By Senator Gaetz

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to viatical settlements; amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; limiting the definition of "life expectancy provider" to those determining life expectancies for the purpose of a viatical settlement contract governed by state law; defining the terms "premium finance loan" and "stranger-originated life insurance"; modifying the definition of "viatical settlement contract" to include additional transactions and specify transactions not constituting such a contract; conforming other definitions to changes made by the act; amending s. 626.9913, F.S.; requiring that a viatical settlement provider annually file a statement containing information required by state law on or before a specified date; providing requirements for such statements; authorizing the Office of Insurance Regulation to adopt rules; amending s. 626.9914, F.S.; clarifying grounds for which the office may suspend, revoke, deny, or refuse to renew the license of a viatical settlement provider; amending s. 626.99175, F.S.; prohibiting a person from performing the functions of a life expectancy provider regarding viatical settlement contracts without first having registered as a life expectancy provider; amending s. 626.992, F.S.; clarifying restrictions on the use of viatical settlement brokers, viatical settlement providers, and registered life expectancy providers; clarifying a requirement that a person operating as a life

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expectancy provider register as such; amending s. 626.9922, F.S.; limiting the scope of an examination of the business affairs of certain licensees by the office or Department of Financial Services; clarifying provisions relating to parties to whom such examination requirements apply; creating s. 626.99234, F.S.; authorizing insurers to make certain inquiries to an applicant for a life insurance policy; authorizing an insurer to reject certain applications; prohibiting an insurer from rejecting an application solely because the premiums will be financed under certain circumstances; authorizing an insurer to make certain disclosures to an applicant; authorizing an insurer to require certain certifications from an applicant or insured; amending s. 626.9924, F.S.; requiring that a viatical settlement provider obtain a witnessed document containing certain provisions before the execution of a viatical settlement contract; providing for the use of a third-party trustee or escrow agent during a viatical settlement transaction; amending s. 626.99245, F.S.; deleting provisions requiring the maintenance of certain records from viatical settlement transactions completed in other states; amending s. 626.9925, F.S.; deleting a provision authorizing the Financial Services Commission to adopt rules defining terms for use in the Viatical Settlement Act; amending s. 626.99275, F.S.; prohibiting any person from engaging in stranger-originated life insurance; providing

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penalties; amending s. 626.99287, F.S.; providing that a viatical settlement contract is void under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Section 626.9911, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9911 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:

- (1) "Financing entity" means an underwriter, placement agent, lender, purchaser of securities, or purchaser of a policy or certificate from a viatical settlement provider, credit enhancer, or any entity that has direct ownership in a policy or certificate that is the subject of a viatical settlement contract, but whose principal activity related to the transaction is providing funds or credit enhancement to effect the viatical settlement or the purchase of one or more viaticated policies and who has an agreement in writing with one or more licensed viatical settlement providers to finance the acquisition of viatical settlement contracts. The term does not include a nonaccredited investor or other natural person. A financing entity may not enter into a viatical settlement contract.
- (2) "Independent third-party trustee or escrow agent" means an attorney, certified public accountant, financial institution, or other person providing escrow services under the authority of a regulatory body. The term does not include any person associated, affiliated, or under common control with a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker.

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(3) "Life expectancy" means an opinion or evaluation as to how long a particular person is to live, or relating to such person's expected demise regarding a viatical settlement contract.

- (4) "Life expectancy provider" means a person who determines, or holds himself or herself out as determining, life expectancies or mortality ratings used to determine life expectancies for the purposes of a viatical settlement contract governed by state law:
- (a) On behalf of a viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, life agent, or person engaged in the business of viatical settlements;
- (b) In connection with a viatical settlement investment, pursuant to s. 517.021(23); or
- (c) On residents of this state in connection with a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement investment.
  - (5) "Person" has the meaning specified in s. 1.01.
- (6) "Premium finance loan" means a loan made primarily for the purpose of making premium payments on a life insurance policy issued or to be issued to a resident of this state, which loan is secured by an interest in such life insurance policy.
- (7)(6) "Related form" means any form, created by or on behalf of a licensee, which a viator is required to sign or initial. The forms include, but are not limited to, a power of attorney, a release of medical information form, a suitability questionnaire, a disclosure document, or any addendum, schedule, or amendment to a viatical settlement contract considered necessary by a provider to effectuate a viatical settlement transaction.

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(8) <del>(7)</del> "Related provider trust" means a titling trust or other trust established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity for the sole purpose of holding the ownership or beneficial interest in purchased policies in connection with a financing transaction. The trust must have a written agreement with a licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity under which the licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity is responsible for insuring compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and under which the trust agrees to make all records and files relating to viatical settlement transactions available to the office as if those records and files were maintained directly by the licensed viatical settlement provider. This term does not include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent or a trust that does not enter into agreements with a viator. A related provider trust shall be subject to all provisions of this act that apply to the viatical settlement provider who established the related provider trust, except s. 626.9912, which shall not be applicable. A viatical settlement provider may establish no more than one related provider trust, and the sole trustee of such related provider trust shall be the viatical settlement provider licensed under s. 626.9912. The name of the licensed viatical settlement provider shall be included within the name of the related provider trust.

(9) (8) "Special purpose entity" means an entity established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or by a financing entity, which may be a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company, or other similar entity formed solely to provide, either directly or indirectly, access to institutional

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capital markets to a viatical settlement provider or financing entity. A special purpose entity may not obtain capital from any natural person or entity with less than \$50 million in assets and may not enter into a viatical settlement contract.

(10) "Stranger-originated life insurance" or "STOLI" means an act, practice, or arrangement to initiate the issuance of a life insurance policy in this state for the benefit of a thirdparty investor who, at the time of policy origination, has no insurable interest under the laws of this state in the life of the insured. STOLI practices include, but are not limited to, cases in which life insurance is purchased with resources or guarantees from or through a person or entity, that, at the time of inception of the policy, could not lawfully initiate the policy himself, herself, or itself, and where, at the time of inception, there is an arrangement or agreement to directly or indirectly transfer the ownership of the policy or the policy's benefits to a third party. Trusts created to give the appearance of insurable interest and used to initiate policies for investors violate insurable interest laws and the prohibition against wagering on life. STOLI arrangements do not include otherwise lawful viatical settlement contracts as permitted by state law or those acts, practices, or arrangements set forth in paragraph (12)(c).

(11)(9) "Viatical settlement broker" means a person who, on behalf of a viator and for a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration, offers or attempts to negotiate viatical settlement contracts between a viator resident in this state and one or more viatical settlement providers. Notwithstanding the manner in which the viatical settlement broker is compensated, a

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viatical settlement broker is deemed to represent only the viator and owes a fiduciary duty to the viator to act according to the viator's instructions and in the best interest of the viator. The term does not include an attorney, licensed Certified Public Accountant, or investment adviser lawfully registered under chapter 517, who is retained to represent the viator and whose compensation is paid directly by or at the direction and on behalf of the viator.

- (12) (10) "Viatical settlement contract" means:
- (a) A written agreement entered into between a viatical settlement provider, or its related provider trust, and a viator who is a resident of this state. The viatical settlement contract includes an agreement to transfer ownership or change the beneficiary designation of a life insurance policy at a later date, regardless of the date that compensation is paid to the viator. The agreement must establish the terms under which the viatical settlement provider will pay compensation or anything of value, which compensation or value is less than the expected death benefit of the insurance policy or certificate, in return for the viator's assignment, transfer, sale, devise, or bequest of the death benefit or ownership of all or a portion of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance to the viatical settlement provider.
  - (b) A viatical settlement contract also includes:
- 1. The transfer for compensation or value of ownership or beneficial interest in a trust or other entity owning such policy if the trust or other entity was formed or availed of for the principal purpose of acquiring one or more life insurance contracts owned by a resident of this state.

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2. A premium finance loan made for a policy on or before the date of issuance of the policy if one or more of the following conditions apply:

- a. The loan proceeds are not used solely to pay premiums for the policy and any costs or expenses incurred by the lender or the borrower in connection with the financing.
- b. The owner receives on the date of the origination of the premium-finance loan a guarantee of the future viatical settlement value of the policy.
- c. The owner agrees on the date of origination of the premium finance loan to sell the policy or any portion of the policy's death benefit on any date following the issuance of the policy, not including an agreement to sell the policy in the event of a default, if the default is not pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any other person for the purpose of evading regulation under this act.
  - (c) A viatical settlement contract does not include:
- 1. A policy loan by a life insurance company pursuant to the terms of the life insurance policy or accelerated death provisions contained in the life insurance policy issued with the original policy or as a rider.
- 2. A premium finance loan or any loan made by a bank or other licensed financial institution, if neither party defaults on such loan or the transfer of the policy in connection with such default is pursuant to an agreement or understanding with any other person for the purpose of evading regulation under this act.
- 3. A collateral assignment of a life insurance policy by an owner of a policy.

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4. A loan made by a lender which is not described in subparagraph (b) 2. and is not otherwise within the scope of the definition of viatical settlement contract.

- 5. An agreement for which all of the parties satisfy at least one of the following conditions:
- $\underline{\mbox{a. The parties are closely related to the insured by blood}}$  or law.
- b. The parties have a lawful substantial economic interest in the continued life, health, and bodily safety of the person insured.
- $\underline{\text{c. The parties are trusts established primarily for the}}$  benefit of those parties.
- 6. Any designation, consent, or agreement by an insured who is an employee of an employer in connection with the purchase by the employer or by a trust established by the employer of life insurance on the life of the employee.
- 7. A bona fide business succession planning arrangement between:
  - a. One or more shareholders in a corporation;
- b. A corporation and one or more of its shareholders or one or more trusts established by its shareholders;
  - c. One or more partners in a partnership;
- d. A partnership and one or more of its partners or one or more trusts established by its partners;
  - e. One or more members in a limited liability company; or
- <u>f. A limited liability company and one or more of its</u> members or one or more trusts established by its members.
- 8. An agreement entered into by a service recipient or a trust established by the service recipient, or a service

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provider or a trust established by the service provider performing significant services for the service recipient's trade or business.

- 9. Any other contract, transaction, or arrangement that the commissioner determines is not of the type intended to be regulated by this act a contract for a loan or other financial transaction secured primarily by an individual or group life insurance policy, other than a loan by a life insurance company pursuant to the terms of the life insurance contract, or a loan secured by the cash value of a policy.
- $\underline{\text{(13)}}$  "Viatical settlement investment" has the same meaning as specified in s. 517.021.
- (14) (12) "Viatical settlement provider" means a person who, in this state, from this state, or with a resident of this state, effectuates a viatical settlement contract. The term does not include:
- (a) Any bank, savings bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or other licensed lending institution that takes an assignment of a life insurance policy as collateral for a loan.
- (b) A life and health insurer that has lawfully issued a life insurance policy that provides accelerated benefits to terminally ill policyholders or certificateholders.
- (c) Any natural person who enters into no more than one viatical settlement contract with a viator in 1 calendar year, unless such natural person has previously been licensed under this act or is currently licensed under this act.
- (d) A trust that meets the definition of a "related provider trust."

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(e) A viator in this state.

- (f) A financing entity.
- $\underline{(15)}$  "Viaticated policy" means a life insurance policy, or a certificate under a group policy, which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract.
- (16) (14) "Viator" means a resident of this state who is the owner of a life insurance policy or a certificateholder under a group policy, which policy is not a previously viaticated policy, who enters or seeks to enter into a viatical settlement contract. This term does not include a viatical settlement provider or any person acquiring a policy or interest in a policy from a viatical settlement provider, nor does it include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent.

Section 2. Subsection (2) of section 626.9913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9913 Viatical settlement provider license continuance; annual report; fees; deposit.—

(2) Annually, on or before March 1, the viatical settlement provider licensee shall file a statement containing information required by statute the commission requires and shall pay to the office a license fee in the amount of \$500. After December 31, 2007, the annual statement shall include an annual audited financial statement of the viatical settlement provider prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by an independent certified public accountant covering a 12-month period ending on a day falling during the last 6 months of the preceding calendar year. If the audited financial statement has not been completed, however, the licensee shall include in its annual statement an unaudited financial statement for the

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preceding calendar year and an affidavit from an officer of the licensee stating that the audit has not been completed. In this event, the licensee shall submit the audited statement on or before June 1. The audited and unaudited financial statements are subject to the provisions of chapter 688 and ss. 812.081 and 815.045 and may be protected as trade secrets. The annual statement, due on or before March 1 each year, shall also provide the office with a report of all life expectancy providers who have provided life expectancies directly or indirectly to the viatical settlement provider for use in connection with a viatical settlement contract or a viatical settlement investment. A viatical settlement provider shall include in all statements filed with the office all information requested by the office regarding a related provider trust established by the viatical settlement provider. The office may adopt rules requiring that the annual statement contain information, in the aggregate, regarding viatical settlement contracts entered into with a resident of this state. The office may require more frequent reporting. Failure to timely file the annual statement or the audited financial statement or to timely pay the license fee is grounds for immediate suspension of the license. The commission may by rule require all or part of the statements or filings required under this section to be submitted by electronic means in a computer-readable form compatible with the electronic data format specified by the commission.

Section 3. Subsection (1) of section 626.9914, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9914 Suspension, revocation, denial, or nonrenewal of

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viatical settlement provider license; grounds; administrative fine.—

- (1) The office shall suspend, revoke, deny, or refuse to renew the license of any viatical settlement provider if the office finds that the licensee:
- (a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application for the license;
- (b) Has engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices, or otherwise has been shown to be untrustworthy or incompetent to act as a viatical settlement provider;
- (c) Demonstrates a pattern of unreasonable payments to viators;
- (d) Has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, any felony, or a misdemeanor involving fraud or moral turpitude, regardless of whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court;
- (e) Has issued viatical settlement contracts <u>using a viatical settlement contract form</u> that <u>has have</u> not been approved pursuant to this act;
- (f) Has failed to honor contractual obligations related to the business of viatical settlement contracts;
  - (g) Deals in bad faith with viators;
- (h) Has violated any provision of the insurance code or of this act;
- (i) Employs any person who materially influences the licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of this act;
- (j) No longer meets the requirements for initial licensure; or

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(k) Obtains or utilizes life expectancies <u>regarding</u>
<u>viatical settlement contracts</u> from life expectancy providers who are not registered with the office pursuant to this act.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 626.99175, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99175 Life expectancy providers; registration required; denial, suspension, revocation.—

(1) After July 1, 2006, A person may not perform the functions of a life expectancy provider regarding viatical settlement contracts without first having registered as a life expectancy provider, except as provided in subsection (6).

Section 5. Section 626.992, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 626.992 Use of licensed viatical settlement providers, viatical settlement brokers, and registered life expectancy providers required.—
- (1) A licensed viatical settlement provider may not use any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement broker as defined in this act regarding a viatical settlement contract unless such person holds a current, valid life agent license and has appointed himself or herself in conformance with this chapter.
- (2) A viatical settlement broker may not use any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement provider as defined in this act <u>regarding a viatical settlement contract</u> unless such person holds a current, valid license as a viatical settlement provider.
- (3) After July 1, 2006, A person may not operate as a life expectancy provider regarding a viatical settlement contract

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unless such person is registered as a life expectancy provider pursuant to this act.

(4) After July 1, 2006, A viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, or any other person in the business of viatical settlements may not obtain life expectancies regarding a viatical settlement contract from a person who is not registered as a life expectancy provider pursuant to this act.

Section 6. Subsections (1), (2), (4), and (7) of section 626.9922, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.9922 Examination.-

- (1) The office or department may examine the business and affairs of any of its respective licensees or applicants for a license. The office or department may order any such licensee or applicant to produce any records, books, files, advertising and solicitation materials, or other information and may take statements under oath to determine whether the licensee or applicant is in violation of the law or is acting contrary to the public interest. With respect to licensees, the examination is limited to information regarding viatical settlement contracts executed in this state, from this state, or with a resident of this state. The expenses incurred in conducting any examination or investigation must be paid by the licensee or applicant. Examinations and investigations must be conducted as provided in chapter 624, and licensees are subject to all applicable provisions of the insurance code.
- (2) All accounts, books and records, documents, files, contracts, and other information relating to all transactions of viatical settlement contracts, or life expectancies regarding

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<u>viatical settlement contracts</u>, or <u>viatical settlement purchase</u> agreements made before July 1, 2005, must be maintained by the licensee for a period of at least 3 years after the death of the insured and must be available to the office or department for inspection during reasonable business hours.

- (4) <u>Such information</u> The originals of records required to be maintained under this section must be made available to the office or department for examination at the office's or department's request.
- (7) Subsections (1), (2), (3), and (4) apply to life expectancy providers providing life expectancies <u>regarding</u> <u>viatical settlement contracts</u> in the state and providing life expectancies <u>regarding viatical settlement contracts</u> to viatical settlement providers in the state, as if life expectancy providers were licensees.

Section 7. Section 626.99234, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- duestions that an insurance carrier may lawfully pose to an applicant for a life insurance policy, insurance carriers may inquire in the application as to whether the proposed owner intends to pay premiums with the assistance of financing from a lender that will use the policy as collateral to support the financing.
- (1) If the premium finance loan provides funds that can be used for a purpose other than paying for the premiums, costs, and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining the life insurance policy and loan, the application shall be rejected as a prohibited practice under this act.

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(2) If the financing does not violate subsection (1) or the insurer's lawful underwriting guidelines, the insurer may not reject the life insurance application solely because the premiums will be financed.

- (3) The insurance carrier may make a disclosure to the applicant, either on the application or an amendment to the application to be completed no later than the date of delivery of the policy, including, but not limited to, the following:

  IF YOU HAVE ENTERED INTO A LOAN ARRANGEMENT IN WHICH THE POLICY
  IS USED AS COLLATERAL AND THE POLICY CHANGES OWNERSHIP AT SOME
  POINT IN THE FUTURE IN SATISFACTION OF THE LOAN, YOU SHOULD BE
  AWARE THAT A CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP COULD LEAD TO A STRANGER OWNING
  AN INTEREST IN THE INSURED'S LIFE AND COULD IN THE FUTURE LIMIT
  YOUR ABILITY TO PURCHASE INSURANCE ON THE INSURED'S LIFE BECAUSE
  THERE IS A LIMIT AS TO HOW MUCH COVERAGE INSURERS WILL ISSUE ON
  A LIFE. YOU SHOULD CONSULT A PROFESSIONAL ADVISOR SINCE A CHANGE
  IN OWNERSHIP IN SATISFACTION OF THE LOAN MAY RESULT IN TAX
  CONSEQUENCES TO THE OWNER, DEPENDING ON THE STRUCTURE OF THE
  LOAN.
- (4) In addition to the disclosures in subsection (3), the insurance carrier may require any of the following certifications from the applicant or the insured:
- (a) I HAVE NOT ENTERED INTO ANY AGREEMENT OR ARRANGEMENT UNDER WHICH I HAVE AGREED TO MAKE A FUTURE SALE OF THIS LIFE INSURANCE POLICY.
- (b) MY LOAN ARRANGEMENT FOR THIS POLICY PROVIDES FUNDS
  SUFFICIENT TO PAY FOR SOME OR ALL OF THE PREMIUMS, COSTS, AND
  EXPENSES ASSOCIATED WITH OBTAINING AND MAINTAINING MY LIFE
  INSURANCE POLICY, BUT I HAVE NOT ENTERED INTO ANY AGREEMENT

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494 PURSUANT TO WHICH I AM TO RECEIVE CONSIDERATION IN EXCHANGE FOR PROCURING THIS POLICY.

(c) THE BORROWER HAS AN INSURABLE INTEREST IN THE INSURED.

Section 8. Subsections (1) and (3) of section 626.9924,

Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; rescission.—

- by all parties, the A viatical settlement provider entering into a viatical settlement contract with any viator must first obtain a witnessed document in which the viator consents to the viatical settlement contract, represents that he or she has a full and complete understanding of the viatical settlement contract and the benefits of the life insurance policy, releases his or her medical records, and acknowledges that he or she <u>is</u> entering has entered into the viatical settlement contract freely and voluntarily.
- (3) A viatical settlement transaction may be completed only through the use of an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent. Immediately upon receipt by the independent third-party trustee or escrow agent of documents from the <a href="viatical">viatical</a>
  <a href="settlement provider">settlement provider</a> viator to effect the transfer of the insurance policy, the viatical settlement provider must pay the proceeds of the settlement to an escrow or trust account managed by the independent third-party trustee or escrow agent in a financial institution licensed under Florida law or a federally chartered financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, pending acknowledgment of the transfer by the issuer of the policy. An advance or partial payment of the

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proceeds due under a viatical settlement contract may not be used to effect transfer of the subject policy; any such advance or partial payment is made at the sole discretion and risk of the viatical settlement provider.

Section 9. Section 626.99245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99245 Conflict of regulation of viaticals.-

- (1) A viatical settlement provider who from this state enters into a viatical settlement contract with a viator who is a resident of another state that has enacted statutes or adopted regulations governing viatical settlement contracts shall be governed in the effectuation of that viatical settlement contract by the statutes and regulations of the viator's state of residence. If the state in which the viator is a resident has not enacted statutes or regulations governing viatical settlement agreements, the provider shall give the viator notice that neither Florida nor his or her state regulates the transaction upon which he or she is entering. For transactions in those states, however, the viatical settlement provider is to maintain all records required as if the transactions were executed in Florida. The forms used in those states need not be approved by the office.
- (2) This section does not affect the requirement of  $\underline{s. ss.}$  626.9911(12) and 626.9912(1) that a viatical settlement provider doing business from this state must obtain a viatical settlement license from the office. As used in this subsection, the term "doing business from this state" includes effectuating viatical settlement contracts from offices in this state, regardless of the state of residence of the viator.

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Section 10. Section 626.9925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9925 Rules.—The commission may adopt rules to administer this act, including rules establishing standards for evaluating advertising by licensees; rules providing for the collection of data, for disclosures to viators, for the reporting of life expectancies, and for the registration of life expectancy providers; and rules defining terms used in this act and prescribing recordkeeping requirements relating to executed viatical settlement contracts.

Section 11. Paragraph (e) is added to subsection (1) of section 626.99275, Florida Statutes, to read:

626.99275 Prohibited practices; penalties.-

- (1) It is unlawful for any person:
- (e) To engage in stranger-originated life insurance.

Section 12. Section 626.99287, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99287 Contestability of viaticated policies.—Except as hereinafter provided, if a viatical settlement contract is entered into at any time before the date of issuance of a policy or within the 2-year period commencing with the date of issuance of the insurance policy or certificate to be acquired, the viatical settlement contract is void and unenforceable by either party. Notwithstanding this limitation, such a viatical settlement contract is not void and unenforceable if:

- (1) The policy was issued upon the owner's exercise of conversion rights arising out of a group or term policy;
- (2) The owner of the policy is a charitable organization exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3);

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(3) The owner of the policy is not a natural person;

- (4) The viatical settlement contract was entered into before July 1, 2000;
- (5) The viator certifies by producing independent evidence to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions have been met within the 2-year period:
- (a) 1. The viator or insured is diagnosed with an illness or condition that is either:
  - a. Catastrophic or life threatening; or
- b. Requires a course of treatment for a period of at least3 years of long-term care or home health care; and
- 2. The condition was not known to the insured at the time the life insurance contract was entered into.
  - (b) The viator's spouse dies;
  - (c) The viator divorces his or her spouse;
  - (d) The viator retires from full-time employment;
- (e) The viator becomes physically or mentally disabled and a physician determines that the disability prevents the viator from maintaining full-time employment;
- (f) The owner of the policy was the insured's employer at the time the policy or certificate was issued and the employment relationship terminated;
- (g) A final order, judgment, or decree is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a creditor of the viator, adjudicating the viator bankrupt or insolvent, or approving a petition seeking reorganization of the viator or appointing a receiver, trustee, or liquidator to all or a substantial part of the viator's assets; or
  - (h) The viator experiences a significant decrease in income

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which is unexpected by the viator and which impairs his or her reasonable ability to pay the policy premium.

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If the viatical settlement provider submits to the insurer a copy of the viator's or owner's certification described above, then the provider submits a request to the insurer to effect the transfer of the policy or certificate to the viatical settlement provider, the viatical settlement agreement shall not be void or unenforceable by operation of this section. The insurer shall timely respond to such request. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an insurer from exercising its right during the contestability period to contest the validity of any policy on grounds of fraud.

Section 13. This act shall take effect July 1, 2009.

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