p> <p>There is no restriction on the number of chronic illness claims allowed on a policy. If an initial claim is stopped, clients may restart claims at any time. Any subsequent claim request will require the insured to provide evidence of Qualification for Benefits.</p>
Remaining Death Benefit	<p>In most cases, if the maximum benefit amount is claimed, the policy will terminate. If a partial benefit payment is claimed, the life insurance policy can continue with a reduced death benefit and lower premiums. See the rider for any restrictions that apply to partial Terminal Illness Option claims.</p> <p>When only a portion of the option is elected, the insured's death benefit of the life insurance policy will be reduced proportionately, and will continue to provide a reduced death benefit for the beneficiary. The premiums, values (including any Contract Fund values), and amount of insurance will be appropriately reduced.</p>
Effect on Other Benefits (also applies to chronic illness)	In a full settlement, riders on lives other than the insured are not included in the calculation and will remain in force with no further premium due. If a partial claim is paid, the premium, death benefit, contract fund, and outstanding loan amounts will be proportionately reduced but benefits payable under an accidental death benefit rider or a rider on a life other than the insured are not impacted. If a partial terminal illness benefit is paid, the chronic illness benefit cannot be used.

If you have questions about the BenefitAccess Rider, talk to your Prudential representative today. Not sure who that is? **Call the National Sales Desk at (800) 800-2738 to get connected.**

The BenefitAccess Rider may not cover all of the costs associated with chronic or terminal illness. The rider is a life insurance accelerated death benefit product, is generally not subject to health insurance requirements, and may not be available in all states.

For New York contracts: Please also note the rider is not subject to the minimum requirements of New York Law, does not qualify for the New York State Long-Term Partnership Program and is not a Medicare supplement policy. In addition, receiving accelerated death benefits may affect clients' eligibility for public assistance programs and such benefits may be taxable. Benefit payments may only be made if the payments are subject to favorable tax treatment by the federal government. When determining whether the benefit payments will receive favorable tax treatment, the payment of benefits from all insurance policies must be considered. Benefit payments may be reduced or unavailable if they are expected to exceed the maximum amount eligible under Internal Revenue Code Section 101 (g)(1) and all other applicable sections of federal law for favorable tax treatment.

For California contracts: **The BenefitAccess Rider is a life insurance benefit that gives the policyowner the option to accelerate some or all of their life insurance policy's death benefit if they meet the criteria for a qualifying event described in the policy. This policy or certificate does not provide Long-Term Care insurance subject to California Long-Term Care insurance law. This policy or certificate is not a California Partnership for Long-Term Care program policy. This policy or certificate is not a Medicare supplement (policy or certificate).** Benefits paid under the BenefitAccess Rider are intended to be treated for federal tax purposes as accelerated death benefits under IRC §101(g)(1)(b). Receiving benefits under the terms of the rider will reduce and may eliminate the net death benefit beneficiaries will receive.

It is important for clients to understand the differences between the BenefitAccess Rider (BenefitAccess) and Long-Term Care (LTC) insurance.

- BenefitAccess is an Accelerated Death Benefit (ADB) rider on a life insurance policy and is not LTC insurance, nor is it intended to replace the need for LTC insurance.
- The insured is not required to incur LTC expenses to receive BenefitAccess benefits. Eligibility for BenefitAccess benefits is based on the insured's chronic illness condition, not the LTC expenses incurred. LTC benefits are typically based on evidence (such as receipts) that the insured has incurred qualified long-term care expenses, and the benefit payment on an LTC policy amount is equal to the amount of LTC expenses incurred by the insured during that benefit period.
- The total benefit amount available under BenefitAccess is the death benefit of the life insurance policy. The total benefit amount available under an LTC insurance policy is based on a benefit level and a pool of money selected by the policyowner at the time of purchase.
- There may be other differences between BenefitAccess and any specific LTC insurance policy. Clients should carefully review the specific details of each before making any decision to purchase.

PruLife Founders Plus UL, PruLife Index Advantage UL, PruLife Universal Protector, VUL Protector, PruLife Custom Premier II, and PruLife Essential UL are issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company except in New York, where they are issued by Pruco Life Insurance Company of New Jersey. VUL Protector and PruLife Custom Premier II are offered through Pruco Securities, LLC (member SIPC). All are Prudential Financial companies located in Newark, NJ.

We do not provide tax, accounting or legal advice. Clients should consult their own independent advisors as to any tax, accounting or legal statements made herein. **Clients should consider the investment objectives, risks, and charges and expenses carefully before investing in the contract, and/or underlying portfolios. The prospectus and, if available, the summary prospectus contain this information as well as other important information. A copy of the prospectus(es) may be obtained from Prudential.com. Clients should read the prospectus carefully before investing.**

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