

	LEGISLATIVE ACTION	
Senate	-	House
Comm: RCS	•	
03/27/2017	•	
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The Committee on Banking and Insurance (Young) recommended the following:

## Senate Amendment (with title amendment)

Delete everything after the enacting clause and insert:

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

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626.9911 Definitions.—As used in this act, the term: (2) "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" means an act or omission committed by a person who knowingly, or with intent to defraud for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits or allows an employee or agent to commit any of the following acts: (a) Presenting, causing to be presented, or preparing with the knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by another person, false or concealed material information as part of, in support of, or concerning a fact material to: 1. An application for the issuance of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; 2. The underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; 3. A claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; 4. Premiums paid on a life insurance policy; 5. Payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; 6. The reinstatement or conversion of a life insurance policy; 7. The solicitation, offer, effectuation, or sale of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; 8. The issuance of written evidence of a viatical settlement contract or a life insurance policy; or 9. A financing transaction for a viatical settlement

(b) Employing a plan, financial structure, device, scheme,

contract or life insurance policy.

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or artifice relating to viaticated policies for the purpose of perpetrating fraud.

- (c) Engaging in a stranger-originated life insurance practice.
- (d) Failing to disclose, upon request by an insurer, that the prospective insured has undergone a life expectancy evaluation by a person other than the insurer or its authorized representatives in connection with the issuance of the life insurance policy.
- (e) Perpetuating a fraud or preventing the detection of a fraud by:
- 1. Removing, concealing, altering, destroying, or sequestering from the office the assets or records of a licensee or other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements;
- 2. Misrepresenting or concealing the financial condition of a licensee, financing entity, insurer, or other person;
- 3. Transacting in the business of viatical settlements in violation of laws requiring a license, certificate of authority, or other legal authority to transact such business; or
- 4. Filing with the office or the equivalent chief insurance regulatory official of another jurisdiction a document that contains false information or conceals information about a material fact from the office or other regulatory official.
- (f) Embezzlement, theft, misappropriation, or conversion of moneys, funds, premiums, credits, or other property of a viatical settlement provider, insurer, insured, viator, insurance policyowner, or other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements or life insurance.
  - (g) Entering into, negotiating, brokering, or otherwise

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69 dealing in a viatical settlement contract, the subject of which 70 is a life insurance policy that was obtained based on 71 information that was falsified or concealed for the purpose of 72 defrauding the policy's issuer, viatical settlement provider, or 73 viator.

- (h) Facilitating the viator's change of residency state to avoid the provisions of this act.
- (i) Facilitating or causing the creation of a trust with a non-Florida or other nonresident entity for the purpose of owning a life insurance policy covering a Florida resident to avoid the provisions of this act.
- (j) Facilitating or causing the transfer of the ownership of an insurance policy covering a Florida resident to a trust with a situs outside this state or to another nonresident entity to avoid the provisions of this act.
- (k) Applying for or obtaining a loan that is secured directly or indirectly by an interest in a life insurance policy.
- (1) Attempting to commit, assisting, aiding, or abetting in the commission of, or conspiring to commit, an act or omission specified in this subsection.
- (9) "Stranger-originated life insurance practice" means an act, practice, arrangement, or agreement to initiate a life insurance policy for the benefit of a third-party investor who, at the time of policy origination, has no insurable interest in the insured. Stranger-originated life insurance practices include, but are not limited to:
- (a) The purchase of a life insurance policy with resources or guarantees from or through a person who, at the time of such

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policy's inception, could not lawfully initiate the policy and the execution of a verbal or written arrangement or agreement to directly or indirectly transfer the ownership of such policy or policy benefits to a third party.

(b) The creation of a trust or other entity that has the appearance of an insurable interest in order to initiate policies for investors, in violation of insurable interest laws and the prohibition against wagering on life.

Section 2. Subsection (7) of section 626.9924, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.9924 Viatical settlement contracts; procedures; rescission.-

(7) At any time during the contestable period, within 20 days after a viator executes documents necessary to transfer rights under an insurance policy or within 20 days of any agreement, option, promise, or any other form of understanding, express or implied, to viaticate the policy, the provider must give notice to the insurer of the policy that the policy has or will become a viaticated policy. The notice must be accompanied by the documents required by s.  $626.99287 \frac{626.99287(5)(a)}{10} in$ their entirety.

Section 3. Subsection (2) of section 626.99245, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

626.99245 Conflict of regulation of viaticals.

(2) This section does not affect the requirement of ss. 626.9911(14) 626.9911(12) and 626.9912(1) that a viatical settlement provider doing business from this state must obtain a viatical settlement license from the office. As used in this subsection, the term "doing business from this state" includes

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effectuating viatical settlement contracts from offices in this state, regardless of the state of residence of the viator.

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

626.99275 Prohibited practices; penalties.-

- (1) It is unlawful for a any person to:
- (a) To Knowingly enter into, broker, or otherwise deal in a viatical settlement contract the subject of which is a life insurance policy, knowing that the policy was obtained by presenting materially false information concerning any fact material to the policy or by concealing, for the purpose of misleading another, information concerning any fact material to the policy, where the viator or the viator's agent intended to defraud the policy's issuer.
- (b) To Knowingly or with the intent to defraud, for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, issue or use a pattern of false, misleading, or deceptive life expectancies.
- (c) To Knowingly engage in any transaction, practice, or course of business intending thereby to avoid the notice requirements of s. 626.9924(7).
- (d) To Knowingly or intentionally facilitate the change of state of residency of a viator to avoid the provisions of this chapter.
- (e) Knowingly enter into a viatical settlement contract before the application for or issuance of a life insurance policy that is the subject of a viatical settlement contract or during the 5-year period commencing on the date of issuance of the policy or certificate, unless the viator provides a sworn



156 affidavit and accompanying documentation in accordance with s. 157 626.99287. 158 (f) Engage in a fraudulent viatical settlement act, as 159 defined in s. 626.9911. 160 (g) Knowingly issue, solicit, market, or otherwise promote 161 the purchase of a life insurance policy for the purpose of or 162 with an emphasis on selling the policy to a third party. 163 (h) Engage in a stranger-originated life insurance practice, as defined in s. 626.9911. 164 165 Section 5. Section 626.99287, Florida Statutes, is amended 166 to read: 167 626.99287 Contestability of viaticated policies.—Except as 168 hereinafter provided, if a viatical settlement contract is 169 entered into during within the 5-year 2-year period commencing 170 on with the date of issuance of the insurance policy or 171 certificate to be acquired, the viatical settlement contract is 172 void and unenforceable by either party. Notwithstanding this limitation, such a viatical settlement contract is not void and 173 unenforceable if the viator provides a sworn affidavit and 174 175 accompanying independent evidentiary documentation certifying to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of the 176 177 following conditions were met during the 5-year period: 178 (1) The policy was issued upon the owner's exercise of 179 conversion rights arising out of a group or term policy, if the 180 total time covered under the prior policy is at least 60 months. 181 The time covered under a group policy shall be calculated 182 without regard to any change in insurance carriers, provided the 183 coverage has been continuous and under the same group

sponsorship. +

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185	(2) The owner of the policy is a charitable organization
186	exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. s. 501(c)(3).÷
187	(3) The owner of the policy is not a natural person. $\div$
188	(4) The viatical settlement contract was entered into
189	before July 1, 2000;
190	(4)(5) The viator certifies by producing independent
191	evidence to the viatical settlement provider that one or more of
192	the following conditions have been met within the 2-year period:
193	(a)1. The viator or insured is terminally or chronically
194	<u>ill</u> diagnosed with an illness or condition that is either:
195	a. Catastrophic or life threatening; or
196	b. Requires a course of treatment for a period of at least
197	3 years of long-term care or home health care; and
198	$rac{2}{\cdot}$ the condition was not known to the insured at the time
199	the life insurance contract was entered into.
200	(5) <del>(b)</del> The viator's spouse dies <u>.</u> ;
201	(6) <del>(c)</del> The viator divorces his or her spouse <u>.</u>
202	$\overline{(7)}$ The viator retires from full-time employment. $\dot{\cdot}$
203	(8) (e) The viator becomes physically or mentally disabled
204	and a physician determines that the disability prevents the
205	viator from maintaining full-time employment $\underline{\cdot}  au$
206	(9)(f) The owner of the policy was the insured's employer
207	at the time the policy or certificate was issued and the
208	employment relationship terminated $\underline{\cdot}  au$
209	(10) <del>(g)</del> A final order, judgment, or decree is entered by a
210	court of competent jurisdiction, on the application of a
211	creditor of the viator, adjudicating the viator bankrupt or
212	insolvent, or approving a petition seeking reorganization of the
213	viator or appointing a receiver trustee or liquidator to all

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or a substantial part of the viator's assets.; or

- (11) (h) The viator experiences a significant decrease in income which is unexpected by the viator and which impairs his or her reasonable ability to pay the policy premium.
- (12) The viator entered into a viatical settlement contract more than 2 years after the policy's issuance date and, with respect to the policy, at all times before the date that is 2 years after policy issuance, each of the following conditions are met:
- (a) Policy premiums have been funded exclusively with unencumbered assets, including an interest in the life insurance policy being financed only to the extent of its net cash surrender value, provided by, or fully recourse liability incurred by, the insured;
- (b) There is no agreement or understanding with any other person to guarantee any such liability or to purchase, or stand ready to purchase, the policy, including through an assumption or forgiveness of the loan; and
- (c) Neither the insured nor the policy has been evaluated for settlement.

If the viatical settlement provider submits to the insurer a copy of the viator's or owner's certification described above, then the provider submits a request to the insurer to effect the transfer of the policy or certificate to the viatical settlement provider, the viatical settlement agreement shall not be void or unenforceable by operation of this section. The insurer shall timely respond to such request. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an insurer from exercising its right during the



243 contestability period to contest the validity of any policy on 244 grounds of fraud. 245 Section 6. Section 626.99289, Florida Statutes, is created 246 to read: 247 626.99289 Void and unenforceable contracts, agreements, 248 arrangements, and transactions.—Notwithstanding s. 627.455, a 249 contract, agreement, arrangement, or transaction, including, but 250 not limited to, a financing agreement or any other arrangement or understanding entered into, whether written or verbal, for 251 252 the furtherance or aid of a stranger-originated life insurance 253 practice is void and unenforceable. 254 Section 7. Section 626.99290, Florida Statutes, is created 255 to read: 256 626.99290 Contestability of life insurance policies.-257 Notwithstanding s. 627.455, a life insurer may contest a life 258 insurance policy if the policy was obtained by a stranger-259 originated life insurance practice, as defined in s. 626.9911. 260 Section 8. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law. 261 262 ======= T I T L E A M E N D M E N T ========= 263 And the title is amended as follows: 264 Delete everything before the enacting clause 265 and insert: 266 A bill to be entitled An act relating to viatical settlement contracts; 267 268 amending s. 626.9911, F.S.; defining the terms 269 "fraudulent viatical settlement act" and "stranger-270 originated life insurance practice" for purposes of

provisions relating to the Viatical Settlement Act;

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amending ss. 626.9924 and 626.99245, F.S.; conforming cross-references; amending s. 626.99275, F.S.; providing additional prohibited acts related to viatical settlement contracts; amending s. 626.99287, F.S.; extending the period in which viatical settlement contracts are void and unenforceable; revising conditions and requirements in which viatical settlement contracts entered into within a specified time period are valid and enforceable; deleting provisions related to the transfer of insurance policies or certificates to viatical settlement providers; creating s. 626.99289, F.S.; providing that certain contracts, agreements, arrangements, or transactions relating to stranger-originated life insurance practices are void and unenforceable; creating s. 626.99290, F.S.; authorizing a life insurer to contest policies obtained through such practices; providing an effective date.