

## **GUARANTEE TRUST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

1275 Milwaukee Avenue • Glenview, Illinois 60025 847-699-0600 • www.gtlic.com Special Risk Division

## **CONTRACT/APPOINTMENT APPLICATION**

Please Print or Type All Information

► Personal Information				
1. Name				
(Last)	(First)	(Middle Initia	,	SS#
2. Date of Birth		□ Male	□ Female	
3. Drivers License #		(State)		
4. Marital Status ☐ Single ☐ Mar				
5. Spouse's Full Name				
6. Home Address:				
Street	City		State	Zip
7. Home/Cell Phone Number:				
(If less than 7 years, please provide	e previous address)			
8. Business Address:				
Street	City		State	Zip
Business Phone				
Fav. Niveahau				
E-Mail Address				
<b>►</b> Corporate Information				
9. Company Name			Fed. ID #	
Company Insurance License #			(C	opy Required
Indicate other Principal Parties i		tion, list Officer		
Name	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-	SS #	•
Name			SS #	
Name			SS #	
Name	Title		SS #	

► Licensing Information:						
All Agents must submit a copy of current licenses(s) (F	Resident & Nonr	esident	t)			
10. Type of license: $\Box$ Life $\Box$ A&H $\Box$ Broker		r	License #			
11. How long have you been in the Life field?field		A	<b>1</b> &H			
12. Have you ever been licensed with GTL?	□Yes	□No	Prior Code #			
•				te other		
business:						
14. With which other insurance companies are you	u presently lice	nsed/a	appointed?			
► Background Information						
Have you or your company:						
15. Declared Bankruptcy?					□No	
16. Been a defendant in a lawsuit?				□Yes	□No	
17. Any outstanding and/or unsatisfied judgments	$\square$ Yes	$\square$ No				
18. Ever been involved in a business venture that failed?						
19. Any outstanding debt(s) with any insurance company or companies?					□No	
20. Have you ever been investigated or fined by an Insurance Regulatory Authority?					□No	
<ul><li>21. Has your insurance license ever been suspended or revoked?</li><li>22. Have you ever plead guilty or "nolo contendere" to or been found guilty of a felony?</li></ul>					□ No □ No	
23. Have you ever had a bond canceled or declined?						
24. Are you now the subject of any complaint, inve		oceedi	ng which could	□Yes		
result in a "yes" answer to any of the above qu				□Yes	□No	
If you have answered "Yes" to any of the above q	questions, pleas	se atta	ch a detailed expl	anation.		
Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) – Public law accessing public records, may be made which will					iry by	
character, general reputation, personal characteristic understand the above and authorize all persons and have. You also acknowledge that you have read and under the Fair Credit Reporting Act." Upon writter the scope of the report, if one is made, will be proved	ics, and mode on the control of the	f living ase inf e attac	g. By signing below formation about you whed "Summary of	w you u they m Your Ri	ghts	
➤ Signature of Applicant			Date			
► General Agent Signature			Date			

## SUMMARY OF YOUR RIGHTS UNDER THE FAIR CREDIT REPORTING ACT

The Fair Credit Reporting Act (FCRA) is designed to promote accuracy, fairness, and privacy of information in the files of every Consumer Reporting Agency (CRA). Most CRAs are credit bureau that gather and sell information about you-such as where you work, live, if you pay your bills on time, and whether you've been sued, arrested, or filed forbankruptcy – to creditors, employers, landlords and other businesses. The FCRA give you specific rights in dealing with the CRAs, and requires CRAs and certain other individuals or entities to provide you with a summary of these rights as listed below. You can find the complete text of the FCRA, 15 U.S.C. 1081 at the Federal Trade Commission's website (http.//www.ftc.gov).

- You must be told if information in your file has been used against you. Anyone who uses information from a CRA to take adverse action against you such as denying an application for credit, insurance, or employment must give you the name, address, and phone number of the CRA that provided the report.
- You can find out what is in your file. At your request, a CRA must give you the information in your file, and a list of everyone who has requested it recently. There is no charge for the report if an individual or company has taken adverse action against you because of information supplied by the CRA, if you request the report within sixty (60) days of receiving the notice of the adverse action. You are also entitled to one free report every twelve (12) months upon request, if you certify that (1) you are unemployed and plan to seek employment within sixty (60) days, (2) you are on welfare, or (3) your report is inaccurate due to fraud. Otherwise, CRA may charge you a fee of up to eight dollars to provide you a copy of the report.
- You can dispute inaccurate or incomplete information with the CRA. If you tell a CRA that your file contains inaccurate or incomplete information, the CRA must reinvestigate the items (usually within thirty [30] days) by presenting to its information source all relevant evidence you submit, unless your dispute is frivolous. The source must review your evidence and report its findings to the CRA. (The source also must advise national CRAs to which it has provided the information in error.) The CRA must give you a written report of the investigation, and a copy of your report if the investigation results in changes. If the CRAs investigation does not remove the dispute, you may add a brief statement to your file. The CRA must normally include a summary of your statement in future reports. If any item is deleted or a dispute statement is filed, you may as that anyone who has recently received your report be notified of the change.
- Inaccurate information must be corrected or deleted. A CRA must remove or correct inaccurate or unverified information from its files, usually within thirty (30) days after you dispute its accuracy or completeness. However, the CRA is not required to remove data from your file that is accurate unless it is outdated (as described below) or cannot be verified. If you dispute results in any change to your report, the CRA cannot reinsert into your file a disputed item unless the information source verifies its accuracy and completeness. In addition, the CRA must give you a written notice telling you it has reinserted the item. The notice must include the name, address and phone number of the information source.
- You can dispute inaccurate items with the source of the information. If you tell a person or entity such as a creditor who reports to a CRA that you dispute an item, they may not then report the information to a CRA without including a notice of your dispute. In addition, once you have notified the source of the error in writing, it may not continue to report the information if it is, in fact, an error.
- Outdated information may not be reported. In most cases, a CRA may not report negative information that is more than seven (7) years old, or (10) years for bankruptcies.
- Access to your file is limited. A CRA may provide information about you only to those who have a need recognized by the FCRA usually to consider an application you have submitted to a creditor, insurer, employer, landlord, or other business.
- Your consent is required for reports that are provided to employers, or reports that contain medical information. A CRA may not report to your employer, or prospective employer, about you without your written consent. A CRA may not divulge medical information about you without consent.
- You may choose to exclude your name from the CRA lists for unsolicited credit and insurance offers. Creditors and insurers may use file information as the basis for sending you unsolicited offers of credit or insurance. Such offers must include a toll free number for you to call if you want your name and address removed from future lists. If you call, you must keep off the lists for two years. If you request, complete, and return the CRA form provided for this purpose, you must be taken off the lists indefinitely.
- You may seek damages from violators. You may sue a CRA or other party in state or federal court for violations of the FCRA.
- You may have additional rights. You may have additional rights under state law and you may wish to contact local consumer protection agency or a state attorney general to learn of your potential rights.