

*will be no trustee to receive the proceeds, payment shall be made by the insurance company or other obligor to the personal representative of the person making such designation, unless otherwise provided by agreement.*

*(e) Exemption from taxes and debts. Death benefits payable as provided in this Section, unless paid to a personal representative under the provisions of subsection (d), shall not be deemed to be part of the decedent's estate, and shall not be subject to any obligation to pay taxes, debts or other charges enforceable against the estate of the decedent, except as provided in Section 11-109.*

*(f) Commingling of assets. Death benefits so held in trust may be commingled with any other assets which may properly come into such trust.*

*11-106. Tax elections by fiduciaries.*

*(a) Unless otherwise expressly provided by a will or other controlling instrument, under which a trust is created or other provision made whereby any person is given an interest in income, an estate for years or for life, or other temporary interest in any trust or other assets and, under any tax law of the United States, the personal representative or other person acting in a fiduciary capacity for the deceased maker of such will or other instrument (hereinafter called the "fiduciary"), is given an election to treat administration expenses of the decedent's estate paid from or chargeable to the principal of such trust or other assets either as income tax deductions or estate tax deductions, and such fiduciary elects to treat such expenses in whole or in part as income tax deductions, with the result that estate taxes imposed under such law and paid from or chargeable to such principal are greater than if the contrary election had been made, an amount equal to such difference in such estate taxes shall be reimbursed to such principal from the income of such trust or other assets.*

*(b) Unless otherwise expressly provided by a will or other controlling instrument under which a gift is made to or for the benefit of the surviving spouse of the decedent which qualifies for an estate tax marital deduction under any tax law of the United States and the amount or size of such gift is defined by the will or other controlling instrument in terms of the maximum marital deduction allowable under such tax law, no adjustment shall be required to be made between such gift and the other interests in the decedent's estate, or governed by such instrument, by reason of (i) any increase in the amount or size of such gift resulting from any election by the fiduciary, under such tax law, to treat estate administration expenses as income tax deductions over the amount or size of such gift had the contrary election been made, or (ii) any increase or decrease in the amount or size of such gift resulting from an election by the fiduciary, under such tax law, of an estate tax valuation date other than the date of the decedent's death as compared with the amount or size of such gift had the contrary election been made.*

*(c) Unless otherwise expressly provided by a will or other controlling instrument, under which a gift is made to or for the benefit of the surviving spouse of a decedent which qualifies for an estate tax marital deduction under any tax law of the United States and the amount or size of such gift is defined by the terms of the will or other*