

Underwritten by Dearborn National® Life Insurance Company

INSTRUCTIONS (PLEASE PRINT, SIGN AND DATE THIS FORM IN BLACK INK)

Employee/Retired Employee Name		SSN	Date of Birth	Home Telephone Number	
Home Address		City	State	Zip	
Employer			Group Number		

Irrevocable Beneficiary: ☐ Yes ☐ No

Note: If you select irrevocable beneficiary, you may not change the beneficiary without the consent of the irrevocable beneficiary. An irrevocable beneficiary has a vested interest in the proceeds of the contract, therefore the contract holder cannot exercise certain rights without the permission of the irrevocable beneficiary.

DEFINITIONS & STATEMENTS

Primary Beneficiary means the person or persons who will receive the benefits in the event of the Insured's death. Proceeds will be divided in equal shares if multiple primary beneficiaries are named, unless otherwise indicated. If percentages are listed, the total of the combination must equal 100%.

Contingent Beneficiary means the person or persons who will receive the benefits if the primary beneficiary is not living at the time of the Insured's death.

Will or Trust as Beneficiary Designation can be done by using the following written statement: "To [name of trustee], trustee of the [name of trust], under a trust agreement dated [date of trust]." If you wish to designate a testamentary trust as beneficiary (i.e. created by will), you should recognize the possibility that your will which was intended to create a trust may not be admitted to probate (because it is lost, contested or suspended by a later will). Claim payment delays can result if the beneficiary designation does not provide for this situation. **

Minors as Beneficiary Designation can be done by using this document. However, please note if your beneficiary is a minor at the time of claim, payments may be delayed due to special issues raised by these designations. **

Dependent Beneficiary – In the event a dependent dies, the employee is the beneficiary of their life insurance proceeds.

**You may want to obtain the assistance of an attorney to help consider any special circumstances before drafting your beneficiary designation.

BENEFICIARY DESIGNATION FOR ALL EMPLOYEE/RETIRED EMPLOYEE LIFE BENEFITS

Primary Beneficiary	Birth Date	Relationship	Social Security #	Address	%
Contingent Beneficiary	Birth Date	Relationship	Social Security #	Address	%

WARNING: Any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person, files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information, or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties. (Not enforceable in Oregon or Virginia.)

Employee/Retired Employee Signature _____ **Date** _____

Important Note For Married Employees: If you live in a community property state/territory, you should obtain the signature of your spouse if your spouse will not be named as a primary beneficiary. Community property states/territories currently include: AZ, CA, GU, ID, LA, NM, NV, PR, TX, WA and WI. Payment of benefits may be delayed or disputed unless your spouse consents to waive his or her rights to any community property interest in the benefits. We have provided below a "Spousal Consent for Community Property States" for your spouse's signature. **DEARBORN NATIONAL WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR DAMAGES DUE TO ANY DELAY OR DISPUTE IN PAYMENT OF BENEFITS IF YOU CHOOSE NOT TO OBTAIN YOUR SPOUSE'S SIGNATURE.**

Spousal Consent for Community Property States/Territories: I hereby consent to the Primary Beneficiary designated by my spouse. This consent supersedes any prior spousal consent I may have given under this plan.

Spouse Signature _____ Date _____ ☐ Employee has no legal spouse

The laws of some states require us to furnish you with the following notice:

FOR APPLICATIONS AND CLAIMS:

Alabama: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to restitution fines or confinement in prison, or any combination thereof.

Colorado: It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance, and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement or award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado division of insurance within the department of regulatory agencies.

District of Columbia: WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

Florida: Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

Hawaii: For your protection, Hawaii law requires you be informed that presenting a fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit is a crime punishable by fines or imprisonment, or both.

Kentucky: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or a statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

Louisiana: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Maine & Washington: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

Maryland: Any person who knowingly or willingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

New Mexico: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to civil fines and criminal penalties.

Ohio: Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowingly that he is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deceptive statement is guilty of insurance fraud.

Oklahoma: Any person who knowingly, with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes a claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Pennsylvania: Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime and subjects such person to criminal and civil penalties.

Puerto Rico: Any person who knowingly and with the intention of defrauding presents false information in an insurance application, or presents, helps, or causes the presentation of a fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss or any other benefit, or presents more than one claim for the same damage or loss, shall incur a felony and, upon conviction, shall be sanctioned for each violation with the penalty of a fine of not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or a fixed term of imprisonment for three (3) years, or both penalties. Should aggravating circumstances be present, the penalty thus established may be increased to a maximum of five (5) years, if extenuating circumstances are present, it may be reduced to a minimum of two (2) years.

Rhode Island: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

Tennessee: It is a crime to knowingly provide false incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits

Virginia: It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

The laws of some states require us to furnish you with the following notice:

FOR CLAIMS ONLY:

Alaska: A person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive an insurance company files a claim containing false, incomplete, or misleading information may be prosecuted under state law.

Arizona: For your protection, Arizona law requires the following statement to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

Arkansas: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

California: For your protection California law requires the following to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

Delaware: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Idaho: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement or claim containing false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

Indiana: A person who knowingly and with intent to defraud an insurer files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information commits a felony.

Minnesota: A person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

New Hampshire: Any person who, with a purpose to injure, defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is subject to prosecution and punishment for insurance fraud, as provided in RSA 638:20.

New Jersey: Any person who knowingly files a statement of claim containing any false or misleading information is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

Texas: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

FOR APPLICATIONS ONLY:

Massachusetts: Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

New Jersey: Any person who includes any false or misleading information on an application for an insurance policy is subject to criminal and civil penalties.