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By the Committees on Appropriations; and Banking and Insurance; and Senators Young and Broxson

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to viatical settlement contracts; amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; defining the terms "fraudulent viatical settlement act" and "strangeroriginated life insurance practice" for purposes of provisions relating to the Viatical Settlement Act; amending ss. 626.9924 and 626.99245, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 626.99275, F.S.; providing additional prohibited acts related to viatical settlement contracts; amending s. 626.99287, F.S.; providing that a viatical settlement contract is void and unenforceable by either party if the viatical settlement policy is subject, within a specified timeframe, to a loan secured by an interest in the policy; revising conditions and requirements in which viatical settlement contracts entered into within specified timeframes are valid and enforceable; deleting provisions related to the transfer of insurance policies or certificates to viatical settlement providers; creating s. 626.99289, F.S.; providing that certain contracts, agreements, arrangements, or transactions relating to strangeroriginated life insurance practices are void and unenforceable; creating s. 626.99291, F.S.; authorizing a life insurer to contest policies obtained through such practices; creating s. 626.99292, F.S.; requiring life insurers to provide a specified statement to individual life insurance policyholders; authorizing such statements to

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accompany or be included in notices or mailings provided to the policyholders; requiring such statements to include contact information; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Present subsections (2) through (7) of section 626.9911, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, present subsections (8) through (14) of that section are renumbered as subsections (10) through (16), respectively, and new subsections (2) and (9) are added to that section, to read:

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

- (2) "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" means an act or omission committed by a person who knowingly, or with intent to defraud for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits or allows an employee or agent to commit any of the following acts:
- (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 a life insurance policy;
- 2. The underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy;
- 3. A claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy;

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- 4. Premiums paid on a life insurance policy;
- 5. Payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy;
- 6. The reinstatement or conversion of a life insurance policy;
- 7. The solicitation, offer, effectuation, or sale of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy;
- 8. The issuance of written evidence of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; or
- 9. A financing transaction for a viatical settlement contract or life insurance policy.
- (b) Employing a plan, financial structure, device, scheme, or artifice relating to viaticated policies for the purpose of perpetrating fraud.
- (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 life insurance 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;

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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 of viatical settlements or life insurance.
- (g) 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.
- (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 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 situs outside this state or to another nonresident entity to avoid the provisions of this act.
  - (k) Applying for or obtaining a loan that is secured

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directly or indirectly by an interest in a life insurance policy
with intent to defraud, for the purpose of depriving another of
property or for pecuniary gain.

- (1) Attempting to commit, assisting, aiding, or abetting in the commission of, or conspiring to commit, an act or omission specified in this subsection.
- (9) "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 or other entity that has the appearance of an insurable interest in order to initiate policies for investors, in violation of insurable interest laws and the prohibition against wagering on life.
- Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 626.9924, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; rescission.—
- (7) At any time during the contestable period, within 20 days after a viator executes documents necessary to transfer rights under an insurance policy or within 20 days of any

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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.  $\underline{626.99287}$   $\underline{626.99287(5)(a)}$  in their entirety.

Section 3. 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(14) 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.

Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 626.99275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

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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)  $\overline{\text{To}}$  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 during an applicable period specified in s. 626.99287(1) or (2), unless the viator provides a sworn affidavit and accompanying independent evidentiary documentation in accordance with s. 626.99287.
- (f) Engage in a fraudulent viatical settlement act, as defined in s. 626.9911.
- (g) 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 to a third party.
- (h) Engage in a stranger-originated life insurance practice, as defined in s. 626.9911.
- Section 5. Section 626.99287, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
  - 626.99287 Contestability of viaticated policies.-
- (1) Except as hereinafter provided, if a viatical settlement contract is entered into within the 2-year period commencing with the date of issuance of the insurance policy or

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certificate to be acquired, the viatical settlement contract is void and unenforceable by either party.

- (2) Except as hereinafter provided, if a viatical settlement policy is subject to a loan secured directly or indirectly by an interest in the policy within a 5-year period commencing on the date of issuance of the policy or certificate, the viatical settlement contract is void and unenforceable by either party.
- (3) Notwithstanding the limitations in subsections (1) and (2) this limitation, such a viatical settlement contract is not void and unenforceable if the viator provides a sworn affidavit and accompanying independent evidentiary documentation certifying to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions were met during the periods applicable to the viaticated policy as stated in subsections (1) or (2):
- (a) (1) The policy was issued upon the owner's exercise of conversion rights arising out of a group or term policy, if the total time covered under the prior policy is at least 60 months. The time covered under a group policy must be calculated without regard to any change in insurance carriers, provided the coverage has been continuous and under the same group sponsorship.;
- (b) (2) The owner of the policy is a charitable organization exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3)  $\underline{\cdot}$ 
  - (3) The owner of the policy is not a natural person;
- 230 (4) The viatical settlement contract was entered into before July 1, 2000;
  - (c)(5) The viator certifies by producing independent

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233 evidence to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of 234 the following conditions were have been met within the 2-year 235 period: 236 (a) 1. The viator or insured is terminally or chronically 237 ill diagnosed with an illness or condition that is either: 238 a. Catastrophic or life threatening; or 239 b. Requires a course of treatment for a period of at least 240 3 years of long-term care or home health care; and 2. the condition was not known to the insured at the time 241 242 the life insurance contract was entered into; -243 2. (b) The viator's spouse dies; 244 3. (c) The viator divorces his or her spouse; 245 4. (d) The viator retires from full-time employment; 246 5.<del>(e)</del> The viator becomes physically or mentally disabled 247 and a physician determines that the disability prevents the 248 viator from maintaining full-time employment; 249 6.<del>(f)</del> The owner of the policy was the insured's employer at 250 the time the policy or certificate was issued and the employment 251 relationship terminated; 252 7.<del>(g)</del> A final order, judgment, or decree is entered by a 253 court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a 254 creditor of the viator, adjudicating the viator bankrupt or 255 insolvent, or approving a petition seeking reorganization of the 256 viator or appointing a receiver, trustee, or liquidator to all 257 or a substantial part of the viator's assets; or

(d) The viator entered into a viatical settlement contract

8. (h) The viator experiences a significant decrease in

income which is unexpected by the viator and which impairs his

or her reasonable ability to pay the policy premium.

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more than 2 years after the policy's issuance date and, with respect to the policy, at all times before the date that is 2 years after policy issuance, each of the following conditions is met:

- 1. Policy premiums have been funded exclusively with unencumbered assets, including an interest in the life insurance policy being financed only to the extent of its net cash surrender value, provided by, or fully recourse liability incurred by, the insured;
- 2. There is no agreement or understanding with any other person to guarantee any such liability or to purchase, or stand ready to purchase, the policy, including through an assumption or forgiveness of the loan; and
- $\underline{\mbox{3. Neither the insured or the policy has been evaluated for}}$  settlement.

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 6. Section 626.99289, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.99289 Void and unenforceable contracts, agreements,

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arrangements, and transactions.—Notwithstanding s. 627.455, a contract, agreement, arrangement, or transaction, including, but not limited to, a financing agreement or any other arrangement or understanding entered into, whether written or verbal, for the furtherance or aid of a stranger-originated life insurance practice is void and unenforceable.

Section 7. Section 626.99291, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.99291 Contestability of life insurance policies.—
Notwithstanding s. 627.455, a life insurer may contest a life insurance policy if the policy was obtained by a stranger—originated life insurance practice, as defined in s. 626.9911.

Section 8. Section 626.99292, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

## 626.99292 Notice to insureds.

- (1) A life insurer shall provide an individual life insurance policyholder with a statement informing him or her that if he or she is considering making changes in the status of his or her policy, he or she should consult with a licensed insurance or financial advisor. The statement may accompany or be included in notices or mailings otherwise provided to the policyholder.
- (2) The statement must also advise the policyholder that he or she may contact the office for more information and include a website address or other location or manner by which the policyholder may contact the office.
  - Section 9. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.