By the Committee on Banking and Insurance; and Senator Geller

## 311-1928-99

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A bill to be entitled An act relating to the regulation of insurance and investments in insurance products industry; amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; defining viatical settlement purchaser, viatical settlement purchase agreement, and viatical settlement sales agent; redefining the terms "viatical settlement broker, " "viatical settlement contract, " "viatical settlement provider, " and "viator"; creating s. 626.99181, F.S.; adding viatical settlement broker fees; amending s. 626.9919, F.S.; requiring viatical settlement sales agents to give notice of change of address; amending s. 626.992, F.S.; requiring viatical settlement sales agents to be licensed; amending s. 626.9922, F.S.; revising requirements for examination; amending s. 626.99235, F.S.; revising disclosure requirements for viatical settlement purchasers and creating additional disclosure requirements; amending s. 626.9924, F.S.; requiring notice to be given to insurers of viaticated policies; amending s. 626.9925; providing for rulemaking; amending s. 626.9926, F.S.; providing that viatical settlement purchase agreement rates are not regulated; amending s. 626.9927, F.S.; including viatical settlement purchase agreements; creating s. 626.99272, F.S.; providing for cease-and-desist orders; creating s. 626.99275, F.S.; prohibiting certain practices; creating s.

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626.99277, F.S.; prohibiting false representations; amending s. 626.9929, F.S.; establishing a grace period for viatical settlement sales agents transacting business in this state; creating part XII, ch. 626, F.S.; establishing regulation of persons issuing and brokering life settlement contracts; creating s. 626.994, F.S.; providing a short title; creating s. 626.9941, F.S.; providing for definitions; creating s. 626.9942, F.S.; providing for licensure of life settlement providers; creating s. 626.99421, F.S.; providing for annual reports, fees, and conditions of continued licensure; creating s. 626.99422, F.S.; providing grounds for nonrenewal, suspension, revocation, and fines for life settlement providers; creating s. 626.99423, F.S.; providing the term of a suspension of the license and provisions for reinstatement; creating s. 626.9943, F.S.; providing for licensure of life settlement brokers; creating s. 626.99431, F.S.; providing grounds for denial, suspension, revocation, nonrenewal, or administrative fines for life settlement brokers; creating s. 626.99432, F.S.; providing for effect of a suspension or revocation and procedures for reinstatement; creating s. 626.9944, F.S.; requiring life settlement sales agents to be licensed as life insurance agents; creating s. 626.9945, F.S.; requiring notice of change of address and other

1 information; creating s. 626.9946, F.S.; 2 requiring use of licensed persons for life 3 settlement transactions; creating s. 626.9947, F.S.; providing for approval of contract forms 4 5 and related forms; creating s. 626.9948, F.S.; 6 requiring procedures for examination of 7 licensees; creating s. 626.9949, F.S.; providing for required disclosures to owners; 8 creating s. 626.99495, F.S.; providing required 9 10 disclosures to life settlement purchasers; 11 creating s. 626.995, F.S.; requiring certain provisions to be in a life settlement contract 12 and a right to rescission; creating s. 13 626.9952, F.S.; authorizing the adoption of 14 rules to implement provisions of this act; 15 creating s. 626.9954, F.S.; providing that rate 16 17 regulation is not authorized; creating s. 626.996, F.S.; prohibiting unfair trade 18 19 practices and providing a civil remedy and 20 authorizing injunctions and cease-and-desist orders; creating s. 626.9965, F.S.; prohibiting 21 life settlement contracts during contestable 22 period or on policies obtained through false, 23 24 deceptive, or misleading applications; creating 25 s. 626.997, F.S.; prohibiting false representations and deceptive words; creating 26 27 s. 626.9975, F.S.; adding life settlement broker fees; creating s. 626.998, F.S.; 28 29 providing for a grace period for compliance; 30 providing an effective date. 31

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

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30 31 Section 1. Section 626.9911, Florida Statutes, 1998 Supplement, is amended to read:

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

- (1) "Department" means the Department of Insurance.
- (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.
  - (3) "Person" has the meaning specified in s. 1.01.
- "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 Certified Public Accountant, or investment adviser lawfully registered with the Department of Banking and Finance under chapter 517 financial planner, or person acting under a power of attorney from the viator, who is retained to represent the viator and whose compensation is paid directly solely by or at the direction and on behalf of the viator

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without regard to whether a viatical settlement contract is effected.

- (5) "Viatical settlement contract" means a written agreement settlement entered into between a viatical settlement provider, or its related provider trust, and a 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. 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, 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.
- (6) "Viatical settlement provider" means a person other than a viator who, in this state, or from this state, or with a resident of this state, effectuates enters into a viatical settlement contract with a viator. 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; or

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- (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."
- (7) "Viator" means the owner of a life insurance policy or a certificateholder under a group policy insuring the life of an individual with a natural person who has a catastrophic, or life-threatening, or chronic illness or condition and who enters or seeks to enter into a viatical settlement contract has the right to assign, transfer, sell, devise, or bequeath the benefits of his or her life insurance policy. This term does not include a viatical settlement purchaser or 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.
- "Related provider trust" means a trust established by a viatical settlement provider for the sole purpose of entering into or owning viatical settlement contracts or life settlement contracts. This term does not include a trust that does not enter into agreements with a life settlement purchaser, nor does it include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent. 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 31 | 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) "Viatical settlement purchase agreement" means a contract or agreement, entered into by a viatical settlement purchaser, to which the viator is not a party, to purchase a life insurance policy or an interest in a life insurance policy, which is entered into for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit.
- (10) "Viatical settlement purchaser" means a person, other than a licensee under part XI or part XII of this chapter, an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501, Regulation D of the Securities Act Rules, or a qualified institutional buyer under Rule 144(a) of the 1933 Securities Act, who gives a sum of money as consideration for a life insurance policy or an interest in a life insurance policy which has been or will be the subject of a viatical settlement contract, for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit.
- other than a licensed viatical settlement provider who arranges the purchase through a viatical settlement purchase agreement of a life insurance policy or an interest in a life insurance policy.

Section 2. Section 626.99181, Florida Statutes, is created to read:

626.99181 Viatical settlement broker's compensation.--A viatical settlement broker shall disclose to a prospective viator the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation and may not receive compensation from anyone other than that disclosed to the viator. The term

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compensation" includes anything of value paid or given to a viatical settlement broker for the placement of a policy.

Section 3. Section 626.9919, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9919 Notice of change of address or name; viatical settlement provider licensees, and broker licensees, and viatical settlement sales agent licensees. -- Each viatical settlement provider licensee, and each viatical settlement broker licensee, and viatical settlement sales agent licensees must provide the department at least 30 days' advance notice of any change in the licensee's name, residence address, principal business address, or mailing address.

Section 4. Section 626.992, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.992 Use of <u>viatical settlement</u> licensed brokers, and providers, and viatical settlement sales agents 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 unless such person holds a current, valid license as a viatical settlement broker. Salaried individuals employed by viatical settlement providers shall engage in viatical settlement broker activities only when accompanied by a viatical settlement broker who holds a current valid license issued under this act. A viatical settlement provider may not use any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement sales agent unless the person holds a current, valid license as provided in subsection (4).
- (2) A licensed viatical settlement broker may not use 31 any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement

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provider as defined in this act unless such person holds a current, valid license as a viatical settlement provider. A viatical settlement provider may not use any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement sales agent unless the person holds a current, valid license as provided in subsection (4).

- (3) A viatical settlement sales agent may not use any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement broker unless such person holds a current, valid license as a viatical settlement broker.
- (4) A person may not perform the functions of a viatical settlement sales agent unless licensed as a life agent as defined in s. 626.051 and as provided in this chapter.

Section 5. Section 626.9922, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9922 Examination. --

- (1) The department may examine the business and affairs of any licensee or applicant for a license. department may order any 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. 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, records, documents, files, and other 31 | information relating to all transactions of viatical

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

Section 6. Section 626.99235, Florida Statutes, 1998 Settlement, is amended to read:

626.99235 Disclosures to <u>viatical settlement</u> purchasers <del>investors</del>; misrepresentations.--

- (1) No person shall misrepresent the nature of the return or the duration of time to obtain the return of any investment related to one or more viatical settlements sold by a viatical settlement provider or related provider trust.
- (2) The viatical settlement provider <u>and the viatical</u> <u>settlement sales agent</u>, itself or through another person, shall provide in writing the following disclosures to any <u>viatical settlement purchaser</u> <u>investor</u> or <u>purchaser</u> <u>investor</u> prospect:
- (a) That the return represented as being available under the viatical settlement purchase agreement investment is directly tied to the projected life span or date of death of one or more viators.
- (b) If a return is represented, the disclosure shall indicate the projected life span or date of death of the viator or viators whose life or lives are tied to the return.
- settlement purchase agreement investment contract, that the viatical settlement purchaser investor may be responsible for the payment of insurance premiums on the life of the viator, or late or surrender fees, or other costs related to the life

insurance policy on the life of the viator or viators which may reduce the return.

- (d) The amount of any trust fees, commissions, deductions, or other expenses, if any, to be charged to the viatical settlement purchaser investor.
- (e) The name and address of the person responsible for tracking the viator.
- (f) That group policies may contain limitations or caps in the conversion rights, that additional premiums may have to be paid if the policy is converted, and that the party responsible for the payment of such additional premiums shall be identified.
- (g) That the life expectancy and rate of return are only estimates and cannot be guaranteed.
- (h) The basis for the assumption of life expectancy utilized in the solicitation or advertisement.
- (i) The purchase of a viatical settlement contract should not be considered a liquid purchase, since it is impossible to predict the exact timing of its maturity and the funds may not be available until the death of the viator.
- The name and address of the person with the responsibility for paying the premium until the death of the insured.

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The written disclosure required under this subsection shall be conspicuously displayed in any viatical settlement purchase investment agreement, and in any solicitation material furnished to the viatical settlement purchaser investor by such viatical settlement provider, related provider trust, or person, and shall be in contrasting color and in not less than 31 | 10-point type or no smaller than the largest type on the page

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amended to read:

if larger than 10-point type. The department is authorized to adopt by rule the disclosure form to be used. The disclosures 2 3 need not be furnished in an invitation to inquire, the 4 objective of which is to create a desire to inquire further 5 about entering into a viatical settlement purchase agreement. 6 The invitation to inquire may not quote rates of return, may not include material attendant to the execution of any 7 8 specific viatical settlement purchase agreement, and may not 9 relate to any specific viator. 10 Section 7. Subsection (7) of section 626.9924, Florida 11 Statutes, is created to read: 626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; 12 13 rescission. --(7) Within 10 days after the expiration of the 14 15 rescission period of the viatical settlement contract as set forth in this section, the viatical settlement provider must 16 17 give notice to the insurer that the policy has become subject to a viatical settlement contract. 18 19 Section 8. Section 626.9925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 20 21 626.9925 Rules.--The department may adopt rules to implement this act, including rules establishing standards for 22 evaluating advertising by licensees and rules providing for 23 24 the collection of data and recordkeeping requirements relating 25 to executed viatical settlement contracts and viatical 26 settlement purchase agreements. 27 Section 9. Section 626.9926, Florida Statutes, is

626.9926 Rate regulation not authorized.--Nothing in

this act shall be construed to authorize the department to

31 directly or indirectly regulate the amount paid as

2 viatical settlement purchase agreement. 3 Section 10. Subsection (1) of section 626.9927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read: 4 5 626.9927 Unfair trade practices; cease and desist; 6 injunctions; civil remedy .--7 (1) A violation of this act is an unfair trade practice under ss. 626.9521 and 626.9541 and is subject to the 8 penalties provided in the insurance code. Part X of this 9 10 chapter applies to a licensee under this act or a transaction 11 subject to this act as if a viatical settlement contract and a viatical settlement purchase agreement were an insurance 12 13 policy. Section 11. Section 626.99272, Florida Statutes, is 14 created to read: 15 626.99272 Cease-and-desist orders and fines.--16 17 (1) The department may issue a cease-and-desist order upon a person that violates any provision of this part, any 18 19 rule or order adopted by the department, or any written 20 agreement entered into with the department.

consideration for entry into a viatical settlement contract or

21 (2) When the department finds that such an action presents an immediate danger to the public which requires an 22 immediate final order, it may issue an emergency 23 24 cease-and-desist order reciting with particularity the facts 25 underlying such findings. The emergency cease-and-desist order is effective immediately upon service of a copy of the 26 27 order on the respondent and remains effective for 90 days. If 28 the department begins nonemergency cease-and-desist 29 proceedings under subsection (1), the emergency 30 cease-and-desist order remains effective, absent an order by 31 an appellate court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to ss.

1	120.68, until the conclusion of proceedings under ss. 120.569				
2	and 120.57.				
3	(3) The department may impose and collect an				
4	administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 for each nonwillful				
5	violation and \$25,000 for each willful violation of any				
6	provision of this part.				
7	Section 12. Section 626.99275, Florida Statutes, is				
8	created to read:				
9	626.99275 Prohibited practicesIt is unlawful for				
10	any person:				
11	(1) To knowingly enter into a viatical settlement				
12	contract the subject of which is a life insurance policy that				
13	was obtained by means of a false, deceptive, or misleading				
14	application for the life insurance policy.				
15	(2) In the solicitation or sale of a viatical				
16	settlement purchase agreement:				
17	(a) To employ any device, scheme, or artifice to				
18	defraud;				
19	(b) To obtain money or property by means of an untrue				
20	statement of a material fact or by any omission to state a				
21	material fact necessary in order to make the statements made,				
22	in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not				
23	misleading; or				
24	(c) To engage in any transaction, practice, or course				
25	of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or				
26	deceit upon a person.				
27	Section 13. Section 626.99277, Florida Statutes, is				
28	created to read:				
29	626.99277 False representations; deceptive words				
30	(1) It is unlawful for a person in the advertisement,				
31	offer, or sale of a viatical settlement purchase agreement to				

misrepresent that such an agreement has been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by the state, or any agency or officer of the state or by the United States or any agency or officer of the United States.

- (2) It is unlawful for a person in conjunction with the sale of a viatical settlement purchase agreement to directly or indirectly misrepresent that the person has been sponsored, recommended, or approved, or that his or her abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon, by this state or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (3) It is unlawful for a person in the offer or sale of a viatical settlement purchase agreement to obtain money or property by:
- (a) A misrepresentation that the viatical settlement purchase agreement purchased, offered, or sold is guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by this state or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (b) A misrepresentation that the person is sponsored, recommended, or approved, or that the person's abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon, by this state or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (4) Neither subsection (1) nor subsection (2) may be construed to prohibit a statement that the person is licensed or appointed under this part if such a statement is required by this part or rules adopted under this part, if the statement is true in fact and if the effect of the statement is not misrepresented.

626.9941

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          (5) A person may not represent that a viatical
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    settlement purchase agreement is guaranteed by any insurance
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    guaranty fund.
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          (6) A person may not represent that the investment in
   a viatical settlement purchase agreement is "guaranteed," that
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    the principal is "safe," or that the investment is free of
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    risk.
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                        Section 626.9929, Florida Statutes, is
    amended to read:
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           626.9929 Grace period. -- A viatical settlement sales
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    agent provider or viatical settlement broker that was
    transacting business in this state on June 30, 1999 1996, may
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    continue to transact such business, in the absence of any
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    orders by the department to the contrary, until the department
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    approves or disapproves the sales agent's provider's or
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   broker's application for licensure if the sales agent provider
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    or broker files with the department no later than November 1,
    1999, an application for licensure and all forms currently in
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   use no later than November 1, 1996, and if the sales agent
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   provider or broker complies with all other provisions of this
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    act.
           Section 15. Part XII of chapter 626, Florida Statutes,
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    to be entitled "Life Settlement Contracts", consisting of ss.
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    626.994, 626.9941, 626.9942, 626.99421, 626.99422, 626.99423,
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    626.9943, 626.99431, 626.99432, 626.9944, 626.9945, 626.9946,
    626.9947, 626.9948, 626.9949, 626.99495, 626.995, 626.9952,
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    626.9954, 626.996, 626.9965, 626.997, 626.9975, and 626.998,
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    Florida Statutes, is created to read:
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           626.994 Short Title.--This act may be cited as the
   "Life Settlement Act."
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                     Definitions. -- As used in this part, the term:
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- (1) "Department" means the Department of Insurance.
- (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.
- (3) "Life policy" means a life insurance policy or certificate that has been acquired by a life settlement provider pursuant to a life settlement contract.
- (4) "Life settlement broker" means a person who, on behalf of an owner and for a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration, offers or attempts to negotiate life settlement contracts between an owner and one or more life settlement providers. Notwithstanding the manner in which the life settlement broker is compensated, a life settlement broker is considered to represent only the owner and owes a fiduciary duty to the owner to act according to the owner's instructions and in the best interest of the owner. The term does not include an attorney, licensed Certified Public Accountant, or investment adviser lawfully registered with the Department of Banking and Finance 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.
- (5) "Life settlement contract" means a written agreement entered into between a life settlement provider and an owner. The agreement must establish the terms under which the life settlement provider will pay compensation or anything of value, which compensation or value is less than the

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expected death benefit of the insurance policy or certificate, in return for the owner'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 life settlement provider. A life settlement contract also includes a contract for a loan or other financial transaction secured primarily by an individual or a 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.

- (6) "Life settlement provider" means a person, other than an owner, who, in this state, from this state, or with a resident of this state, effectuates a life 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; or
- (c) Any natural person who enters into no more than one life settlement contract with an owner in one calendar year, unless the natural person has previously been licensed under this act or is currently licensed under this act.
- (d) A trust that meets the definition of the term "related provider trust."
- (7) "Life settlement purchase agreement" means a contract or agreement, entered into by a life settlement purchaser and a life settlement provider, to which the owner is not a party, to purchase a life insurance policy or an 31

interest in a life insurance policy, which is entered into for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit.

- than a licensee under part XI or part XII of this chapter, an accredited investor as defined in Rule 501, Regulation D of the Securities Act Rules, or a qualified institutional buyer under Rule 144(a) of the 1933 Securities Act, who gives a sum of money as consideration for a life insurance policy or an interest in a life insurance policy which has been or will be the subject of a life settlement agreement, for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit.
- (9) "Life settlement sales agent" means a person or entity other than a licensed life settlement provider which arranges the purchase through a life settlement purchase agreement of a life insurance policy or an interest in a life insurance policy.
- (10) "Owner" means the individual or entity who is the original owner or subsequent assignee or transferee, who has or had a bona fide insurable interest in a life insurance policy insuring the life of a person who does not have a catastrophic or life-threatening or chronic illness or condition, who has the right to assign, transfer, sell, devise, or bequeath the benefits of the life insurance policy, and who enters or seeks to enter into a life settlement contract. The term does not include a life settlement purchaser, a life settlement provider, or any person acquiring a policy or interest in a policy from a life settlement provider, nor does it include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent.
  - (11) "Person" has the meaning specified in s. 1.01.

 established by a life settlement provider for the sole purpose of entering into or owning viatical or life settlement contracts. This term does not include a trust that does not enter into agreements with a life settlement purchaser, nor does it include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent. A related provider trust is subject to all provisions of this part which apply to the life settlement provider who established the related provider trust except s. 626.9942, which is inapplicable. A life settlement provider may establish no more than one related provider trust, and the sole trustee of the related provider trust must be the life settlement provider licensed under s. 626.9942. The name of the licensed life settlement provider must be included within the name of the related provider trust.

<u>626.9942 Life settlement provider license required;</u> application for license.--

- (1) After July 1, 1999, a person may not perform the functions of a life settlement provider as defined in this part nor enter into or solicit a life settlement contract without first having obtained a license from the department either as a viatical settlement provider as provided for in part XI of this chapter or as a life settlement provider under this section.
- (2) Application for a life settlement provider license must be made to the department by the applicant, under oath, on a form prescribed by the department and signed by the applicant. The application must be accompanied by a fee of \$500. If the applicant is a corporation, the application must be under oath and signed by the president and the secretary of the corporation.

- (3) In the application, the applicant must provide all of the following:
- (a) The applicant's full name, age, residence address, and business address and all occupations engaged in by the applicant during the 5 years preceding the date of the application.
- (b) A copy of the applicant's basic organizational documents, if any, including the articles of incorporation, articles of association, partnership agreement, trust agreement, or other similar documents, together with all amendments to such documents.
- (c) Copies of all bylaws, rules, regulations, or similar documents regulating the conduct of the applicant's internal affairs.
- (d) A list showing the name, business and residence addresses, and official position of each individual who is responsible for conduct of the applicant's affairs, including, but not limited to, any member of the applicant's board of directors, board of trustees, executive committee, or other governing board or committee and any other person or entity owning or having the right to acquire 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the applicant.
- (e) With respect to each individual identified under paragraph (d):
- $\underline{\mbox{1. A sworn biographical statement on forms supplied by}}$  the department.
- 2. A set of fingerprints on forms prescribed by the department, certified by a law enforcement officer, and accompanied by the fingerprinting fee specified in s. 624.501.
- 3. Authority for release of information relating to the investigation of the individual's background.

- (f) All applications, life settlement contract forms, and other related forms proposed to be used by the applicant.
- (g) Such other information as the department considers necessary to determine that the applicant and the individuals identified under paragraph (d) are competent and trustworthy and can lawfully and successfully act as a life settlement provider.
- entity other than a natural person if it is not satisfied that all officers, directors, employees, stockholders, and partners who exercise or have the ability to exercise effective control of the entity or who have the ability to influence the transaction of business by the entity meet the standards of this part and have not violated any provision of this part or rules of the department related to the business of life settlement contracts.
- (5) Upon the filing of a sworn application and the payment of the license fee, the department shall investigate each applicant and may issue the applicant a license if the department finds that the applicant:
  - (a) Has provided a detailed plan of operation.
- (b) Is competent and trustworthy and intends to act in good faith in the business authorized by the license applied for; however, for purposes of this act, including this paragraph, a person may not be considered incompetent and untrustworthy solely for any felony committed more than 5 years before licensure if the person has had his or her civil rights restored by the Governor and Cabinet with respect to the felony.
- (c) Has a good business reputation and has had experience, training, or education that qualifies the

applicant to conduct the business authorized by the license applied for.

- (d) If the applicant is a corporation, is a corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, or is a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state.
- (e) Has designated the Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer as its agent for service of process.
- (f) Has made the deposit required by s. 626.99421(3).

  626.99421 Life settlement provider license
  continuance; annual report; fees; deposit.--
- (1) A life settlement provider license continues in force until suspended or revoked.
- settlement provider licensee shall file a statement containing information the department requires and shall pay to the department a license fee in the amount of \$500. A life settlement provider shall include in all statements filed with the department all information requested by the department regarding a related provider trust established by the life settlement provider. The department may require more frequent reporting. Failure to timely file the annual statement or to timely pay the license fee is grounds for immediate suspension of the license.
- (3) A life 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. As an alternative to meeting the \$100,000 deposit requirement, the provider may deposit and maintain deposited in trust with the department such securities in the amount of \$25,000 and post with the

31 or this part;

1	department a surety bond acceptable to the department in the
2	amount of \$75,000.
3	(4) There shall be no additional annual license fee or
4	deposit requirements under this act for a related provider
5	trust established by a life settlement provider.
6	626.99422 Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of
7	life settlement provider license; grounds; administrative
8	<u>fine</u>
9	(1) The department shall suspend, revoke, or refuse to
10	renew the license of any life settlement provider if the
11	department finds that the licensee:
12	(a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application
13	for the license;
14	(b) Has engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices,
15	or otherwise has been shown to be untrustworthy or incompetent
16	to act as a life settlement provider;
17	(c) Demonstrates a pattern of unreasonable payments to
18	viators or owners;
19	(d) Has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or
20	nolo contendere to, any felony, or a misdemeanor involving
21	fraud or moral turpitude, regardless of whether a judgment of
22	conviction has been entered by the court;
23	(e) Has issued life settlement contracts or viatical
24	settlement contracts that have not been approved pursuant to
25	this part or part XI;
26	(f) Has failed to honor contractual obligations
27	related to the business of life settlement contracts;
28	(g) Deals in bad faith with viators, purchasers, or
29	owners;
30	(h) Has violated any provision of the insurance code

- (i) Employs any person who materially influences the licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of this part; or
- $\underline{\mbox{(j)}}$  No longer meets the requirements for initial licensure.
- (2) The department may, in lieu of or in addition to any suspension or revocation, assess an administrative fine not to exceed \$2,500 for each nonwillful violation or \$10,000 for each willful violation by a life settlement provider licensee. The department may also place a life settlement provider licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 2 years.
- violates any provision of this part, the department may take disciplinary action against the employee as if the employee were licensed under this part, including suspending or otherwise prohibiting the employee from performing the functions of a life settlement provider or life settlement broker as defined in this part.
- related provider trust as permitted by this part, the life settlement provider is liable and responsible for the performance of all obligations of the related provider trust under all life settlement contracts entered into by the related provider trust and for the compliance of the related provider trust with all provisions of this part. Any violation of this part by the related provider trust is considered to be a violation of this part by the life settlement provider as well as by the related provider trust. If the related provider trust violates any provisions of this part, the department may exercise all remedies set forth in this part for such

violations against the life settlement provider, as well as against the related provider trust.

626.99423 Effect of suspension or revocation of life settlement provider license; duration of suspension; reinstatement.--

- (1) When its license is suspended or revoked, the provider must proceed, immediately following the effective date of the suspension or revocation, to conclude the affairs it is transacting under its license. The life settlement provider may not solicit, negotiate, advertise, or effectuate new contracts. The department retains jurisdiction over the life settlement provider until all contracts have been fulfilled or canceled or have expired.
- (2) The suspension of the license of a life settlement provider licensee may be for a period, not to exceed 2 years, which is determined by the department. The department may shorten, rescind, or modify the suspension.
- (3) During the period of suspension, the licensee shall file its annual statement and pay license fees as if the license had continued in full force.
- (4) If, upon expiration of the suspension order, the license has not otherwise been terminated, the department must reinstate the license only upon written request by the suspended licensee unless the department finds that the grounds giving rise to the suspension have not been removed or that the licensee is otherwise not in compliance with this part. The department must give the licensee notice of its findings no later than 90 days after receipt of the request or upon expiration of the suspension order, whichever occurs later. If a license is not reinstated in accordance with the procedures set forth in this subsection, it expires at the end

of the suspension or on the date it otherwise would have expired, whichever is sooner.

626.9943 Life settlement broker license required; application for license.--

- (1) After July 1, 1999, a person other than a life agent licensed under this chapter may not perform the functions of a life settlement broker as defined in this part without first having obtained a license from the department as a viatical settlement broker under part XI of this chapter or as a life settlement broker under this section.
- (2) Application for a life settlement broker license must be made to the department by the applicant on a form prescribed by the department, under oath, and signed by the applicant. The application must be accompanied by a \$50 filing fee. If the applicant is a corporation, the application must be under oath and signed by the president and the secretary of the corporation.
- (3) In the application, the applicant must provide all of the following:
- (a) The applicant's full name, age, residence address, and business address, and all occupations engaged in by the applicant during the 5 years preceding the date of the application; if the applicant is not a natural person, the applicant must provide the information required by this paragraph with respect to all officers, directors, or partners.
- (b) A copy of the applicant's basic organizational documents, if any, including the articles of incorporation, articles of association, partnership agreement, trust agreement, or other similar documents, together with all amendments to such documents.

- (c) If the applicant is not a natural person, a list showing the name, business and residence addresses, and official position of each individual who is responsible for conduct of the applicant's affairs, including, but not limited to, any member of the applicant's board of directors, board of trustees, executive committee, or other governing board or committee and any other person or entity owning or having the right to acquire 10 percent or more of the voting securities of the applicant.
- (d) With respect to an individual applicant and with respect to each individual identified under paragraph (c):
- $\underline{\mbox{1.}}$  A sworn biographical statement on forms supplied by the department.
- 2. A set of fingerprints on forms prescribed by the department, certified by a law enforcement officer, and accompanied by the fingerprinting fee specified in s. 624.501.
- 3. Authority, if required by the department, for release of information relating to the investigation of the individual's background.
- (e) Such other information as the department considers necessary to determine that the individual applicant and the individuals identified under paragraph (c) are competent and trustworthy and can lawfully and successfully act as a life settlement broker.
- (4) Any natural person who is employed by or otherwise represents a life settlement broker licensee, which broker licensee is not a natural person, must also be licensed as a life settlement broker if the employee or other representative performs the functions of a life settlement broker as defined in this part.

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- applicant if it is not satisfied that the applicant, if a natural person, or all officers, directors, employees, stockholders, and partners who exercise or have the ability to exercise effective control of the applicant or who have the ability to influence the transaction of business by the applicant, if the applicant is not a natural person, meet the standards of this part and have not violated any provision of this part or rules of the department related to the business of life settlement contracts.
- (6) The department may specify the form of the license and may require photographing of the applicant as part of the application process.
- (7) Upon the filing of a sworn application and the payment of the license fee and all other applicable fees under this part, the department shall investigate each applicant and may issue the applicant a license if the department finds that the applicant:
- (a) Is competent and trustworthy and intends to act in good faith in the business authorized by the license applied for.
- (b) Has a good business reputation and has had experience, training, or education that qualifies the applicant to conduct the business authorized by the license applied for.
- (c) Except with respect to applicants for nonresident licenses, is a bona fide resident of this state and actually resides in this state at least 180 days a year. If an applicant holds a similar license or an insurance agent's or broker's license in another state at the time of applying for a license under this section, the applicant may be found to

meet the residency requirement of this paragraph only after he or she furnishes a letter of clearance satisfactory to the department or other proof that the applicant's resident licenses have been canceled or changed to nonresident status and that the applicant is in good standing with the licensing authority.

- (d) If a corporation, is incorporated under the laws of this state or is a foreign corporation authorized to transact business in this state.
- (e) Has designated the Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer as its agent for service of process.
- (8) An applicant for a nonresident life settlement broker license must, in addition to designating the Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer as its agent for service of process as required by this section, also furnish the department with the name and address of a resident of this state upon whom notices or orders of the department or process affecting the applicant or licensee may be served. After issuance of the license, the licensee must also notify the department of change of the person to receive such notices, orders, or process, and such a change is ineffective until acknowledged by the department.
- (9) Beginning July 1, 1999, the department may, by rule, specify experience, educational, or other training standards required for licensure under this section.
- (10) Except as otherwise provided in this section,
  life settlement brokers must be licensed, appointed, renewed,
  continued, reinstated, and terminated in the manner specified
  in this chapter for insurance representatives generally;
  however, life settlement brokers are not subject to continuing
  education requirements.

1	626.99431 Denial, suspension, revocation, or
2	nonrenewal of life settlement broker license; grounds;
3	administrative fine
4	(1) The department shall deny an application for,
5	suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of any life
6	settlement broker if the department finds that the licensee:
7	(a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application
8	for the license;
9	(b) Has engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices,
10	or otherwise has been shown to be untrustworthy or incompetent
11	to act as a life settlement broker;
12	(c) Has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or
13	nolo contendere to, any felony, or a misdemeanor involving
14	fraud or moral turpitude, regardless of whether a judgment of
15	conviction has been entered by the court;
16	(d) Deals in bad faith with viators, purchasers, or
17	owners;
18	(e) Has violated any provision of the insurance code
19	or of this part;
20	(f) Employs any person who materially influences the
21	licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of
22	this part;
23	(g) No longer meets the requirements for initial
24	licensure; or
25	(h) Has received a fee, commission, or other valuable
26	consideration for his or her services involving unlicensed
27	providers with respect to life settlements.
28	(2) The department may, in lieu of or in addition to
29	any suspension or revocation, assess an administrative fine
30	not to exceed \$2,500 for each nonwillful violation or \$10,000
31	for each willful violation by a life settlement broker

licensee. The department may also place a life settlement broker licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 2 years.

626.99432 Effect of suspension or revocation of life settlement broker license; duration of suspension; reinstatement.--

- (1) When its license is suspended or revoked, the broker must proceed, immediately following the effective date of the suspension or revocation, to conclude the affairs it is transacting under its license. The broker may not perform any of the functions of a life settlement broker as defined in this part. The department retains jurisdiction over the broker until all contracts have been fulfilled or canceled or have expired.
- (2) The suspension of the license of a life settlement broker licensee may be for a period, not to exceed 2 years, which is determined by the department. The department may shorten, rescind, or modify the suspension.
- (3) During the period of suspension, the licensee shall pay license fees, as required by the department, as if the license had continued in full force.
- (4) If, upon expiration of the suspension order, the license has not otherwise been terminated, the department must reinstate the license only upon written request by the suspended licensee unless the department finds that the grounds giving rise to the suspension have not been removed or that the licensee is otherwise not in compliance with the requirements of this part. The department shall give the licensee notice of its findings no later than 90 days after receipt of the request or upon expiration of the suspension order, whichever occurs later. If a license is not reinstated

pursuant to the procedures set forth in this subsection, it expires at the end of the suspension or on the date it 2 3 otherwise would have expired, whichever is sooner. 626.9944 Life settlement sales agent; license 4 5 required .-- A person may not perform the functions of a life 6 settlement sales agent unless licensed as a life insurance 7 agent as defined in s. 626.051 and as provided in chapter 626. 8 626.9945 Notice of change of address or name; life settlement provider licensees, life settlement broker 9 licensees, and life settlement sales agent licensees.--Each 10 11 life settlement provider licensee, life settlement broker licensee, and life settlement sales agent licensee must 12 provide the department at least 30 days' advance notice of any 13 change in the licensee's name, residence address, principal 14 business address, or mailing address. 15 626.9946 Use of life settlement brokers, life 16 17 settlement providers, and life settlement sales agents 18 required.--19 (1) A life settlement provider may not use any person to perform the functions of a life settlement broker unless 20 21 the person holds a current, valid license as a life settlement broker or viatical settlement broker. Salaried individuals 22 employed by life settlement providers shall engage in life 23 24 settlement broker activities only when accompanied by a life 25 settlement broker who holds a current valid license. (2) A life settlement provider may not use any person 26 27 to perform the functions of a life settlement sales agent 28 unless the person is licensed as set forth in subsection (4). 29 (3) A life settlement broker may not use any person to 30 perform the functions of a life settlement provider unless the

person holds a current, valid license as a life settlement

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provider or a viatical settlement provider. A licensed life settlement broker may not use any person to perform the functions of a life settlement sales agent unless the person holds a current, valid license as provided in s. 626.9944.

(4) A life settlement sales agent may not use any person to perform the functions of a life settlement broker unless the person holds a current, valid license as a life settlement broker or a viatical settlement broker.

626.9947 Filing of forms; required procedure; approval.--

- (1) A life settlement contract form or related form may be used in this state only after the life settlement provider or related provider trust has filed the form with the department and only after the form has been approved by the department.
- with the department at least 60 days before its use. A contract form or related form is considered approved on the 60th day after its date of filing unless it has been previously disapproved by the department. The department must disapprove a life settlement contract form or related form that is unreasonable, contrary to the public interest, discriminatory, or misleading or unfair to the owner or insured.
- (3) If a life settlement provider elects to use a related provider trust in accordance with this part, the life settlement provider shall file notice of its intention to use a related provider trust with the department, including a copy of the trust agreement of the related provider trust.

626.9948 Examination. --

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issued the policy.

1 The department may examine the business and affairs of any licensee or applicant for a license. The 2 3 department may order any licensee or applicant to produce any records, books, files, advertising and solicitation materials, 4 5 or other information and may take statements under oath to 6 determine whether the licensee or applicant is in violation of 7 the law or is acting contrary to the public interest. 8 expenses incurred in conducting any examination or investigation must be paid by the licensee or applicant. 9 10 Examinations and investigations must be conducted as provided 11 in chapter 624, and licensees are subject to all applicable provisions of the Insurance Code. 12 (2) All accounts, records, documents, files, and other 13 information relating to all transactions of life settlement 14 contracts or life settlement purchase agreements must be 15 maintained by the licensee for a period of at least 3 years 16 17 after the death of the insured and must be available to the department for inspection during reasonable business hours. 18 19 626.9949 Life settlement contracts; required disclosures to owners. -- The life settlement broker, or the 20 21 life settlement provider in transactions in which no broker is used, must inform the owner by the date of application for a 22 life settlement contract: 23 24 (1)That there are possible alternatives to life 25 settlement contracts for persons who do not have a catastrophic or life-threatening illness, including, but not 26 27 limited to, borrowing against the cash value of the life 28 policy or surrendering the policy. Information on these 29 alternatives should be obtained directly from the insurer that

- (2) That proceeds of the life settlement could be taxable, and assistance should be sought from a personal tax adviser.
- $\underline{\mbox{(3)}}$  That life settlement proceeds could be subject to the claims of creditors.
- (4) That receipt of life settlement proceeds could adversely affect the recipient's eligibility for Medicaid or other government benefits or entitlements, and advice should be obtained from the appropriate agencies.
- (5) That all life settlement contracts entered into in this state must contain an unconditional rescission provision that allows the owner to rescind the contract within 15 days after the owner receives the life settlement proceeds, conditioned on the return of the proceeds.
- (6) The name, business address, and telephone number of the independent third-party escrow agent and the fact that the owner may inspect or receive copies of the relevant escrow or trust agreements or documents.
- <u>626.99495</u> <u>Disclosures to life settlement purchasers;</u> <u>misrepresentations.--</u>
- (1) A person may not misrepresent or fail to clearly and affirmatively disclose the nature of the return or the duration of time to obtain the return of any investment related to one or more life settlements sold by a life settlement provider or related provider trust.
- (2) The life settlement provider and the life settlement sales agent, themselves or through another person or persons, shall provide in writing the following disclosures to any life settlement purchaser or purchaser prospect:
- (a) The return available under the life settlement purchase agreement is directly tied to the expected life span

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of one or more persons insured under the policy and other factors, including, but not limited to, future premiums, policy loans, cash value, or interest rates;

- (b) That the expected life span is a projection, not based solely upon the age of the person insured under the policy.
- (c) That the life expectancy and rate of return are only estimates, and cannot be guaranteed.
- (d) The basis for the life expectancy used in the solicitation or advertisement.
- (e) If required by the terms of the life settlement purchase agreement, that the life settlement purchaser may be responsible for the payment of future insurance premiums on the policy, late or surrender fees, or other costs related to the life insurance policy which may reduce the return, and any such obligations must be clearly set forth in this written disclosure.
- (f) The amount of any trust fees, commissions, deductions, or other expenses, if any, to be charged to the life settlement purchaser.
- (g) That group policies may contain limitations or caps in the conversion rights, that additional premiums may have to be paid if the policy is converted, and that the party responsible for the payment of such additional premiums shall be identified.
- (h) The name and address of the person responsible for tracking the person insured under the policy.
- (i) The purchase of a life settlement should not be considered a liquid purchase, since it is impossible to predict the exact timing of its maturity and the funds may not

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and voluntarily.

be available until the death of the person insured under the 2 policy. 3 (j) The name and address of the person responsible for paying the premium until the death of the person insured under 4 5 the policy. The written disclosure required under this 6 subsection must be conspicuously displayed in any life 7 settlement purchase agreement, and in any solicitation 8 material furnished to the life settlement purchaser by the provider, trust or person, and must be in contrasting color 9 10 and in not less than 10-point type. The department may by rule 11 adopt the disclosure form to be used. The disclosures need not be furnished in an invitation to inquire, the objective of 12 which is to create a desire to inquire further about entering 13 into a life settlement purchase agreement. Such an invitation 14 to inquire may not quote rates of return, may not exaggerate 15 the benefits of the purchase, may not include material 16 17 attendant to the execution of any specific life settlement purchase agreement, and may not relate to any specific owner. 18 19 626.995 Life settlement contract; procedure; 20 rescission.--21 (1) A life settlement provider entering into a life settlement contract with any owner must first obtain a 22 witnessed document in which the owner consents to the life 23 settlement contract, acknowledges that no catastrophic or 24 25 life-threatening illness exists, represents that he or she has a full and complete understanding of the life settlement 26 27 contract and the benefits of the life insurance policy, 28 releases his or her medical records, and acknowledges that he 29 or she has entered into the life settlement contract freely

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- (2) All life settlement contracts subject to this part must contain an unconditional rescission provision that allows the owner to rescind the contract within 15 days after the owner receives the life settlement proceeds, conditioned on the return of the proceeds.
- (3) A life 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 owner to effect the transfer of the insurance policy, the life 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 the laws of this state or a federally chartered financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, pending acknowledgement of the transfer by the issuer of the policy. An advance or partial payment of the proceeds due under a life settlement contract may not be used to effect transfer of the subject policy, and any such advance or partial payment is made at the sole discretion and risk of the life settlement provider.
- <u>(4) Upon receipt of all life settlement contract</u> proceeds, the independent third-party trustee or escrow agent must release to the life settlement provider all documents necessary to complete the transfer of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance so that the transfer, assignment, sale, bequest, or devise may be effected.
- (5) The independent third-party trustee or escrow agent must transfer all proceeds of the life settlement contract to the owner within 3 business days after receiving from the issuer of the subject policy acknowledgment of the

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transfer, assignment, bequest, sale, or devise. Failure to transfer proceeds as required by this subsection renders the life settlement contract and the transfer, assignment, bequest, sale, or devise voidable.

- (6) Within 10 days after the expiration of the rescission period of the life settlement contract as set forth in this section, the provider must give notice to the insurer that the policy has become subject to a life settlement contract.
- 626.9952 Rules.--The department may adopt rules to implement this part, including rules establishing standards for evaluating advertising by licensees and rules providing for the collection of data and recordkeeping requirements relating to executed life settlement contracts and life settlement purchase agreements.
- 626.9954 Rate regulation not authorized.--This part does not authorize the department to directly or indirectly regulate the amount paid as consideration for entry into a life settlement contract or life settlement purchase agreement.
- 626.996 Unfair trade practices; cease and desist; injunction; civil remedy; fines.--
- (1) A violation of this part is an unfair trade practice under ss. 626.9521 and 626.9541 and is subject to the penalties provided in the insurance code. Part X of this chapter applies to a licensee under this part or a transaction subject to this part as if a life settlement contract and a life settlement purchase agreement were insurance policies.
- (2) The department may issue a cease-and-desist order upon a person that violates any provision of this part, any

rule or order adopted by the department, or any written agreement entered into with the department.

- gresents an immediate danger to the public which requires an immediate final order, it may issue an emergency cease-and-desist order reciting with particularity the facts underlying such findings. The emergency cease-and-desist order is effective immediately upon service of a copy of the order on the respondent, and remains effective for 90 days, absent an order by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction under s. 120.68. If the department begins nonemergency cease-and-desist proceedings under subsection (2), the emergency cease-and-desist order remains effective until conclusions of proceedings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (4) In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this part, if any person violates this part or any rule implementing this part, the department may seek an injunction in the circuit court of the county where the person resides or has a principal place of business and may apply for temporary and permanent orders that the department determines necessary to restrain the person from committing the violation.
- (5) The department may impose and collect an administrative fine not to exceed \$10,000 for each nonwillful violation and \$25,000 for each willful violation of any provision of this part.
- (6) Any person damaged by the acts of a person in violation of this part may bring a civil action against the person committing the violation in the circuit court of the county in which the alleged violator resides or has a principal place of business or in the county wherein the

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alleged violation occurred. Upon an adverse adjudication, the defendant is liable for damages, together with court costs. 2 3 The prevailing party is entitled to recover reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the plaintiff. When so awarded, 4 5 court costs and attorney's fees must be included in the 6 judgment or decree rendered in the case. If it appears to the 7 court that the suit brought by the plaintiff was frivolous or 8 brought for purposes of harassment, the plaintiff is liable 9 for court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the 10 defendant. 11 626.9965 Prohibited practices. -- It is unlawful for any 12 person: (1) To knowingly enter into a life settlement 13 contract, the subject of which is a life insurance policy that 14 15

- was obtained by means of a false, deceptive, or misleading application for the life insurance policy.
- (2) In the solicitation or sale of a life settlement purchase agreement:
- (a) To employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- To obtain money or property by means of an untrue statement of a material fact or any omission to state a material fact necessary in order to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which they were made, not misleading;
- (c) To engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.
  - 626.997 False representations; deceptive words.--
- 30 (1) It is unlawful for a person in the advertisement, offer, or sale of a life settlement purchase agreement to 31

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misrepresent that the agreement has been guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by this or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.

- (2) It is unlawful for a person in conjunction with the sale of a life settlement purchase agreement to directly or indirectly misrepresent that the person has been sponsored, recommended, or approved, or that his or her abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon, by this or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (3) It is unlawful for a person in the offer or sale of any life settlement purchase agreement to obtain money or property by:
- (a) A misrepresentation that the life settlement purchase agreement purchased, offered, or sold is guaranteed, sponsored, recommended, or approved by this or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (b) A misrepresentation that the person is sponsored, recommended, or approved, or that the person's abilities or qualifications have in any respect been passed upon, by this or any other state, or any agency or officer thereof, or by the United States or any agency or officer thereof.
- (4) Neither subsection (1) or subsection (2) may be construed to prohibit a statement that the person is licensed or appointed under this part if such a statement is required by this part or rules adopted thereunder, if the statement is true in fact, and if the effect of the statement is not misrepresented.

1 (5) A person may not represent that a life settlement purchase agreement is guaranteed by any insurance guaranty 2 3 fund. 4 (6) A person may not represent that the investment in 5 a life settlement purchase agreement is "guaranteed," that the 6 principal is "safe," or that the investment is free of risk. 7 626.9975 Life settlement broker's compensation.--A 8 life settlement broker shall disclose to a prospective owner the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation 9 10 and may not receive compensation from anyone other than that 11 disclosed to the owner. The term "compensation" includes anything of value paid or given to a life settlement broker 12 for the placement of a policy. 13 626.998 Grace period. -- A life settlement provider, 14 life settlement broker, or life settlement sales agent that 15 was transacting business in this state on June 30, 1998, may 16 17 continue to transact such business until the department approves or disapproves the provider's, broker's, or sales 18 19 agent's application for licensure, if the provider, broker, or sales agent files with the department an application for 20 licensure and all forms currently in use no later than 21 November 1, 1999, and if the provider, broker, or sales agent 22 complies with all other provisions of this part. 23 24 Section 16. This act shall take effect upon becoming a 25 law. 26 27 28 29 30 31

1		STATEMENT OF SUBSTANTIAL CHANGES CONTAINED IN
2		COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR Senate Bill 1242
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4	1.	Revises and clarifies definitions of such terms as
5		"viator," "viatical settlement broker," "viatical settlement contract," "viatical settlement provider,"
6		and "related provider trust." Adds definitions for "viatical settlement purchase agreement," and "viatical settlement sales agent." Deletes the definitions for
7		"insurance investment contract," "insurance investment broker," and "settlement insured."
8	2.	Provides that a viatical settlement broker must disclose
9	۷.	to a prospective viator the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation and may not
10		receive compensation from anyone other than that disclosed to the viator. The term "compensation"
11		includes anything of value paid or given to a viatical settlement broker for the placement of a policy. Deletes
12		the provision that required viatical settlement broker's fees be based on a percentage of the value paid by a
13		settlement provider to a viator under a viatical settlement contract.
14	3.	Provides for 30 days advance notice to the Department of
15		Insurance of a change in name or address of viatical settlement sales agent licensees. Also, requires such
16		viatical settlement sales agents to be licensed as life insurance agents by the department.
17	4.	Provides that viatical settlement purchase agreements
18 19	insured	must be maintained for 3 years after the death of the insured and be available to the department for inspection.
20	5.	Strengthens disclosure and advertising requirements
21		relating to viatical settlement sales agents and viatical settlement purchasers. Requires such sales
22		agents to make numerous disclosures to viatical settlement purchasers including the name and address of
23		the person responsible for tracking the viator, that group policies may contain limitations or caps in the
24		conversion rights, and that the purchase of a viatical settlement contract should not be considered a liquid
25		purchase. Provides that the department is authorized to adopt by rule the disclosure form to be used. Also, within 10 days of the receipt of
26		within 10 days after the expiration of the rescission period of a viatical settlement contract, the provider must give notice to the insurer that the policy has
27		become subject to a viatical settlement contract.
28	6.	Authorizes the department to promulgate rules establishing record keeping requirements for viatical
29		settlement purchase agreements.
30 31	7.	Prohibits rate regulation by the department as to the consideration paid or given in connection with a viatical settlement purchase agreement. Includes such agreements as subject to the unfair trade practices law.  45

- 8. Authorizes the department, under its cease and desist authority, to impose an administrative fine of \$10,000 for each nonwillful violation and \$25,000 for each willful violation of any provision of this part.

  Provides that it is a prohibited practice for any person to enter into a viatical settlement contract the subject of which is a life insurance policy that was obtained by means of a false or misleading application for the life insurance policy and to engage in specified prohibited activities relating to the sale of viatical settlement purchase agreements. Also, provides that it is unlawful for a person in the advertisement, offer, or sale of a viatical settlement purchase agreement to misrepresent such agreement as being guaranteed, recommended or approved by the state or an agency of the United States. Provides a grace period for viatical settlement sales agents that are transacting business on June 30, 1999, to continue to transact such business, in the absence of any orders to the contrary, until the department approves or disapproves the sales agent's application for licensure if the agent files with the department no later than November 1, 1999.
  - 9. Creates a new Part XII of Chapter 626, F.S., to be entitled the "Life Settlement Act" which regulates life settlement contracts in a manner similar to the current law (Part XI) which regulates viatical settlement contracts. Life settlement contract provisions deal with owners of life insurance policies who do not have a life-threatening or chronic illness (as compared to persons regulated under the viatical law). This section regulates the evolving industry whereby persons sell or transfer their life insurance policy by entering into a life settlement contract. This section provides for the following: definitions; licensing of life settlement providers, brokers and sales agents; annual report; fees; deposits; grounds for suspension and revocation and the effects of same; prohibitions relating to unlicensed persons; form requirements; authorizes rule making by the department; subjects life settlements to unfair trade practices law; allows for fines; and prohibits certain business practices.