

Beneficiary Designation Direction

Read carefully before completing this form

To be sure death benefits are paid as you want them, follow these guidelines:

- Use choice (1)** if you are married and want all death benefits from the Plan paid to your spouse. Your spouse does not have to sign the form.
- Use choice (2)** if you are not married.
- Use choice (3)** If you are married and want death benefits paid to someone other than your spouse, in addition to your spouse or to a Trust or Estate, **your spouse must sign the spouse's consent on this form.** That signature must be witnessed by a Plan Representative or Notary Public.

You may name one or more contingent beneficiaries. In most circumstances, your contingent beneficiary(ies) will only receive a death benefit if the primary beneficiary predeceases you and the death benefit has not been paid in full.

Be sure you sign and date the form. Keep a copy of this form for your records. Return the original to your plan sponsor. If you do not date the form, the designation will become effective the date received by your plan sponsor or Principal Life Insurance Company, depending upon plan provisions.

If your marital status changes, review your beneficiary designation to be sure it meets these requirements. If your name changes, complete the name change sections of this form.

Sample Beneficiary Designations

Be sure to use given names such as "Mary M. Doe", not "Mrs. John Doe" and include the address and relationship of the beneficiary or beneficiaries to the participant. The following designations may be helpful to you:

	Name	Relationship	Soc. Sec. No.	Address	Amount or Percent
One Primary Beneficiary	Mary M. Doe	Sister	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	100%
Two Primary Beneficiaries	Jane J. Doe	Mother	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	50%
	John J. Doe or to the survivor	Father	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	50%
One Primary Beneficiary and One Contingent	Jane J. Doe if living; otherwise to John J. Doe	Wife	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	100%
Estate	My Estate				100%
Trust	ABC Bank and Trust Co.	Trustee or successor in trust under (Trust Name) established (Date of Trust Agreement)		XXXXXXXXXXXX	100%
Testamentary Trust (Trust established within the participant's will)	John J. Doe/ ABC Bank	Trust created by the Last Will and Testament of the participant		XXXXXXXXXXXX	100%
Children and Grandchildren (If Beneficiary is a minor, use sample wording shown below.)	John J. Doe	Son	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	33.3%
	Jane J. Doe	Daughter	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	33.3%
	William J. Doe	Son	XXX-XX-XXXX	XXXXXXXXXXXX	33.4%
	Provided that if any of my children predeceases me, the surviving children of any such child shall receive in equal portions the share their parent would have received, if living.				
	If no child of a deceased child survives, the share of that child of mine shall go to the survivor or survivors of my children, equally.				
Minor Children (Custodian for Minor)	John J. Doe, son and Jane J. Doe, daughter, equally, or to the survivor. However, if any proceeds become payable to a beneficiary who is a minor as defined in the Iowa Uniform Transfers to Minors Act (UTMA), such proceeds shall be paid to Frank Doe, as custodian for John Doe under the Iowa UTMA and Frank Doe, as custodian for Jane Doe under the Iowa UTMA.				

Qualified Preretirement Survivor Annuity (QPSA) Notice

If your spouse has a vested account in a retirement plan, federal law requires that you receive a special death benefit if your spouse dies before beginning to receive retirement benefits (or, if earlier, before the beginning of the period for which the retirement benefits are paid).

If you have been married to your spouse for at least one year (some plans may specify a shorter time period), you have the right to receive this payment for your life beginning after your spouse dies. The special death benefit is often called a qualified preretirement survivor annuity (QPSA). This death benefit will automatically be paid in a lump sum rather than as a QPSA if the value of the death benefit is \$5,000* or less.

If the lump sum value of the death benefit is greater than \$5,000, the death benefit will be paid in the form of a QPSA. Other options may be available. The actual amount of the QPSA benefit will vary depending on the vested account balance, your age, and the cost to purchase the benefit.

Your right to the QPSA benefit provided by federal law cannot be taken away unless you agree to give up that benefit. If you agree, your spouse can choose to have all or part of the death benefits paid to someone else. The person your spouse chooses to receive the death benefits is usually called the beneficiary. As an example, if you agree, your spouse can have the death benefits paid to his or her children instead of you.

Example:

Pat and Robin Doe agree that Robin will not receive the QPSA benefit. Pat and Robin also decide that 1/2 of the death benefits that are paid from Pat's vested account will be paid to Robin and 1/2 of the death benefits will be paid to Pat and Robin's child, Chris. The total death benefits are \$200 per month. After Pat dies, the plan will pay \$100 a month to Robin for the rest of Robin's life. Chris will also receive payments from the plan as long as

Chris lives. Chris will receive less than \$100 a month because Chris, being younger than Robin, is expected to receive payments over a longer period.

Your choice to give up the QPSA benefit must be voluntary. It is your personal decision whether you want to give up that right. If you sign this agreement, your spouse can choose the beneficiary who will receive the death benefits without telling you and without getting your agreement. Your spouse can change the beneficiary at any time before he or she begins receiving benefits or dies. You have the right to agree to allow your spouse to select only a particular beneficiary. If you want to allow your spouse to select only a particular beneficiary, check the appropriate box in the spousal signature section that will limit the beneficiary choice to the one designated on this form.

You can agree to give up all or part of the QPSA benefit. If you do so, the plan will pay you the part of the benefit you did not give up, and pay the remaining part of the benefit to the person or persons selected by your spouse.

You can change your mind with respect to giving up your right to the QPSA benefit until the date your spouse dies. After that date, you cannot change this agreement. If you change your mind, you must notify the plan administrator in writing that you want to revoke the consent you give on this form.

You may lose your right to the QPSA benefit if your spouse and you become legally separated or divorced even if you do not sign this agreement. However, if you become legally separated or divorced, you might be able to get a special court order (called a qualified domestic relations order, QDRO) that specifically protects your rights to receive the QPSA benefit or that gives you other benefits under this plan. If you are thinking about separating or getting a divorce, you should get legal advice on your rights to benefits from the plan.

QPSA Spousal Consent and Agreement

I understand that I have a right to a QPSA benefit from my spouse's retirement account (see prior section for explanation of QPSA benefit) if my spouse dies prior to receiving retirement benefits -- or if earlier, before the beginning of the period for which the retirement benefits are paid. I also understand that if the value of the QPSA benefit is \$5,000* or less, the plan will pay the benefit to me in one lump sum payment.

I agree to give up my right to the QPSA death benefit and to allow my spouse to choose another beneficiary to receive some or all of that benefit. I understand that by signing this agreement, my spouse can choose any beneficiary without telling me and without getting my agreement unless I limit my spouse's choice to a particular beneficiary by checking the appropriate box in the Beneficiary Designation section on the front of this page.

* Your plan can specify a lower dollar amount.

I also understand that my spouse can change the beneficiary at any time before retirement benefits begin without telling me and without getting my approval.

I understand that by signing this agreement, I may receive less money than I would have received under the QPSA payment form and I may receive nothing from the plan after my spouse dies.

I understand I do not have to sign this agreement. I am signing this agreement voluntarily. If I do not sign this agreement, I will receive the QPSA benefit if my spouse dies before beginning to receive retirement benefits -- or, if earlier, before the beginning of the period for which the retirement benefits are paid. I understand that if the value of the QPSA benefit is \$5,000* or less, the plan will pay the benefit to me in one lump sum payment.