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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.; extending the period in which viatical settlement contracts are void and unenforceable; revising conditions and requirements in which viatical settlement contracts entered into within a specified time period 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 specified acts and transactions relating to strangeroriginated life insurance practices are void and unenforceable; creating s. 626.99290, F.S.; authorizing a life insurer to contest policies obtained through such practices; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Subsections (2) through (7) of section 626.9911, Florida Statutes, are renumbered as subsections (3) through (8), respectively, 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 one 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;
 - 4. Premiums paid on a life insurance policy;

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	5.	. Payme	ents	and	changes	s in	l	ownership	or	benefic	iary made	<u> </u>
in	acco	ordance	with	the	terms	of	а	viatical	set	tlement	contract	or
a .	life	insura	nce p	olic	y ;							

- 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

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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 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 situs outside this state or of another nonresident entity for the purpose of owning a life insurance policy covering a Florida

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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 directly or indirectly by an interest in a life insurance policy.
- (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

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	126	and	the	prohibition	against	wagering	on	life
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Section 2. 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 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.

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Section 4. Subsection (1) of section 626.99275, Florida

151 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 purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, issue or use a pattern of false, misleading, or deceptive life expectancies.
- (c) ± 0 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 the 5-year period commencing on the date of issuance of

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the policy or certificate, unless the viator provides a sworn affidavit and accompanying 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:

hereinafter provided, if a viatical settlement contract is entered into <u>during within</u> the <u>5-year 2-year</u> period commencing <u>on with</u> 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 <u>the viator provides a sworn affidavit and accompanying documentation certifying to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the following conditions were met during the 5-year period:</u>

(1) The policy was issued upon the owner's exercise of conversion rights arising out of a group or term policy, if the

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201	total time covered under the prior poricy is at reast of months.
202	The time covered under a group policy shall be calculated without
203	regard to any change in insurance carriers, provided the coverage
204	has been continuous and under the same group sponsorship. $\dot{ au}$
205	(2) The owner of the policy is a charitable organization
206	exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. $501(c)(3)$.
207	(3) The owner of the policy is not a natural person $.\div$
208	(4) The viatical settlement contract was entered into
209	before July 1, 2000;
210	(4) (5) The viator certifies by producing independent
211	evidence to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of
212	the following conditions were met during the 5-year period $rac{have}{o}$
213	been met within the 2-year period:
214	(a) $\frac{1}{1}$. The viator or insured is terminally or chronically
215	<u>ill</u> diagnosed with an illness or condition that is either:
216	a. Catastrophic or life threatening; or
217	b. Requires a course of treatment for a period of at least
218	3 years of long-term care or home health care; and
219	$\frac{2}{2}$ the condition was not known to the insured at the time
220	the life insurance contract was entered into $\underline{\cdot}$.
221	(b) The viator's spouse dies;
222	(c) The viator divorces his or her spouse;
223	(d) The viator retires from full-time employment;
224	(e) The viator becomes physically or mentally disabled and
225	a physician determines that the disability prevents the viator

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226 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 which is unexpected by the viator and which impairs his or her reasonable ability to pay the policy premium.
- (5) The viator entered into a viatical settlement contract 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 are met:
- (a) 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;
- (b) There is no agreement or understanding with any other person to guarantee any such liability or to purchase, or stand

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251 ready to purchase, the policy, including through an assumption or
252 forgiveness of the loan; and
253 (c) Neither the insured nor 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, 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 626.99290, Florida Statutes, is created

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to read:

626.99290 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. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.

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