

## Electronic Application Disclosure Documents

### Final Expense – New Hampshire

Dear Applicant:

We are pleased to accept your application for life insurance. The application process will be completed electronically. The electronic application process allows you to review all of the information entered into the application form for accuracy before you sign. Your agent will ask all application questions and record your answers as you provide them. Once the application is complete, you will be asked to review all of the information before typing your name in the signature section.

After the electronic document is signed, it is reviewed one more time before being submitted to the Company. If any changes are required at this point, the signature process will be repeated after the changes are made, including another final review before the application is transmitted to the Company. Typing your name into the electronic document indicates your acceptance of its terms. Your electronic signature is legally binding.

Columbian's electronic application, and in particular electronic signature systems and processes use Adobe's PDF SSL digital encryption and lock down facilities. Columbian uses the signed PDF documents as the authoritative data. The electronic application process requires positive action on the part of the proposed insured and the agent and immediately produces a corresponding locked PDF document. Any subsequent alterations will be easily viewed as it will break the PDF locked and encrypted validation seals. Additionally, the data collected and the PDF document will be kept in separate but secured systems providing another validation method.

Columbian's digital signature process involves using an enterprise custom certificate authority. This certificate is a file in a folder on the Columbian hosting server. Once stored on the hosting server, an applicant's signature may not be transmitted to any other forms.

To protect the privacy of the information collected HTTPS (SSL) certificates are employed to encrypt the entire application data gathering session. All collected data is stored in secured databases with access granted only to appropriate Company staff.

DocuSign eSignature complies with the U.S. ESIGN Act and UETA.

All of the Company's data and systems, including that of the electronic application data and process, are secured using current technology standards and procedures that undergo a variety of both internal and external audits and periodic reviews of the process and of the systems to ensure they are kept current.

We are providing you with printed versions of the disclosure documents checked below. Please keep these items with your important insurance documents.

- Information Practices Relating to Underwriting Your Application, Form No. ICC21 A745-CL-NOTICE  
(required for all applications)
- Completed Conditional Receipt Section of Form No. ICC21 745-CL-NOTICE  
(only if electing an immediate premium payment)
- Life Insurance Buyer's Guide, Form No. 584NH  
(required for all applications)
- Important Notice: Replacement of Life Insurance or Annuities, Form No. 4552CFG  
(only if the applicant has existing life insurance or annuities / a replacement is occurring)

Thank you for giving us the opportunity to serve you and your insurance needs. We appreciate your business and are dedicated to providing you with the highest level of service.

Form No. 5354CFG-NH (Rev. 11/21)

**INFORMATION PRACTICES RELATING TO UNDERWRITING YOUR APPLICATION**

Thank you for choosing insurance from Columbian Life Insurance Company. This Notice is given to you at the time you apply for life or health insurance to tell you about the kinds of information we may obtain in connection with your application. **We will treat all personal information about you as confidential.**

**INVESTIGATIVE CONSUMER REPORT**

We may obtain an investigative consumer report and may tell the consumer reporting agency the amount and type of your coverage. The report may contain data about your identity, age, residence, past and present job (including work duties), economic conditions, driving record, personal and business reputation in the community and mode of living, but will not include any information relating directly or indirectly to sexual orientation.

**IDENTIFICATION**

To obtain the data described above, the insurer may give my name, address and date and place of birth to the above persons or organizations.

**ACCESS TO INFORMATION**

You may request, in writing, to receive information from Columbian Life Insurance Company about the nature and scope of an investigative consumer report. Within five (5) business days of receipt of a written request, we will provide you with the name, address and phone number of any agency we ask to prepare such a report. By contacting the investigative agency, you may inspect or receive a copy of such report.

**WHERE TO WRITE US**

You have a right of access and correction with respect to this information. If you wish a more detailed explanation of our information practices, please send your written request to Underwriting Department, Columbian Life Insurance Company, PO Box 1381 Binghamton, NY 13902-1381.

**MIB, INC. PRE-NOTICE**

MIB, Inc. is a not-for-profit membership organization of life insurance companies. The MIB provides an information exchange for its members. It maintains information of underwriting significance on policyholders and applicants as furnished to it by member companies. Such information is available only to member companies and only when such company has an authorization signed by you to request such information.

We use the MIB to check information of underwriting significance, but only as a guide to identify areas about which we might need additional information before reaching a final underwriting decision. Columbian Life does not rely, in whole or in part, on an MIB report in making a final underwriting decision.

We make a brief report to the MIB on those individuals about whom we have information about underwriting significance. We will not report what action we have taken on your application. The MIB, on request, supplies other member companies with information in its files if an application for life or health insurance, or a claim for benefits, is submitted to such company. MIB rules require that a member company have our authorization before requesting information about you.

If you question the accuracy of information in the MIB file, you may contact MIB, Inc. and seek a correction in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Federal Fair Credit Reporting Act. The address of the information office of MIB, Inc. is 50 Braintree Hill Park, Suite 400, Braintree, MA 02184-8734, Telephone Number (866) 692-6901. MIB's website is www.mib.com.

**CONDITIONAL RECEIPT**

Complete Only When Payment Received

ALL PREMIUM CHECKS MUST BE MADE PAYABLE TO COLUMBIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
DO NOT MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE AGENT OR LEAVE THE PAYEE BLANK.

Received from (Print) \_\_\_\_\_, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ on the life of (Proposed Insured) \_\_\_\_\_. Columbian Life Insurance Company ("the Company") accepts this payment in connection with your application for insurance and, subject to the terms and conditions of this Conditional Receipt and subject to all the terms and conditions of the policy applied for, agrees to provide coverage under the following conditions:

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COVERAGE: Provided that each of the conditions below is satisfied, coverage under this Conditional Receipt will begin on the later of the Underwriting Date (as defined below) or the specific policy date requested on the application. The Underwriting Date is the later of (1) the date of the application; or (2) the date all underwriting requirements, as required by the Company's underwriting rules, are completed.

CONDITIONS: Insurance coverage under this Conditional Receipt will begin on the Effective Date (as defined above) only if, on that date, all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) You had paid the full first modal premium on the policy applied for; and
- (2) All Proposed Insureds were insurable at standard rates on the date of the application; and
- (3) The Company is able to issue the policy as applied for; and
- (4) The amount of insurance applied for, with respect to any Proposed Insured, is not in excess of \$50,000.

TERMINATION OF COVERAGE: Any insurance provided under this Conditional Receipt will terminate: (1) Immediately, if the Company refunds your payment or your check was not honored by your Bank; or (2) The date coverage under the policy applied for becomes effective; or (3) Ninety (90) days after the date of the application.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date X \_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Licensed Agent

**IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE AGENT: DO NOT SIGN THE CONDITIONAL RECEIPT  
UNLESS PREMIUM IS TAKEN WITH THE APPLICATION.**

## **LIFE INSURANCE BUYER'S GUIDE**

This guide can help you when you shop for life insurance. It helps you to:

- Decide how much life insurance you should buy.
- Decide what kind of life insurance policy you need, and
- Compare the cost of similar life insurance policies

*Prepared by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners*

The National Association of Insurance Commissioners is an association of state insurance regulatory officials. This association helps the various insurance departments to coordinate insurance laws for the benefit of all consumers. You are urged to use this Guide in making a life insurance purchase.

This guide does not endorse any company or policy.

Reprinted by:

**COLUMBIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Home Office: Chicago, IL

Administrative Service Office: Vestal Parkway East, PO Box 1381,  
Binghamton, NY 13902-1381

Telephone: (607) 724-2472 Fax: (607) 724-4435

## **Buying Life Insurance**

When you buy life insurance, you want coverage that fits your needs without costing too much. Your first step is to decide how much you need, how much you can afford to pay and the kind of policy you want. Then, find out what various companies charge for that kind of policy. You can find important differences in the cost of life insurance by using the life insurance cost indexes which are described in this guide. A good life insurance agent or company will be able and willing to help you with each of these shopping steps.

If you are going to make a good choice when you buy life insurance, you need to understand which kinds are available. If one kind does not seem to fit your needs, ask about the other kinds which are described in this guide. If you feel that you need more information than is given here, you may want to check with a life insurance agent or company or books on life insurance in your public library.

## **Choosing The Amount**

One way to decide how much life insurance you need is to figure how much cash and income your dependents would need if you were to die. You should think of life insurance as a source of cash needed for expenses of final illnesses, paying taxes, mortgages or other debts. It can also provide income for our family's living expenses, educational costs and other future expenses. Your new policy should come as close as you can afford to making up the difference between (1) what your dependents would have if you were to die now, and (2) what they would actually need.

## **Choosing The Right Kind**

All life insurance policies agree to pay an amount of money if you die. But all policies are not the same. There are three basic kinds of life insurance:

1. Term insurance
2. Whole life insurance
3. Endowment insurance

Remember, no matter how fancy the policy title or sales presentation might appear, all life insurance policies contain one or more of the three basic kinds. If you are confused about a policy that sounds complicated, ask the agent or company if it combines more than one kind of life insurance. The following is a brief description of the three basic kinds:

### **Term Insurance**

Term insurance is death protection for a "term" of one or more years. Death benefits will be paid only if you die within that term of years. Term insurance generally provides that largest immediate death protection for your premium dollar.

Some term insurance policies are "renewable" for one or more additional terms even if your health has changed. Each time you renew the policy for a new term, premiums will be higher. You should check the premiums at older ages and the length of time the policy can be continued.

Some term insurance policies are also "convertible." This means that before the end of the conversion period, you may trade the term policy for a whole life or endowment insurance policy even if you are not in good health. Premiums for the new policy will be higher than you have been paying for the term insurance.

## **Whole Life Insurance**

Whole life insurance gives death protection for as long as you live. The most common type is called “straight life” or “ordinary life” insurance, for which you pay the same premiums for as long as you live. These premiums can be several times higher than you would pay initially for the same amount of term insurance. But they are smaller than the premiums you would eventually pay if you were to keep renewing a term insurance policy until you later years.

Some whole life policies let you pay premiums for a shorter period such as 20 years, or until age 65. Premiums for these policies are higher than for ordinary life insurance since the premium payments are squeezed into a shorter period.

Although you pay higher premiums to begin with, for whole life insurance than for term insurance, whole life insurance policies develop “cash values” which you may have if you stop paying premiums. You can generally either take the cash, or use it to buy some continuing insurance protection. Technically speaking, these values are called “nonforfeiture benefits.” This refers to benefits you do not lose, or “forfeit,” when you stop paying premiums. The amount of these benefits depends on the kind of policy you have, its size, and how long you have owned it.

A policy with cash values may also be used as collateral for a loan. If you borrow from the insurance company, the rate of interest is shown in your policy. Any money which you owe on a policy loan may be deducted from the benefits if you were to die, or from the cash value if you were to stop paying the premiums.

## **Endowment Insurance**

An endowment insurance policy pays a sum or income to you, the policyholder, if you live to a certain age. If you were to die before then, the death benefit would be paid to your beneficiary. Premiums and cash values for endowment insurance are higher than for the same amount of whole life insurance. Thus endowment insurance gives you the least amount of death protection for your premium dollar.

## **Finding A Low Cost Policy**

After you have decided which kind of life insurance fits your needs, look for a good buy. Your chances of finding a good buy are better if you use two types of index numbers that have been developed to aid in shopping for life insurance. One is called the “Surrender Cost Index” and the other is the “Net Payment Cost Index.” It will be worth your time to try to understand how these indexes are used, but in any event, use them only for comparing the relative costs of similar policies. **LOOK FOR POLICIES WITH LOW COST INDEX NUMBERS.**

## **What Is Cost?**

“Cost” is the difference between what you pay and what you get back. If you pay a premium for life insurance and get nothing back, your cost for the death protection is the premium. If you pay a premium and get something back later on, such as a cash value, your cost is smaller than the premium.

The cost of some policies can also be reduced by dividends; these are called “participating” policies. Companies may tell you what their current dividends are, but the size of future dividends is unknown today and cannot be guaranteed. Dividends actually paid are set each year by the company.

Some policies do not pay dividends. These are called “guaranteed cost” or “nonparticipating” policies. Every feature of a guaranteed cost policy is fixed so that you know in advance what your future cost will be.

The premiums and cash values of a participating policy are guaranteed, but the dividends are not. Premiums for participating policies are typically higher than for guaranteed cost policies, but the cost to you may be higher or lower, depending on the dividends actually paid.

## What Are Cost Indexes?

In order to compare the cost of policies, you need to look at:

1. Premiums
2. Cash Values
3. Dividends

Cost indexes use one or more of these factors to give you a convenient way to compare relative costs of similar policies. When you compare costs, an adjustment must be made to take into account that money is paid and received at different times. It is not enough to just add up the premiums you will pay and to subtract the cash valued and dividends you expect to get back. These indexes take care of the arithmetic for you. Instead of having to add, subtract, multiply and divide many numbers yourself, you just compare the index numbers which you can get from life insurance agents and companies:

1. LIFE INSURANCE SURRENDER COST INDEX – This index is useful if you consider the level of the cash values to be of primary importance to you. It helps you compare costs if at some future point in time, such as 10 or 20 years, you were to surrender the policy and take its cash value.
2. LIFE INSURANCE NET PAYMENT COST INDEX – This index is useful if your main concern is the benefits that are to be paid at your death and if the level of cash values is of secondary importance to you. It helps you compare costs at some future point in time, such as 10 or 20 years, if you continue paying premiums on your policy and do not take its cash value.

There is another number called the Equivalent Level Annual Dividend. It shows the part dividends play in determining the cost index of a participating policy. Adding a policy's Equivalent Level Annual Dividend to its cost index allows you to compare total costs of similar policies before deducting dividends. However, if you make any cost comparisons of a participating policy with a nonparticipating policy, remember that the total cost of the participating policy will be reduced by dividends, but the cost of the nonparticipating policy will not change.

## How Do I Use Cost Indexes?

The most important thing to remember when using cost indexes is that a policy with a small index number is generally a better buy than a comparable policy with a larger index number. The following rules are also important:

1. Cost comparisons should only be made between similar plans of life insurance. Similar plans are those which provide essentially the same basic benefits and require premium payments for approximately the same period of time. The closer policies are to being identical, the more reliable the cost comparison will be.
2. Compare index numbers only for the kind of policy, for your age and for the amount you intend to buy. Since no one company offers the lowest cost for all types of insurance at all ages and for all amounts of insurance, it is important that you get the indexes for the actual policy, age and amount which you intend to buy. Just because a "shopper's guide" tells you that one company's policy is a good buy for a particular age and amount, you should not assume that all of that company's policies are equally good buys.
3. Small differences in index numbers could be offset by other policy features, or differences in the quality of service you may expect from the company or its agent. Therefore, when you find small differences in cost indexes, your choice should be based on something other than cost.

4. In any event, you will need other information on which to base your purchase decision. Be sure you can afford the premiums, and that you understand its cash values, dividends and death benefits. You should also make a judgement on how well the life insurance company or agent will provide service in the future, to you as a policyholder.
5. These life insurance cost indexes apply to new policies and should not be used to determine whether you should drop a policy you have already owned for awhile, in favor of a new one. If such a replacement is suggested, you should ask for information from the company which issued the old policy before you take action.

### **Important Things To Remember – A Summary**

The first decision you must make when buying a life insurance policy is choosing a policy whose benefits and premiums most closely meet your needs and ability to pay. Next, find a policy which is also a relatively good buy. If you compare Surrender Cost Indexes and Net Payment Cost Indexes of similar competing policies, your chances of finding a relatively good buy will be better than if you do not shop. **REMEMBER, LOOK FOR POLICIES WITH LOWER COST INDEX NUMBERS.** A good life insurance agent can help you to choose the amount of life insurance and kind of policy you want and will give you cost indexes so that you can make cost comparisons of similar policies.

Don't buy life insurance unless you intend to stick with it. A policy which is a good buy when held for 20 years can be very costly if you quit during the early years of the policy. If you surrender such a policy during the first few years, you may get a little or nothing back and much of your premium may have been used for company expenses.

Read your new policy carefully, and ask the agent or company for an explanation of anything you do not understand. Whatever you decide now, it is important to review your life insurance program every few years to keep up with changes in your income and responsibilities.

**IMPORTANT NOTICE:  
REPLACEMENT OF LIFE  
INSURANCE OR ANNUITIES**

COLUMBIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • HOME OFFICE:  
BINGHAMTON, NY  
COLUMBIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY • HOME OFFICE: CHICAGO, IL  
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICE OFFICES:  
VESTAL PARKWAY EAST • PO BOX 1381 • BINGHAMTON, NY 13902-1381  
507 PLUM STREET • PO BOX 1056 • SYRACUSE, NY 13201-1056

This document must be signed by the applicant and the producer, if there is one, and a copy left with the applicant.

You are contemplating the purchase of a life insurance policy or annuity contract. In some cases this purchase may involve discontinuing or changing an existing policy or contract. If so, a replacement is occurring. Financed purchases are also considered replacements.

A replacement occurs when a new policy or contract is purchased and, in connection with the sale, you discontinue making premium payments on the existing policy or contract, or an existing policy or contract is surrendered, forfeited, assigned to the replacing insurer, or otherwise terminated or used in a financed purchase.

A financed purchase occurs when the purchase of a new life insurance policy involves the use of funds obtained by the withdrawal or surrender of or by borrowing some or all of the policy values, including accumulated dividends, of an existing policy to pay all or part of any premium or payment due on the new policy. A financed purchase is a replacement.

You should carefully consider whether a replacement is in your best interests. You will pay acquisition costs and there may be surrender costs deducted from your policy or contract. You may be able to make changes to your existing policy or contract to meet your insurance needs at less cost. A financed purchase will reduce the value of your existing policy and may reduce the amount paid upon the death of the insured.

We want you to understand the effects of replacements before you make your purchase decision and ask that you answer the following questions and consider the questions on the back of this form.

1. Are you considering discontinuing making premium payments, surrendering, forfeiting, assigning to the insurer, or otherwise terminating your existing policy or contract? \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO
2. Are you considering using funds from your existing policies or contracts to pay premiums due on the new policy or contract? \_\_\_ YES \_\_\_ NO

If you answered "yes" to either of the above questions, list each existing policy or contract you are contemplating replacing (include the name of the insurer, the insured or annuitant, and the policy or contract number if available) and whether each policy or contract will be replaced or used as a source of financing:

	INSURER NAME	CONTRACT OR POLICY #	INSURED OR ANNUITANT	REPLACED (R) OR FINANCING (F)
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____

Make sure you know the facts. Contact your existing company or its agent for information about the old policy or contract. If you request one, an in force illustration, policy summary or available disclosure documents must be sent to you by the existing insurer. Ask for and retain all sales material used by the agent in the sales presentation. Be sure that you are making an informed decision.

The existing policy or contract is being replaced because \_\_\_\_\_.

I certify that the responses herein are, to the best of my knowledge, accurate:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Applicant's Signature and Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Producer's Signature and Printed Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Date

I do not want this notice read aloud to me. \_\_\_\_\_ (Applicants must initial only if they do not want the notice read aloud.)



A replacement may not be in your best interest, or your decision could be a good one. You should make a careful comparison of the costs and benefits of your existing policy or contract and the proposed policy or contract. One way to do this is to ask the company or agent that sold you your existing policy or contract to provide you with information concerning your existing policy or contract. This may include an illustration of how your existing policy or contract is working now and how it would perform in the future based on certain assumptions. Illustrations should not, however, be used as a sole basis to compare policies or contracts. You should discuss the following with your agent to determine whether replacement or financing your purchase makes sense:

#### PREMIUMS:

- Are they affordable?
- Could they change?
- You're older -- are premiums higher for the proposed new policy?
- How long will you have to pay premiums on the new policy? On the old policy?

#### POLICY VALUES:

- New policies usually take longer to build cash values and to pay dividends.
- Acquisition costs for the old policy may have been paid, you will incur costs for the new one.
- What surrender charges do the policies have?
- What expense and sales charges will you pay on the new policy?
- Does the new policy provide more insurance coverage?

#### INSURABILITY:

- If your health has changed since you bought your old policy, the new one could cost you more, or you could be turned down.
- You may need a medical exam for a new policy.
- Claims on most new policies for up to the first two years can be denied based on inaccurate statements.
- Suicide limitations may begin anew on the new coverage.

#### IF YOU ARE KEEPING THE OLD POLICY AS WELL AS THE NEW POLICY:

- How are premiums for both policies being paid?
- How will the premiums on your existing policy be affected?
- Will a loan be deducted from death benefits?
- What values from the old policy are being used to pay premiums?

#### IF YOU ARE SURRENDERING AN ANNUITY OR INTEREST SENSITIVE LIFE PRODUCT:

- Will you pay surrender charges on your old contract?
- What are the interest rate guarantees for the new contract?
- Have you compared the contract charges or other policy expenses?

#### OTHER ISSUES TO CONSIDER FOR ALL TRANSACTIONS:

- What are the tax consequences of buying the new policy?
- Is this a tax free exchange? (See your tax advisor.)
- Is there a benefit from favorable "grandfathered" treatment of the old policy under the federal tax code?
- Will the existing insurer be willing to modify the old policy?
- How does the quality and financial stability of the new company compare with your existing company?

**If a replacement is involved in the purchase of the new policy or contract, you may return it within thirty (30) days of receipt for a full refund of all premiums or considerations paid on it, including any policy fees or charges. For a variable or market value adjustment policy or contract, the amount paid will be the cash surrender value provided under the policy or contract plus the fees and other charges deducted from the gross premiums or considerations or imposed under the policy or contract. If the policy or contract is returned, the coverage will be considered void from the beginning.**