

Policy Number

Annuitant

Owner (If Other Than Annuitant)

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PLEASE MAKE THE FOLLOWING CHANGES

I. BENEFICIARY (Primary)	I hereby revoke all prior designations of beneficiary and request the following designation. Unless otherwise directed, proceeds will be paid in equal shares to any primary beneficiaries who survive the Annuitant, but if none survive, proceeds will be paid in equal shares to any contingent beneficiaries who survive the Annuitant.					
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	DOB	SSN	RELATIONSHIP	%

BENEFICIARY (Contingent)						

II. OWNER	I hereby request that all benefits, rights and privileges incident to ownership of the policy be vested in the new owner and, upon the prior death of the owner <input type="checkbox"/> the named contingent owner <input type="checkbox"/> the Insured <input type="checkbox"/> the executors, administrators and assigns, or successors and assigns.					
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NAME	ADDRESS	TELEPHONE	DOB	SSN	RELATIONSHIP
NEW OWNER					
JOINT OWNER					

III. NAME	Change Name of Annuitant or Owner From: _____ To: _____
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SIGN HERE FOR THE ABOVE REQUEST

I direct that any endorsement of the policy requested above be effected by return of this request with the Company's acknowledgment, I agree that the Company may waive any policy provision requiring presentation of the policy for endorsement, but may require such presentation if desired.

Spousal Consent for Community Property States: If the policy owner is a resident of AZ, CA, ID, LA, NM, NV, TX, WA, or WI, spousal consent is required, unless the participant has no legal spouse.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 20_____.

City/State

Signature of Annuitant or Owner

Signature of Joint Owner

Signature of New Owner

Spousal Signature

Witness Signature



FRAUD NOTIFICATIONS

The Fraud Warning Notification below is required if you are a resident of, or if the contract was issued in, one of the following states:

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.

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, Louisiana, Rhode Island & West Virginia: 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 information to obtain or amend insurance coverage or to make a claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

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.

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.

District of Columbia: 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.

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.

Idaho: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud or deceive any insurance company, files a statement of claim containing any 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.

Kentucky: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to defraud an insurance company or other person files 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.

Maine, Tennessee, Virginia & 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 may include imprisonment, fines and denial of insurance benefits.

Maryland: Any person who knowingly or willfully 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.

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 NH Rev. Stat. Ann. §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.

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

Oregon & 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.

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.

