By Senator Benacquisto

30-00996B-16 2016966

A bill to be entitled

An act relating to unclaimed property; amending s. 717.107, F.S.; revising a presumption of when funds held or owing under a matured or terminated life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract are unclaimed; revising a condition of when certain insurance policies or annuity contracts are deemed matured and the proceeds are due and payable; requiring an insurer to perform a comparison of certain insurance policies, annuity contracts, and retained asset accounts of its insureds against the United States Social Security Administration Death Master File to determine if a death is indicated; providing when such comparisons must be made; providing for a rebuttable presumption of death of certain individuals; requiring an insurer to account for certain variations in data and partial information; providing applicability; providing an exception; defining a term; prohibiting an insurer and specified entities from charging fees and costs associated with certain activities; conforming provisions to changes made by the act; providing retroactive applicability; providing an effective date.

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

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Section 1. Section 717.107, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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717.107 Funds owing under life insurance policies, annuity contracts, and retained asset accounts; fines, penalties, and interest; United States Social Security Administration Death Master File.—

- (1) Funds held or owing under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract which has matured or terminated are presumed unclaimed if unclaimed for more than 5 years after the date of death of the insured, annuitant, or retained asset account holder funds became due and payable as established from the records of the insurance company holding or owing the funds, but property described in paragraph (3)(d) (3)(b) is presumed unclaimed if such property is not claimed for more than 2 years. The amount presumed unclaimed shall include any amount due and payable under s. 627.4615.
- (2) If a person other than the insured, or annuitant, or retained asset account holder is entitled to the funds and no address of the person is known to the company or it is not definite and certain from the records of the company who is entitled to the funds, it is presumed that the last known address of the person entitled to the funds is the same as the last known address of the insured, the or annuitant, or the retained asset account holder according to the records of the company.
- (3) For purposes of this chapter, a life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract not matured by actual proof of the death of the insured, the or annuitant, or the retained asset account holder according to the records of the company is deemed matured and the proceeds due and payable if any of the following applies:

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(a) The company knows that the insured, the  $\frac{1}{2}$  annuitant, or the retained asset account holder has died.  $\frac{1}{2}$ 

- (b) A presumption of death made in accordance with paragraph (8)(b) has not been rebutted.
  - (c) The policy or contract has reached its maturity date.
- (d) (b) 1. The insured has attained, or would have attained if he or she were living, the limiting age under the mortality table on which the reserve is based;
- 2. The policy was in force at the time the insured attained, or would have attained, the limiting age specified in subparagraph 1.; and
- 3. Neither the insured nor any other person appearing to have an interest in the policy within the preceding 2 years, according to the records of the company, has assigned, readjusted, or paid premiums on the policy; subjected the policy to a loan; corresponded in writing with the company concerning the policy; or otherwise indicated an interest as evidenced by a memorandum or other record on file prepared by an employee of the company.
- (4) For purposes of this chapter, the application of an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision contained in an insurance policy does not prevent the policy from being matured or terminated under subsection (1) if the insured has died or the insured or the beneficiaries of the policy otherwise have become entitled to the proceeds thereof before the depletion of the cash surrender value of a policy by the application of those provisions.
- (5) If the laws of this state or the terms of the life insurance policy require the company to give notice to the

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insured or owner that an automatic premium loan provision or other nonforfeiture provision has been exercised and the notice, given to an insured or owner whose last known address according to the records of the company is in this state, is undeliverable, the company shall make a reasonable search to ascertain the policyholder's correct address to which the notice must be mailed.

- (6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the company learns of the death of the insured, the or annuitant, or the retained asset account holder and the beneficiary has not communicated with the insurer within 4 months after the death, the company shall take reasonable steps to pay the proceeds to the beneficiary.
- (7) Commencing 2 years after July 1, 1987, every change of beneficiary form issued by an insurance company under any life or endowment insurance policy or annuity contract to an insured or owner who is a resident of this state must request the following information:
- (a) The name of each beneficiary, or if a class of beneficiaries is named, the name of each current beneficiary in the class.
  - (b) The address of each beneficiary.
  - (c) The relationship of each beneficiary to the insured.
- (8) (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an insurer shall perform a comparison of its insureds' life or endowment insurance policies, annuity contracts that provide a death benefit, and retained asset accounts that were in force at any time on or after January 1, 1992, against the United States Social Security Administration Death Master File to determine if

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the death of an insured, an annuitant, or a retained asset account holder is indicated. The comparison must be made on at least an annual basis before August 31 of each year. If an insurer performs such a comparison regarding its annuities or other books of business more frequently than once a year, the insurer must also make a comparison regarding its life insurance policies, annuity contracts that provide a death benefit, and retained asset accounts at the same frequency as is made regarding its annuities or other books or lines of business.

- (b) There is a rebuttable presumption that an insured, an annuitant, or a retained asset account holder is deceased if the date of the insured's, annuitant's, or retained asset account holder's death is indicated on the United States Social Security Administration Death Master File. The insurer shall account for common variations in data and for any partial names, social security numbers, dates of birth, and addresses of the insured, the annuity owner, or the retained asset account holder which would otherwise preclude an exact match.
- (c) For purposes of this section, a policy, a contract, or a retained asset account is deemed to be in force if it has not lapsed, has not been cancelled, or has not been terminated at the time of death of the insured, the annuity owner, or the retained asset account holder.
- (d) This subsection does not apply to an annuity contract that is issued in connection with an employment-based plan subject to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 or that is issued to fund an employment-based retirement plan, including any deferred compensation plans.
  - (9) An insurer is not required to confirm the possible

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death of an insured with respect to benefits payable under accidental death or when the insurer does not perform recordkeeping functions. For purposes of this subsection, the term "recordkeeping" means maintaining, or being legally or contractually responsible for maintaining, either directly or through a third party, the information necessary to process a claim or having access to information necessary to process a claim.

(10) An insurer, or any agent or third party that it engages or that works on its behalf, may not charge insureds, annuity owners, retained asset account holders, beneficiaries, or the estates of insureds, annuity owners, retained asset account holders, or the beneficiaries of an estate any fees or costs associated with any search, verification, claim, or delivery of funds conducted pursuant to this section.

Section 2. The amendments made by this act are remedial in nature and apply retroactively. Fines, penalties, or additional interest may not be imposed due to the failure to report and remit an unclaimed life or an endowment insurance policy, a retained asset account, or an annuity contract with a death benefit if any unclaimed life or endowment insurance policy, retained asset account, or annuity contract proceeds are reported and remitted to the Department of Financial Services on or before May 1, 2021.

Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.