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A bill to be entitled An act relating to viatical settlements; conforming various provisions to certain governmental reorganization; amending s. 517.021, F.S.; revising definitions; creating s. 517.072, F.S.; providing for nonapplication of an exemption to viatical settlement investments; amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; revising definitions; amending s. 626.9912, F.S.; providing additional requirements relating to licensure; amending s. 626.9913, F.S.; revising provisions relating to viatical settlement provider license continuation; requiring annual statements to include audited financial statements and other information; prohibiting viatical settlement providers from certain investing or lending activities; requiring certain information relating to an annual statement to be made available to the Office of Insurance Regulation; deleting an alternative deposit requirement; prohibiting certain levies by judgment creditors or other claimants; amending s. 626.9914, F.S.; revising a criterion for adverse licensure actions; revising terminology, to conform to governmental reorganization; amending s. 626.9915, F.S., to conform to governmental reorganization; amending s. 626.9916, F.S.; requiring a life agent license to function as a viatical settlement broker; providing for application of certain life insurance policy provisions to viatical settlement contracts; authorizing transfer of viatical settlement broker appointments to a life agent license; terminating viatical settlement broker licenses

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viatical settlement broker licensure; amending ss.

and prohibiting renewal; deleting provisions relating to

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626.9917 and 626.9918, F.S., to conform to governmental reorganization; clarifying application of adverse licensure activities to life agents acting as viatical settlement brokers; amending s. 626.9919, F.S., to conform; amending s. 626.992, F.S.; deleting provisions relating to viatical settlement sales agents, to conform; amending s. 626.9921, F.S., to conform to governmental reorganization; deleting provisions relating to viatical settlement purchase agreement forms; amending s. 626.9922, F.S., to conform to governmental reorganization; revising office examination requirements; amending s. 626.9924, F.S.; deleting certain insured status and information tracking requirements; amending s. 626.99245, F.S.; deleting conflict of regulation provisions relating to out-of-state residents and application; amending s. 626.9925, F.S.; revising commission rulemaking requirements; amending ss. 626.9926, 626.9927, and 626.99272, F.S., to conform; amending s. 626.99275, F.S.; revising prohibited practices provisions, to conform; revising penalty criteria; specifying nonapplication to certain policy ownership transfers under court order; amending s. 626.99277, F.S.; revising prohibited false representation provisions, to conform; amending ss. 626.99278, 626.9928, and 626.99285, F.S., to conform; amending s. 626.989, F.S.; clarifying a definition; repealing s. 626.99235, F.S., relating to disclosures to viatical settlement purchasers and misrepresentations; repealing s. 626.99236, F.S., relating to further disclosures to viatical settlement purchasers; repealing s. 626.99295, F.S., relating to a licensure grace period



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for unlicensed viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement brokers; providing an effective date.

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

Section 1. Paragraph (w) is added to subsection (19) of section 517.021, Florida Statutes, and subsection (21) is added to said section, to read:

517.021 Definitions.--When used in this chapter, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following respective meanings:

- (19) "Security" includes any of the following:
- (w) A viatical settlement investment.
- (21) "Viatical settlement investment" means an agreement for the purchase, sale, assignment, transfer, devise, or bequest of any portion of an interest in a viaticated policy as defined in chapter 626. This term includes, but is not limited to, a beneficial or other interest in a trust, the corpus of which includes viaticated policies, and an interest in any business organization or association, however organized, the assets of which include or are to include viaticated policies. The term does not include:
- (a) The transfer of an interest in a viaticated policy from a natural person who transfers no more than one such interest in 1 calendar year.
- (b) The provision of stop-loss coverage to a viatical settlement provider, financing entity, or related provider trust, as those terms are defined in s. 626.9911, by an authorized or eligible insurer.
 - (c) The transfer of a viaticated policy from a licensed



HB 0487 2003 viatical settlement provider to a related provider trust or a 91 financing entity, as those terms are defined in s. 626.9911. 92 Section 2. Section 517.072, Florida Statutes, is created 93 to read: 94 517.072 Viatical settlement investments. -- The exemption 95 provided for by s. 517.051 does not apply to a viatical 96 settlement investment as defined in s. 517.021. The offering of 97 98 a viatical settlement investment is not an exempt transaction under s. 517.061, regardless of whether the offering otherwise 99 complies with the conditions of that section. 100 Section 3. Section 626.9911, Florida Statutes, is amended 101 to read: 102 626.9911 Definitions. -- As used in this act, the term: 103 104 "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" includes: 105 Acts or omissions committed by any person who, knowingly or with intent to defraud, for the purpose of 106 107 depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits or permits its employees or its agents to engage in acts including: 108 1. Presenting, causing to be presented, or preparing with 109 knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by a 110 viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, 111 special purpose entity, related provider trust, financing 112 entity, insurer, insurance producer, or any other person, false 113 material information, or concealing material information as part 114 of, in support of, or concerning a fact material to one or more 115 of the following: 116 a. An application for the issuance of a viatical 117 118 settlement contract or insurance policy; 119 The underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or 120 insurance policy;

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HB 0487 2003 c. A claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical 121 settlement contract or insurance policy; 122 d. Premiums paid on an insurance policy; 123 e. Payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made 124 in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract 125 126 or insurance policy; f. The reinstatement or conversion of an insurance policy; 127 The solicitation, offer, effectuation, or sale of a 128 viatical settlement contract or insurance policy; 129 The issuance of written evidence of a viatical 130 131 settlement contract or insurance; or i. A financing transaction; 132 2. Employing any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud; 133 134 3. Obtaining money or property by means of an untrue statement of a material fact or by any omission to state a 135 material fact necessary in order to clarify the statements made 136 137 in light of the circumstances under which they were made; or 4. Engaging in any transaction, practice, or course of 138 business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit 139 140 upon a person. (b) In the furtherance of a fraud or the prevention of 141 detection of a fraud, the committing or permitting by any person 142 of the person's employees or agents to: 143 1. Remove, conceal, alter, destroy, or sequester from the 144 office the assets or records of a licensee or other person 145 engaged in the business of viatical settlements; 146 2. Misrepresent or conceal the financial condition of a 147 licensee, financing entity, insurer, or other person; 148 149 Transact the business of viatical settlements in

violation of laws requiring a license, certificate of authority,

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151 or other legal authority for the transaction of the business of viatical settlements; or

- 4. File with the department, the office, or the chief insurance regulatory official of another jurisdiction a document containing false information or otherwise conceal information about a material fact from the department or office;
- (c) Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation, or conversion of moneys, funds, premiums, credits, or other property of a viatical settlement provider, insurer, insured, viator, insurance policyowner, or any other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements or insurance;
- (d) Recklessly entering into, brokering, or otherwise dealing in a viatical settlement contract, the subject of which is a life insurance policy that was obtained by presenting 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. "Recklessly" means engaging in the conduct in conscious and clearly unjustifiable disregard of a substantial likelihood of the existence of the relevant facts or risks, such disregard involving a gross deviation from acceptable standards of conduct; or
- (e) Attempting or conspiring to commit or assisting, aiding, or abetting in the commission of the acts or omissions specified in this subsection. "Department" means the Department of Insurance.
- "Independent third-party trustee or escrow agent" means an attorney, certified public accountant, financial institution, or other person providing escrow services under the

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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 natural person (4)who, in this state, from this state, or with a resident of this state 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 employer of a licensed viatical settlement provider when negotiating a viatical settlement contract solely on behalf of such provider, 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) "Viatical settlement contract" means a written agreement entered into between a viatical settlement provider, or its related provider trust, and a viator. The viatical settlement contract includes an agreement to transfer ownership or change the beneficiary designation of a life insurance policy at a later date, regardless of the date that compensation is paid to the viator. The agreement must establish the terms under which the viatical settlement provider will pay compensation or



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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 who, in this state, from this state, or with a resident of this state, effectuates a viatical settlement contract. The term does not include:
- (a) 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 viatical settlement contract with a viator in 1 calendar year, unless such natural person has previously been licensed under this act or is currently licensed under this act.
- (d) A trust that meets the definition of a "related provider trust."
 - (e) A viator in this state.
 - (f) A viatical settlement purchaser.



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(f) (g) A financing entity.

- (7) "Viator" means the owner of a life insurance policy or a certificateholder under a group policy who enters or seeks to enter into a viatical settlement contract. 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 titling trust or other trust established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity for the sole purpose of holding the ownership or beneficial interest in purchased policies in connection with a financing transaction. The trust must have a written agreement with a licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity under which the licensed viatical settlement provider or financing entity is responsible for insuring compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and under which the trust agrees to make all records and files relating to viatical settlement transactions available to the office department as if those records and files were maintained directly by the licensed viatical settlement provider. This term does not include an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent or a trust that does not enter into agreements with a viator. A related provider trust 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 such related provider trust shall be the viatical settlement provider licensed under s. 626.9912. The



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name of the licensed viatical settlement provider shall be included within the name of the related provider trust.

- involved in, but not limited to, the offering, solicitation of and for, negotiation, procurement, effectuation, purchasing, investing, financing, monitoring, tracking, underwriting, selling, transferring, assigning, pledging, hypothecating, or any other manner of dealing in viaticated policies. "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. The term also includes purchases made by viatical settlement purchasers from any person other than the provider who effectuated the viatical settlement contract.
- "controlled by," and "under common control with," means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract, or otherwise. "Viatical settlement purchaser" means a person who gives a sum of money as consideration for a life insurance policy or an equitable or legal interest in the death benefits of a life insurance policy that has been or will be the subject of a viatical settlement contract, for the purpose of deriving an economic benefit, including purchases made from any person other than the provider who effectuated the viatical settlement contract or an entity affiliated with the provider. The term does not include a licensee under this part, an accredited



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investor as defined in Rule 501, Regulation D of the Securities
Act Rules, or a qualified institutional buyer as defined by Rule
144(a) of the Federal Securities Act, a special purpose entity,
a financing entity, or a contingency insurer. The above
references to Rule 501, Regulation D and Rule 144(a) of the
Federal Securities Act are used strictly for defining purposes
and shall not be interpreted in any other manner. Any person who
claims to be an accredited investor shall sign an affidavit
stating that he or she is an accredited investor, the basis of
that claim, and that he or she understands that as an accredited
investor he or she will not be entitled to certain protections
of the Viatical Settlement Act. This affidavit must be kept with
other documents required to be maintained by this act.

(11) "Viatical settlement sales agent" means a person 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.

 $\underline{(11)}$ "Viaticated policy" means a life insurance policy, or a certificate under a group policy, which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract.

(12) (13) "Related form" means any form, created by or on behalf of a licensee, which a viator or viatical settlement purchaser is required to sign or initial. The forms include, but are not limited to, a power of attorney, a release of medical information form, a suitability questionnaire, a disclosure document, or any addendum, schedule, or amendment to a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement purchase agreement considered necessary by a provider to effectuate a viatical settlement transaction.



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(13) (14) "Special purpose entity" means an entity established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or by a financing entity, which may be a corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company, or other similar entity formed solely to provide, either directly or indirectly, access to institutional capital markets to a viatical settlement provider or financing entity. A special purpose entity shall not enter into a viatical settlement contract or a viatical settlement purchase agreement.

(14) (15) "Financing entity" means an underwriter, placement agent, lender, purchaser of securities, or purchaser of a policy or certificate from a viatical settlement provider, credit enhancer, or any entity that has direct ownership in a policy or certificate that is the subject of a viatical settlement contract, but whose principal activity related to the transaction is providing funds or credit enhancement to effect the viatical settlement or the purchase of one or more viatical policies and who has an agreement in writing with one or more licensed viatical settlement providers to finance the acquisition of viatical settlement contracts. The term does not include a nonaccredited investor, a viatical settlement purchaser, or other natural person. A financing entity may not enter into a viatical settlement contract.

Section 4. Section 626.9912, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9912 Viatical settlement provider license required; application for license.--

(1) A person may not perform the functions of a viatical settlement provider as defined in this act or enter into or



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solicit a viatical settlement contract without first having obtained a license from the office department.

- (2) Application for a viatical settlement provider license must be made to the <u>office</u> department by the applicant on a form prescribed by the <u>office</u> department, under oath 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 $\underline{10}$ 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



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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):
- 1. A sworn biographical statement on forms supplied by the commission department.
- 2. A set of fingerprints on forms prescribed by the commission 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, viatical settlement contract forms, viatical settlement purchase agreement forms, escrow forms, and other agreements related to the business of viatical settlements, and all related forms proposed to be used by the applicant.
- (g) Such other information as the <u>commission or office</u> department deems 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 viatical settlement provider.
- entity other than a natural person if it is not satisfied that all officers, directors, employees, stockholders, partners, and any other persons 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 act and have not violated any provision of this act or rules of the office department related to the



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business of viatical <u>settlements</u> settlement contracts or viatical settlement purchase agreements.

- (5) Upon the filing of a sworn application and the payment of the license fee, the <u>office</u> department shall investigate each applicant and may issue the applicant a license if the <u>office</u> department finds that the applicant:
- (a) Has provided a detailed plan of operation <u>regarding</u> its business of viatical settlements and the procurement and <u>disposition of viaticated policies</u>, including copies of any offering of securities.
- (b) Is competent and trustworthy and intends to act in good faith in the business authorized by the license applied for.
- (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 <u>Chief Financial Officer</u> Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer as its agent for service of process.
 - (f) Has made the deposit required by s. $626.9913(5) \cdot (3)$.
- (g) Has filed an anti-fraud plan that meets the requirements of s. 626.99278.
- Section 5. Section 626.9913, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9913 Viatical settlement provider license continuance; annual report; fees; deposit.--
- (1) A viatical settlement provider license continues in force until suspended or revoked.



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Annually, on or before March 1, the viatical settlement provider licensee shall file a statement containing information the office or commission department requires and shall pay to the office department a license fee in the amount of \$500. The annual statement shall include audited financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by an independent certified public accountant as of the last day of the preceding calendar year and such other reasonable data, financial statements, and pertinent information, including, but not limited to, a schedule showing the names and locations of all persons with which the viatical settlement provider has engaged in the business of viatical settlements during the reporting period as the department may by rule require with respect to the provider, its subsidiaries, or affiliates. A viatical settlement provider shall include in all statements filed with the office department all information requested by the office or commission department regarding a related provider trust established by the viatical settlement provider. The office or commission 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 viatical settlement provider shall not directly or indirectly invest in or lend its funds upon the security of any note or other evidence of indebtedness of any director, officer, or controlling stockholder of the provider.
- (4) The work papers, account analyses, description of basic assumptions, and other information necessary for a full understanding of the annual statement shall be made available to the office upon request.



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(5)(3) A viatical settlement provider licensee must deposit and maintain deposited in trust with the department securities eligible for deposit under s. 625.52, having at all times a value of not less than \$100,000. 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 department a surety bond acceptable to the department in the amount of \$75,000.

- (6) No judgment creditor or other claimant of a viatical settlement provider shall have the right to levy upon any of the assets or securities held in this state pursuant to this section. (7) (4) There shall be no additional annual license fee or deposit requirements under this act for a related provider trust established by a viatical settlement provider.
- Section 6. Section 626.9914, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9914 Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of viatical settlement provider license; grounds; administrative fine.--
- (1) The <u>office department</u> shall suspend, revoke, <u>deny</u>, or refuse to renew the license of any viatical settlement provider if the <u>office</u> department finds that the licensee:
- (a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application for the license;
- (b) Has engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices, or otherwise has been shown to be untrustworthy or incompetent to act as a viatical settlement provider;
- (c) Demonstrates a pattern of unreasonable payments to viators;



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(d) Has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, any felony, or a misdemeanor involving fraud or moral turpitude, regardless of whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court;

- (e) Has issued viatical settlement contracts that have not been approved pursuant to this act;
- (f) Has failed to honor contractual obligations related to the business of viatical settlements settlement contracts;
 - (g) Deals in bad faith with viators;
- (h) Has violated any provision of the insurance code of any state, any federal or state securities laws, or similar laws or rules of any regulatory or self-regulatory body or of this act;
- (i) Employs or contracts with any person who materially influences the licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of this act; or
- (j) No longer meets the requirements for initial licensure.
- (2) The <u>office</u> 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 viatical settlement provider licensee. The <u>office</u> department may also place a viatical settlement provider licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 2 years.
- (3) If an employee of a viatical settlement provider violates any provision of this act, the <u>office</u> department may take disciplinary action against such employee as if the employee were licensed under this act, including suspending or otherwise prohibiting the employee from performing the functions

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of a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker as defined in this act.

- (4) If a viatical settlement provider establishes a related provider trust as permitted by this act, the viatical settlement provider shall be liable and responsible for the performance of all obligations of the related provider trust under all viatical settlement contracts entered into by the related provider trust, and for the compliance of the related provider trust with all provisions of this act. Any violation of this act by the related provider trust shall be deemed a violation of this act by the viatical settlement provider as well as the related provider trust. If the related provider trust violates any provisions of this act, the office department may exercise all remedies set forth in this act for such violations against the viatical settlement provider, as well as the related provider trust.
- Section 7. Section 626.9915, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9915 Effect of suspension or revocation of viatical 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 provider may not solicit, negotiate, advertise, or effectuate new contracts. The office department retains jurisdiction over the provider until all contracts have been fulfilled or canceled or have expired. A provider whose license is suspended or revoked may continue to



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maintain and service viaticated policies subject to the approval of the office department.

- (2) The suspension of the license of a viatical settlement provider licensee may be for such period, not to exceed 2 years, as determined by the <u>office department</u>. The <u>office department</u> 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 office department must reinstate the license only upon written request by the suspended licensee unless the office 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 act. The office 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 otherwise would have expired, whichever is sooner.
- Section 8. Section 626.9916, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9916 Viatical settlement broker license required; application for license.--
- (1) After October 1, 2003 July 1, 1996, a person, other than a life agent licensed under this chapter, may not perform the functions of a viatical settlement broker as defined in this



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act without first having obtained a life agent license from the

department.

and III of this chapter apply as if a viatical settlement contract were an insurance policy. In order to perform the functions of a viatical settlement broker, the licensed life agent must appoint himself or herself with the office as such.

Application for a viatical 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 applicant is a corporation, the application must be under oath and signed by the president and the secretary of the corporation.

- viatical settlement broker's license and appointment may, upon obtaining a life agent license on or before October 1, 2003, transfer an existing broker appointment to such license. 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.



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(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):
- 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 deems 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 viatical settlement provider.
- (4) All viatical settlement broker licenses shall terminate on October 1, 2003, and shall not be subject to renewal. Any natural person who is employed by or otherwise represents a viatical settlement broker licensee, which broker licensee is not a natural person, must also be licensed as a viatical settlement broker if such employee or other



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representative performs the functions of a viatical settlement

broker as defined in this act.

- (5) The department may not issue a license to an 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 act and have not violated any provision of this act or rules of the department related to the business of viatical 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 act, 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



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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) Is a corporation, a corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, or 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 viatical settlement broker license must, in addition to designating the Insurance Commissioner and Treasurer as 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; such change is not effective until acknowledged by the department.
- (9) Beginning July 1, 1997, 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, viatical settlement brokers shall be licensed, appointed, renewed, continued, reinstated, and terminated in the manner specified in this chapter for insurance representatives



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generally; however, viatical settlement brokers are not subject

to continuing education requirements.

Section 9. Section 626.9917, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9917 Denial, Suspension, revocation, or nonrenewal of viatical settlement <u>broker's life agent</u> broker license; grounds; administrative fine.--

- (1) The <u>office</u> department shall deny an application for, suspend, revoke, or refuse to renew the license of any <u>life</u> agent acting as a viatical settlement broker if the <u>office</u> department finds that the licensee:
- (a) Has made a misrepresentation in the application for the license or application form;
- (b) Has engaged in fraudulent or dishonest practices, or otherwise has been shown to be untrustworthy or incompetent to act as a viatical settlement broker;
- (c) Has been found guilty of, or has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, any felony, or a misdemeanor involving fraud or moral turpitude, regardless of whether a judgment of conviction has been entered by the court;
 - (d) Deals in bad faith with viators or providers;
- (e) Has violated any provision of the insurance code or of this act;
- (f) Employs or contracts with any person who materially influences the licensee's conduct and who fails to meet the requirements of this act;
- (g) No longer meets the requirements for initial licensure; or



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(h) Has received a fee, commission, or other valuable consideration for his or her services involving unlicensed providers or life agents with respect to viatical settlements.

- (2) The office 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 viatical settlement broker licensee. The office department may also place a viatical settlement broker licensee on probation for a period not to exceed 2 years.
- Section 10. Section 626.9918, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.9918 Effect of suspension or revocation of viatical settlement broker's life agent broker license; duration of suspension; reinstatement.--
- (1) When the its license of a viatical settlement broker is suspended or revoked, the broker must proceed, immediately following the effective date of the suspension or revocation, to conclude the affairs the broker it is transacting under the its license. The broker may not perform any of the functions of a viatical settlement broker as defined in this act. The department retains jurisdiction over the broker provider until all contracts have been fulfilled or canceled or have expired.
- (2) The suspension of the <u>life agent</u> license of a viatical settlement broker licensee may be for such period, not to exceed 2 years, as 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.



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(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 act. 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 otherwise would have expired, whichever is sooner.

Section 11. Section 626.9919, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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

Section 12. Section 626.992, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

- 626.992 Use of <u>licensed</u> viatical settlement licensed brokers and, providers, and 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 <u>life agent viatical settlement</u> broker. Salaried individuals employed by viatical settlement

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providers may not shall engage in viatical settlement broker activities unless he or she only when accompanied by a viatical settlement broker who holds a current valid life agent 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 any person to perform the functions of a viatical settlement provider as defined in this act unless such person holds a current, valid license as a viatical settlement provider.
- (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. 626.015 and as provided in this chapter.
- Section 13. Section 626.9921, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
 - 626.9921 Filing of forms; required procedures; approval.--
- (1) A viatical settlement contract form, viatical settlement purchase agreement form, escrow form, or related form may be used in this state only after the form has been filed with the office department and only after the form has been approved by the office department.
- (2) The viatical settlement contract form, viatical settlement purchase agreement form, escrow form, or related form must be filed with the office department at least 60 days before its use. The form is considered approved on the 60th day after



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its date of filing unless it has been previously disapproved by the <u>office</u> department. The <u>office</u> department must disapprove a viatical settlement contract form, viatical settlement purchase agreement form, escrow form, or related form that is unreasonable, contrary to the public interest, discriminatory, or misleading or unfair to the viator or <u>violates</u> any provision of this part or if the application of the submitting party for licensure as a provider or a related provider trust has not been approved by the office the purchaser.

- (3) If a viatical settlement provider elects to use a related provider trust in accordance with this act, the viatical settlement provider shall file notice of its intention to use a related provider trust with the office department, including a copy of the trust agreement of the related provider trust. The organizational documents of the trust must be submitted to and approved by the office department before the transacting of business by the trust.
- (4) The <u>commission</u> <u>department</u> may adopt, by rule, standardized forms to be used by licensees, at the licensee's option in place of separately approved forms.
- Section 14. Section 626.9922, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9922 Examination.--

(1) The office department may examine the business and affairs of any licensee or applicant for a license. The office department may order any licensee or applicant to produce any records, books, files, financial records, advertising and solicitation materials, or other information relating to the business of viatical settlements regardless of jurisdiction or location and may take statements under oath to determine whether



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the licensee or applicant is in violation of the law or is acting contrary to the public interest. The 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, books and records, documents, files, contracts, and other information relating to the business of viatical settlements and all transactions of viatical settlement contracts regardless of location or jurisdiction or viatical settlement purchase agreements must be maintained by the licensee for a period of at least 3 years after the death of the insured and must be available to the office department for inspection during reasonable business hours.
- (3) All such records or accurate copies of such records must be maintained at the licensee's home office. As used in this section, the term "home office" means the principal place of business and any other single storage facility, the street address of which shall be disclosed to the office department within 20 days after its initial use, or within 3 20 days after of the effective date of this subsection.
- (4) The originals of records required to be maintained under this section must be made available to the $\underline{\text{office}}$ department for examination at the $\underline{\text{office's}}$ department's request.

Section 15. Section 626.9924, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; rescission.--

(1) A viatical settlement provider entering into a viatical settlement contract with any viator must first obtain a

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witnessed document in which the viator consents to the viatical settlement contract, represents that he or she has a full and complete understanding of the viatical settlement contract and the benefits of the life insurance policy, releases his or her medical records, and acknowledges that he or she has entered into the viatical settlement contract freely and voluntarily.

- (2) All viatical settlement contracts subject to this act must contain an unconditional rescission provision which allows the viator to rescind the contract within 15 days after the viator receives the viatical settlement proceeds, conditioned on the return of such proceeds.
- A viatical settlement transaction may be completed only through the use of an independent third-party trustee or escrow agent. Immediately upon receipt by the independent thirdparty trustee or escrow agent of documents from the viator to effect the transfer of the insurance policy, the viatical settlement provider must pay the proceeds of the settlement to an escrow or trust account managed by the independent thirdparty trustee or escrow agent in a financial institution licensed under Florida law or a federally chartered financial institution that is a member of the Federal Reserve System, pending acknowledgment of the transfer by the issuer of the policy. An advance or partial payment of the proceeds due under a viatical settlement contract may not be used to effect transfer of the subject policy; any such advance or partial payment is made at the sole discretion and risk of the viatical settlement provider.
- (4) Upon receipt of all viatical settlement contract proceeds, the independent third-party trustee or escrow agent must release to the viatical settlement provider all documents



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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 viatical settlement contract within 3 business days after receiving from the issuer of the subject policy acknowledgment of the transfer, assignment, bequest, sale, or devise. Failure to transfer proceeds as required by this subsection renders the viatical settlement contract and the transfer, assignment, bequest, sale, or devise voidable.
- enter into a viatical settlement contract with a viator if the subject policy contains an accelerated benefits provision allowing benefits to be paid for a period in advance of the expected death which is equal to or exceeds the time period available under the viatical settlement contract, and at an amount which is equal to or exceeds the amount available under the viatical settlement contract, unless the issuer of the policy, in writing, denies, declines, or refuses to provide such accelerated benefits. If the insurer does not respond to a request to effectuate an accelerated benefits provision sent by certified mail within 30 days after receiving the request, the insurer shall be deemed to have denied, declined, or refused to provide such accelerated benefits.
- (7) At any time during the contestable period, within 20 days after a viator executes documents necessary to transfer rights under an insurance policy or within 20 days of any agreement, option, promise, or any other form of understanding, express or implied, to viaticate the policy, the provider must



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give notice to the insurer of the policy that the policy has or will become a viaticated policy. The notice must be accompanied by the documents required by s. 626.99287(5)(a) in their entirety.

- (8) If the owner of the insurance policy is not the insured, the provider shall notify the insured that the policy has become the subject of a viatical settlement contract within 20 days after the transfer of rights under the contract.
- (9) If the provider transfers ownership or changes the beneficiary of the insurance policy, the provider must communicate the initial change in ownership or beneficiary to the insured within 20 days after the change.
- (10) The viatical settlement provider who effectuated the viatical settlement contract with the viator (the "initial provider") is responsible for tracking the insured, including, but not limited to, keeping track of the insured's whereabouts and health status, submission of death claims or assisting the beneficiary in the submission of death claims, and the status of the payment of premiums until the death of the insured. This responsibility may be contracted out to a third party; however, the ultimate responsibility remains with the initial provider. This responsibility continues with the initial provider, notwithstanding any transfers of the viaticated policy in the secondary market. This subsection applies only to those viaticated policies that are or are to become the subject of viatical settlement purchase agreements.

Section 16. Section 626.99245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99245 Conflict of regulation of viaticals.--



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(1) A viatical settlement provider who from this state enters into a viatical settlement purchase agreement with a purchaser who is a resident of another state that has enacted statutes or adopted regulations governing viatical settlement purchase agreements, shall be governed in the effectuation of that viatical settlement purchase agreement by the statutes and regulations of the purchaser's state of residence. If the state in which the purchaser is a resident has not enacted statutes or regulations governing viatical settlement purchase agreements, the provider shall give the purchaser notice that neither Florida nor his or her state regulates the transaction upon which he or she is entering. For transactions in these states, however, the viatical settlement provider is to maintain all records required as if the transactions were executed in Florida. However, the forms used in those states need not be approved by the department.

broker who from this state enters into or negotiates a viatical settlement contract with a viator who is a resident of another state that has enacted statutes or adopted regulations governing viatical settlement contracts shall be governed in the effectuation of that viatical settlement contract by the statutes and regulations of the viator's state of residence. If the state in which the viator is a resident has not enacted statutes or regulations governing viatical settlement agreements, the provider shall give the viator notice that neither Florida nor his or her state regulates the transaction upon which he or she is entering. For transactions in those states, however, the viatical settlement provider or broker is to maintain all records required as if the transactions were



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executed in Florida. The forms used in those states need not be approved by the office department.

(3) This section does not affect the requirement of ss. 626.9911(6) and 626.9912(1) that a viatical settlement provider doing business from this state must obtain a viatical settlement license from the department. As used in this subsection, the term "doing business from this state" includes effectuating viatical settlement contracts and effectuating viatical settlement purchase agreements from offices in this state, regardless of the state of residence of the viator or the viatical settlement purchaser.

Section 17. Section 626.9925, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9925 Rules.—The <u>commission department</u> may adopt rules to administer this act, including rules establishing standards for evaluating advertising by licensees; rules providing for the collection of data, <u>including electronic filing by licensees</u>, for disclosures to viators or <u>purchasers</u>, and for the reporting of life expectancies; and rules defining terms used in this act, rules setting forth requirements for an anti-fraud plan, and rules prescribing recordkeeping requirements relating to the business of viatical settlements executed viatical settlement contracts and viatical settlement purchase agreements.

Section 18. Section 626.9926, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9926 Rate regulation not authorized.—Nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the <u>office or commission</u> department to directly or indirectly regulate the amount paid as consideration for entry into a viatical settlement contract or viatical settlement purchase agreement.



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Section 19. Section 626.9927, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9927 Unfair trade practices; cease and desist; injunctions; civil remedy.--

- (1) A violation of this act is an unfair trade practice under ss. 626.9521 and 626.9541 and is subject to the penalties provided in the insurance code. Part <u>IX</u> * of this chapter, entitled Unfair Insurance Trade Practices, applies to a licensee under this act or a transaction subject to this act as if a viatical settlement contract and a viatical settlement purchase agreement were an insurance policy.
- (2) In addition to the penalties and other enforcement provisions of this act, if any person violates this act or any rule implementing this act, the <u>office department</u> 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 <u>office department</u> determines necessary to restrain the person from committing the violation.
- violation of this act 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 alleged violation occurred. Upon an adverse adjudication, the defendant is liable for damages, together with court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the plaintiff. When so awarded, court costs and attorney's fees must be included in the judgment or decree rendered in the case. If it appears to the court that the suit brought by the plaintiff is frivolous or brought for purposes of



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harassment, the plaintiff is liable for court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the defendant.

Section 20. Section 626.99272, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99272 Cease and desist orders and fines.--

- (1) The <u>office</u> 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 <u>office</u> department, or any written agreement entered into with the office department.
- (2) When the office department finds that such an action presents 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. If the office department begins nonemergency cease and desist proceedings under subsection (1), the emergency cease and desist order remains effective, absent an order by an appellate court of competent jurisdiction pursuant to s. 120.68, until the conclusion of proceedings under ss. 120.569 and 120.57.
- (3) The <u>office</u> 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.

Section 21. Section 626.99275, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99275 Prohibited practices; penalties.--

(1) It is unlawful for any person:



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- defined in s. 626.9911 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) In the solicitation or sale of a viatical settlement purchase agreement:
 - 1. To employ any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud;
- 2. To obtain money or property by means of an untrue statement of a material fact or by 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; or
- 3. To engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon a person.
- $\underline{\text{(b)}}$ (c) To knowingly engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business intending thereby to avoid the notice requirements of s. 626.9924(7).
- (2) A person who violates any provision of this section commits:
- (a) A felony of the third degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the <u>aggregate face</u> amount of the insurance <u>policies</u> policy involved <u>are</u> is valued at any amount less than \$20,000.



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(b) A felony of the second degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the <u>aggregate face</u> amount of the insurance <u>policies</u> policy involved <u>are</u> is valued at \$20,000 or more, but less than \$100,000.

- (c) A felony of the first degree, punishable as provided in s. 775.082, s. 775.083, or s. 775.084, if the <u>aggregate face</u> amount of the insurance <u>policies</u> policy involved <u>are</u> is valued at \$100,000 or more.
- (3) The provisions of this section do not apply to a conservator of a viatical settlement provider appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction who transfers ownership of viaticated policies pursuant to that court's order.

Section 22. Section 626.99277, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99277 False representations; deceptive words.--

- (1) It is unlawful for a person in the advertisement, 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 of officer of the United States.
- (1)(2) It is unlawful for a person in conjunction with the business of viatical settlements 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.



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(2) (3) It is unlawful for a person engaged in the business of viatical settlements 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.
- (3) (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.
- (5) A person may not represent that a viatical settlement purchase agreement is guaranteed by any insurance guaranty fund.
- (6) A person may not represent that the investment in a viatical settlement purchase agreement is "guaranteed," that the principal is "safe," or that the investment is free of risk.
- Section 23. Section 626.99278, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
- 626.99278 Viatical provider anti-fraud plan.—Every applicant or licensed viatical settlement provider and viatical settlement broker must adopt an anti-fraud plan and file it with the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department upon



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application on or before December 1, 2000. Each anti-fraud plan shall include:

- (1) A description of the procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent acts and procedures for resolving material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications;
- (2) A description of the procedures for the mandatory reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts to the Division of Insurance Fraud of the department;
- (3) A description of the plan for anti-fraud education and training of its underwriters or other personnel; and
- (4) A written description or chart outlining the organizational arrangement of the anti-fraud personnel who are responsible for the investigation and reporting of possible fraudulent insurance acts, and investigating unresolved material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications.

Section 24. Section 626.9928, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9928 Acquisitions.--Acquisition of interest in a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker is subject to s. 628.4615.

Section 25. Section 626.99285, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99285 Applicability of insurance code.—In addition to other applicable provisions cited in the insurance code, the office and commission have department has the authority granted under ss. 624.310, 626.611, 626.621, 626.901, 626.902, and 626.989 to regulate the business of viatical settlements settlement providers, viatical settlement brokers, viatical

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1218	HB 0487 2003 settlement sales agents, viatical settlement contracts, viatical
1219	settlement purchase agreements, and viatical settlement
1220	transactions .
1221	Section 26. Subsection (1) of section 626.989, Florida
1222	Statutes, is amended to read:
1223	626.989 Investigation by department or Division of
1224	Insurance Fraud; compliance; immunity; confidential information;
1225	reports to division; division investigator's power of arrest
1226	(1) For the purposes of this section, a person commits a
1227	"fraudulent insurance act" if the person knowingly and with
1228	intent to defraud presents, causes to be presented, or prepares
1229	with knowledge or belief that it will be presented, to or by an
1230	insurer, self-insurer, self-insurance fund, servicing
1231	corporation, purported insurer, broker, or any agent thereof,
1232	any written statement as part of, or in support of, an
1233	application for the issuance of, or the rating of, any insurance
1234	policy, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to any
1235	insurance policy, which the person knows to contain materially
1236	false information concerning any fact material thereto or if the
1237	person conceals, for the purpose of misleading another,
1238	information concerning any fact material thereto. The term also
1239	includes any act that would constitute a fraudulent viatical
1240	settlement act pursuant to s. 626.9911(1). For the purposes of
1241	this section, the term "insurer" also includes any health
1242	maintenance organization and the term "insurance policy" also
1243	includes a health maintenance organization subscriber contract.
1244	Section 27. <u>Sections 626.99235, 626.99236, and 626.99295,</u>
1245	Florida Statutes, are repealed.
1246	Section 28. This act shall take effect upon becoming a

law.

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