By Senator Legg

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to viatical settlements; amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; revising definitions; defining the terms "business of viatical settlements," "fraudulent viatical settlement act," and "stranger-originated life insurance practice"; amending s. 626.9913, F.S.; requiring additional information in an annual statement filed by viatical settlement provider licensees; deleting an obsolete provision regarding a deposit requirement; amending s. 626.9914, F.S.; adding an act that warrants the imposition of administrative penalties against viatical settlement provider licensees; increasing the amount of administrative fines that may be imposed by the Office of Insurance Regulation against licensees for certain violations; amending s. 626.99175, F.S.; deleting an obsolete provision; deleting an exception from registration requirements for life expectancy providers; creating s. 626.99185, F.S.; requiring viatical settlement providers to provide viators with a disclosure statement before or concurrently with a viator's execution of a viatical settlement contract; providing requirements and procedures for such disclosure statements; amending s. 626.9924, F.S.; deleting a requirement to provide specified documents with a notice that a policy has or will become a viaticated policy; amending s. 626.99245, F.S.; conforming a cross-reference; creating s. 626.99273, F.S.; prohibiting certain practices and conflicts of

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interest relating to viatical settlement contracts or insurance policies; requiring a viatical settlement provider to file certain promotional, advertising, and marketing materials with the office before entering into viatical settlement contracts; prohibiting certain references relating to the cost of life insurance policies in such materials and other specified statements and representations; amending s. 626.99275, F.S.; prohibiting a person from entering into a viatical settlement contract before a specified date except under specified circumstances, from issuing, soliciting, marketing, or otherwise promoting the purchase of a policy under certain circumstances, and from engaging in a fraudulent viatical settlement act; providing criminal penalties for a violation of such prohibitions; creating s. 626.99276, F.S.; requiring specified affidavits and other documentation to be provided to an insurer for requests to verify coverage and to transfer a policy or certificate to a viatical settlement provider; prohibiting insurers from requiring certain forms that have not been approved by the office to be signed as a condition of responding to such requests; requiring insurers to respond in writing within a specified period to properly completed requests to change the ownership or beneficiary of a policy; amending s. 626.99278, F.S.; providing requirements for licensed viatical settlement providers to maintain specified documentation relating to anti-fraud plans and

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procedures, material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications, and reporting of specified fraudulent acts and prohibited practices; repealing s. 626.99287, F.S., relating to the contestability of viaticated policies; creating s. 626.99289, F.S.; providing that certain contracts, agreements, arrangements, and transactions relating to stranger-originated life insurance practices are void and unenforceable; 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:

73 626.9911 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term:

- (1) "Business of viatical settlements" means an activity involved in the offering, soliciting, negotiating, procuring, effectuating, purchasing, investing, monitoring, tracking, underwriting, selling, transferring, assigning, pledging, or hypothecating of, or acquiring in other manner, an interest in a life insurance policy by means of a viatical settlement contract.
- (2) "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

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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.

- (3) "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" means an act or omission committed by a person who, knowingly or with the intent to defraud for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits or allows an employee or agent to commit an act specified in this subsection.
- (a) Presenting, causing to be presented, or preparing with the knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by another person false or concealed material information as part of, in support of, or concerning a fact material to:
- 1. An application for the issuance of a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy;
- 2. The underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy;
- 3. A claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy;
  - 4. Premiums paid on an insurance policy;
- 5. Payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy;
  - 6. The reinstatement or conversion of an insurance policy;
- 7. The solicitation, offer, effectuation, or sale of a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy;

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8. The issuance of written evidence of a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy; or

- 9. A financing transaction.
- (b) Employing a plan, financial structure, device, scheme, or artifice to defraud related to viaticated policies.
- (c) Engaging in a stranger-originated life insurance practice.
- (d) Failing to disclose upon request by an insurer that the prospective insured has undergone a life expectancy evaluation by a person other than the insurer or its authorized representatives in connection with the issuance of the policy.
- (e) Perpetuating a fraud or preventing the detection of a
  fraud by:
- 1. Removing, concealing, altering, destroying, or sequestering from the office the assets or records of a licensee or other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements;
- 2. Misrepresenting or concealing the financial condition of a licensee, financing entity, insurer, or other person;
- 3. Transacting in the business of viatical settlements in violation of laws requiring a license, certificate of authority, or other legal authority to transact such business; or
- 4. Filing with the office or the equivalent chief insurance regulatory official of another jurisdiction a document that contains false information or conceals information about a material fact from the office or other regulatory official.
- (f) Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation, or conversion of moneys, funds, premiums, credits, or other property of a viatical settlement provider, insurer, insured, viator, insurance policyowner, or other person engaged in the business

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of viatical settlements or insurance.

- (g) Recklessly entering into, negotiating, brokering, or otherwise dealing in a viatical settlement contract, the subject of which is a life insurance policy that was obtained based on information that was falsified or concealed for the purpose of defrauding the policy's issuer, viatical settlement provider, or viator. As used in this paragraph, the term "recklessly" means acting or failing to act in conscious disregard for the relevant facts or risks, and which disregard involves a gross deviation from acceptable standards of conduct.
- (h) Facilitating the viator's change of residency state to avoid the provisions of this act.
- (i) Facilitating or causing the creation of a trust with a non-Florida situs or other nonresident entity for the purpose of owning a life insurance policy covering a Florida resident to avoid the provisions of this act;
- (j) Facilitating or causing the transfer of the ownership of an insurance policy covering a Florida resident to a trust with a non-Florida situs or other nonresident entity to avoid the provisions of this act.
- (k) Applying for or obtaining a loan that is secured directly or indirectly by an interest in a life insurance policy.
  - (1) Violating s. 626.99273(1) or (2).
- (m) Attempting to commit, assisting, aiding, or abetting in the commission of or conspiring to commit an act or omission specified in this subsection.
- (4) (2) "Independent third-party trustee or escrow agent" means an attorney, certified public accountant, financial

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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.

- $\underline{(5)}$  "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.
- (6)(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 under any of the following circumstances:
- (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(24).
- (c) On residents of this state in connection with a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement investment.
  - (7) "Person" has the meaning specified in s. 1.01.
- (8) (6) "Related form" means any form, created by or on behalf of a licensee, which a viator or insured 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.
- (9) "Related provider trust" means a titling trust or other trust established by a licensed viatical settlement

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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 is 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 does shall not apply be applicable. A viatical settlement provider may establish up to 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.

(10) (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 capital markets to a viatical settlement provider or financing entity. A special purpose entity may not obtain

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capital from any natural person or entity with less than \$50 million in assets and may not enter into a viatical settlement contract.

- (11) "Stranger-originated life insurance practice" means an act, practice, arrangement, or agreement to initiate a life insurance policy for the benefit of a third-party investor who, at the time of policy origination, has no insurable interest in the insured. Stranger-originated life insurance practices include, but are not limited to:
- (a) The purchase of a life insurance policy with resources or guarantees from or through a person who, at the time of such policy's inception, could not lawfully initiate the policy and the execution of a verbal or written arrangement or agreement to directly or indirectly transfer the ownership of such policy or policy benefits to a third party.
- (b) The creation of a trust that has the appearance of an insurable interest to initiate policies for investors, which violates insurable interest laws and the prohibition against wagering on life.
- (12) (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 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

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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.

(13) (10) "Viatical settlement contract" means a written agreement entered into between a viatical settlement provider, or its related provider trust, and a viator. 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. The term also includes the transfer for compensation or value of an ownership or a beneficial interest in a trust or other entity that owns such policy if the trust or other entity was formed or used for the principal purpose of acquiring one or more life insurance contracts that insure the life of a person residing in this state, and A viatical settlement contract also includes a contract for a loan or other financial transaction secured primarily by an individual or group life insurance policy. The term does not include, other than a policy loan by a life insurance company pursuant to the terms of the life insurance contract or accelerated death provisions contained in a life

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insurance policy, whether issued with the original policy or as
a rider, or a loan secured by the cash surrender value of a
policy as determined by the policy issuer and the life insurance
policy terms, or a loan or advance from the issuer of the policy
to the policyowner.

- $\underline{\text{(14)}}$  "Viatical settlement investment" has the same meaning as specified in s. 517.021.
- (15) (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)  $\underline{A}$  Any bank, savings bank, savings and loan association,  $\underline{or}$  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)  $\underline{A}$  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."
  - (e) A viator in this state.
  - (f) A financing entity.
- $\underline{(16)}$  "Viaticated policy" means a life insurance policy, or a certificate under a group policy, which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract.

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(17) (14) "Viator" means 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 a any person acquiring a policy or interest in a policy from a viatical settlement provider, or nor does it include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent.

Section 2. Subsections (2) and (3) of section 626.9913, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

- 626.9913 Viatical settlement provider license continuance; annual report; fees; deposit.—
- (2) (a) Annually, on or before March 1, the viatical settlement provider licensee shall file a statement containing information the commission requires and shall pay to the office a license fee in the amount of \$500.
- (b) In addition to any other requirements, the annual statement must specify:
- 1. The total number of unsettled viatical settlement contracts and corresponding total amount due to viators under viatical settlement contracts that have been signed by the viator but have not been settled as of December 31 of the preceding calendar year, categorized by the number of days since the viator signed the contract for transactions regulated by this state.
- 2. For the most recent 5 years, the total number of policies purchased, total gross amount paid for policies purchased, total commissions or compensation paid for policies purchased, and total face value of policies purchased, allocated

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by state, territory, and jurisdiction.

- 3. The total amount of proceeds or compensation paid to policyowners, allocated by state, territory, and jurisdiction.
- (c) 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 occurring within 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 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 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 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

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section to be submitted by electronic means in a computerreadable form compatible with the electronic data format specified by the commission.

(3) To ensure the faithful performance of its obligations to its viators in the event of insolvency or the loss of its license, a viatical settlement provider licensee must deposit and maintain deposited in trust with the department securities eligible for deposit under s. 625.52, having at all times a value of not less than \$100,000; however, a viatical settlement provider licensed in this state prior to June 1, 2004, which has deposited and maintains continuously deposited in trust with the department securities in the amount of \$25,000 and which posted and maintains continuously posted a security bond acceptable to the department in the amount of \$75,000, has until June 1, 2005, to comply with the requirements of this subsection.

Section 3. Subsections (1) and (2) of section 626.9914, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:

626.9914 Suspension, revocation, denial, or nonrenewal of 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 <u>has committed any of the</u> following acts:
- (a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application for the license  $\cdot \div$
- (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.

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- (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 that have not been approved pursuant to this act.  $\div$
- (f) Has failed to honor contractual obligations related to the business of viatical settlement contracts.  $\div$ 
  - (g) Deals in bad faith with viators. +
- (i) Employs  $\underline{a}$  any person who materially influences the licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of this act. $\div$
- (j) No longer meets the requirements for initial licensure  $\cdot$ ; or
- (k) Obtains or utilizes life expectancies from life expectancy providers who are not registered with the office pursuant to this act.
  - (1) Has engaged in a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (2) The office may, in lieu of or in addition to any suspension or revocation, assess an administrative fine not to exceed  $\frac{10,000}{92,500}$  for each nonwillful violation or  $\frac{25,000}{10,000}$  for each willful violation by a viatical settlement provider licensee. The office may also place a viatical settlement provider licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 2 years.

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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 without first having registered as a life expectancy provider, except as provided in subsection (6).

Section 5. Section 626.99185, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

- 626.99185 Disclosures to viator of disbursement.-
- (1) Before or concurrently with a viator's execution of a viatical settlement contract, the viatical settlement provider shall provide to the viator, in duplicate, a disclosure statement in legible written form disclosing:
- (a) The name of each viatical settlement broker who receives or will receive compensation and the amount of each broker's compensation related to that transaction. For the purpose of this section, compensation includes anything of value paid or given by or at the direction of a viatical settlement provider or person acquiring an interest in one or more life insurance policies to a viatical settlement broker in connection with the viatical settlement contract.
- (b) A complete reconciliation of the gross offer or bid by the viatical settlement provider to the net amount of proceeds or value to be received by the viator related to that transaction. As used in this section, the term "gross offer" or "bid" means the total amount or value offered by the viatical settlement provider for the purchase of an interest in one or

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more life insurance policies, including commissions,

compensation, or other proceeds or value being deducted from the
gross offer or bid.

- (2) The viator shall sign and date the disclosure statement before or concurrently with the viator's execution of a viatical settlement contract, with the viator retaining the duplicate copy of the disclosure statement.
- (3) If a viatical settlement contract is entered into and the contract is subsequently amended or if there is a change in the viatical settlement provider's gross offer or bid amount, a change in the net amount of proceeds or value to be received by the viator, or a change in the information provided in the disclosure statement to the viator, the viatical settlement provider shall provide, in duplicate, an amended disclosure statement to the viator containing the information in subsection (1). The viator shall sign and date the amended disclosure statement, with the viator retaining the duplicate copy of the amended disclosure statement.
- (4) Before a viatical settlement provider's execution of a viatical settlement contract or an amendment to such contract, the viatical settlement provider must obtain the signed and dated disclosure statement and any amended disclosure statement required by this section. In transactions for which a broker is not used, the viatical settlement provider must obtain the signed and dated disclosure statement from the viator.
- (5) The viatical settlement provider shall maintain the documentation required by this section pursuant to s.

  626.9922(2) and shall make such documentation available to the office at any time for copying and inspection upon reasonable

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notice by the office to the viatical settlement provider.

Section 6. Subsection (7) of section 626.9924, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; rescission.—

days after a viator executes documents necessary to transfer rights under an insurance policy or within 20 days of any agreement, option, promise, or any other form of understanding, express or implied, to viaticate the policy, the provider must give notice to the insurer of the policy that the policy has or will become a viaticated policy. The notice must be accompanied by the documents required by s. 626.99287(5)(a) in their entirety.

Section 7. Subsection (2) of section 626.99245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99245 Conflict of regulation of viaticals.-

(2) This section does not affect the requirement of ss. 626.9911(15)(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.

Section 8. Section 626.99273, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.99273 Prohibited practices and conflicts of interest.-

(1) With respect to a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy, a viatical settlement broker may not knowingly

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523 solicit an offer from, effectuate a viatical settlement with, or
524 make a sale to any viatical settlement provider, financing
525 entity, or related provider trust that is controlling,
526 controlled by, or under common control with such viatical
527 settlement broker.

- (2) With respect to a viatical settlement contract or an insurance policy, a viatical settlement provider may not knowingly enter into a viatical settlement contract with a viator if, in connection with such viatical settlement contract, anything of value will be paid to a viatical settlement broker that is controlling, controlled by, or under common control with such viatical settlement provider, financing entity, or related provider trust that is involved in such viatical settlement contract.
- (3) A viatical settlement provider may not enter into a viatical settlement contract unless the viatical settlement promotional, advertising, and marketing materials, as may be prescribed by rule, have been filed with the office. Such materials may not expressly indicate, or include any reference that would cause a viator to reasonably believe, that the life insurance is free for any period of time.
- (4) A life insurance producer, insurer, viatical settlement broker, or viatical settlement provider may not make a statement or representation to an applicant or policyholder in connection with the sale of a life insurance policy to the effect that the insurance is free or without cost to the policyholder for any period of time.

Section 9. Section 626.99275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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626.99275 Prohibited practices; penalties.-

- (1) It is unlawful for a any person to:
- (a) To Knowingly enter into, broker, or otherwise deal in a viatical settlement contract the subject of which is a life insurance policy, knowing that the policy was obtained by presenting materially false information concerning any fact material to the policy or by concealing, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material to the policy, where the viator or the viator's agent intended to defraud the policy's issuer.
- (b) To Knowingly or with the intent to defraud, for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, issue or use a pattern of false, misleading, or deceptive life expectancies.
- (c) To Knowingly engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business intending thereby to avoid the notice requirements of s. 626.9924(7).
- (d)  $\overline{\mbox{To}}$  Knowingly or intentionally facilitate the change of state of residency of a viator to avoid the provisions of this chapter.
- (e) Knowingly enter into a viatical settlement contract before the application for or issuance of a life insurance policy that is the subject of a viatical settlement contract or within a 5-year period commencing with the date of issuance of the policy or certificate, unless the viator provides a sworn affidavit and accompanying documentation that certifies to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions have been met within the 5-year period:
  - 1. The policy or certificate was issued upon the viator's

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exercise of conversion rights arising out of a group or individual policy, provided the total of the time covered under the conversion policy plus the time covered under the prior policy is at least 60 months. The time covered under a group policy shall be calculated without regard to any change in insurance carriers, provided the coverage has been continuous and under the same group sponsorship.

- 2. The viator submits independent evidence to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions have been met within the 5-year period:
  - a. The viator or insured is terminally or chronically ill;
  - 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; or
- f. A final order, judgment, or decree is entered by a court of competent jurisdiction, upon the application by a viator's creditor, which adjudicates the viator bankrupt or insolvent or approves 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.
- 3. The viator enters into a viatical settlement contract more than 2 years after a policy's issuance date and, with respect to the policy, at all times before such date each of the following conditions is met:
- a. Policy premiums have been funded exclusively with unencumbered assets, including an interest in the life insurance

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policy being financed only to the extent of its net cash

surrender value provided by, or full recourse liability incurred
by, the insured;

- b. An agreement or understanding with another person has not been entered to guarantee any such liability or to purchase, or be ready to purchase, the policy, including through an assumption or forgiveness of the loan; and
- $\underline{\text{c. The insured and the policy have not been evaluated for}}$  settlement.
- (f) Knowingly issue, solicit, market, or otherwise promote the purchase of a life insurance policy for the purpose of or with an emphasis on selling the policy.
  - (g) Engage in a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (2) A person who violates any provision of this section commits:
- (a) A felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the insurance policy involved is valued at any amount less than \$20,000.
- (b) A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the insurance policy involved is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000.
- (c) A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the insurance policy involved is valued at \$100,000 or more.
- Section 10. Section 626.99276, Florida Statutes, is created to read:
  - 626.99276 Notification to insurer required.-

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(1) A copy of the sworn affidavit and the documentation required in s. 626.99275(1)(e) must be submitted to the insurer if the viatical settlement provider or other party entering into a viatical settlement contract with a viator submits a request to the insurer for verification of coverage or if the viatical settlement provider submits a request to transfer the policy or certificate to the provider. If the request is made by a viatical settlement provider, the copy shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit from the viatical settlement provider affirming that the copy is a true and correct copy of the documentation received by the provider.

- (2) An insurer may not require, as a condition of responding to a request for verification of coverage or effecting the transfer of a policy pursuant to a viatical settlement contract, that the viator, insured, viatical settlement provider, or viatical settlement broker sign any disclosures, consent form, waiver form, or other form that has not been approved by the office for use in connection with viatical settlement contracts in this state.
- of ownership or beneficiary of a policy, the insurer shall respond in writing within 30 calendar days confirming that the change has been effectuated or specifying the reasons why the requested change cannot be processed. The insurer may not unreasonably delay effectuating a change of ownership or beneficiary and may not otherwise seek to interfere with any viatical settlement contract lawfully entered into in this state.
  - Section 11. Section 626.99278, Florida Statutes, is amended

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to read:

626.99278 Viatical provider anti-fraud plan.-

- (1) Each Every licensed viatical settlement provider and registered life expectancy provider must adopt an anti-fraud plan and file it with the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department. Each anti-fraud plan shall include:
- $\underline{\text{(a)}}$  (1) A description of the procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent acts and procedures for resolving material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications.
- (b) (2) A description of the procedures for the mandatory reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts and prohibited practices specified set forth in s. 626.99275 to the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department.
- $\underline{\text{(c)}}$  A description of the plan for anti-fraud education and training of its underwriters or other personnel.
- (d) (4) A written description or chart outlining the organizational arrangement of the anti-fraud personnel who are responsible for the investigation and reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts and for the investigation of unresolved material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications.
- (e) (5) For viatical settlement providers, a description of the procedures used to perform initial and continuing review of the accuracy of life expectancies used in connection with a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement investment.
- (2) Each licensed viatical settlement provider shall maintain in accordance with s. 626.9922:
  - (a) Documentation of compliance with its anti-fraud plan

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and procedures filed in accordance with this section. (b) Documentation pertaining to resolved and unresolved 699 material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance 700 applications. (c) Documentation of its mandatory reporting of the 702 possible fraudulent acts and prohibited practices specified in 703 s. 626.99275 to the Division of Insurance Fraud. Section 12. Section 626.99287, Florida Statutes, is 705 repealed. Section 13. Section 626.99289, Florida Statutes, is created 707 to read: 626.99289 Void and unenforceable contracts, agreements, 709 arrangements, and transactions.—A contract, agreement, arrangement, or transaction, including, but not limited to, a financing agreement or any other arrangement or understanding 712 entered into, whether written or verbal, for the furtherance or 713 aid of a stranger-originated life insurance practice is void and 714 unenforceable.

Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2016.