SENATE BILL No. 601

By Committee on Financial Institutions and Insurance

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AN ACT concerning viatical settlements; pertaining to stranger-originated life insurance; amending K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5002, 40-5008, 40-5011 and 40-5012 and repealing the existing sections.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5002 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5002. As used in this act, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this section:

- (a) "Advertising" means any written, electronic or printed communication or any communication by means of recorded telephone messages or transmitted on radio, television, the internet or similar communications media, including film strips, motion pictures and videos, published, disseminated, circulated or placed before the public, directly or indirectly, for the purpose of creating an interest in or inducing a person to sell a life insurance policy pursuant to a viatical settlement contract.
- (b) "Business of viatical settlements" means an activity involved in, but not limited to, offering, soliciting, negotiating, procuring, effectuation, purchasing, investing, financing, monitoring, tracking, underwriting, selling, transferring, assigning, pledging or hypothecating any viatical settlement contract.
 - (c) "Chronically ill" means:
- (1) Being unable to perform at least two activities of daily living including eating, toileting, transferring, bathing, dressing, continence or such other activity as determined by rules and regulations adopted by the commissioner; or
- (2) requiring substantial supervision to protect the individual from threats to health and safety due to severe cognitive impairment.
 - (d) "Commissioner" means the commissioner of insurance.
- (e) "Financing entity" means any underwriter, placement agent, lender, purchaser of securities, purchaser of a policy or certificate from a viatical settlement provider, credit enhancer or any entity that has a direct ownership in a policy or certificate which is the subject of a viatical settlement contract, but:
- (1) Whose principal activity related to the transaction is providing funds to effect the viatical settlement or purchase of one or more viati-

cated policies; and

(2) who has an agreement in writing with one or more licensed viatical settlement providers to finance the acquisition of viatical settlement contracts.

Financing entity shall not include any nonaccredited investor or viatical settlement purchaser.

- (f) "Fraudulent viatical settlement act" means and includes:
- (1) Any act or omission committed by any person who, knowingly or with intent to defraud, for the purpose of depriving another of property or for pecuniary gain, commits, or permits such person's employees or agents to engage in acts including:
- (A) Presenting, causing to be presented or preparing with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by a viatical settlement provider, viatical settlement broker, viatical settlement purchaser, financing entity, insurer, insurance producer or any other person, false material information, or concealing material information, as part of, in support of or concerning a fact material to one or more of the following:
- (i) An application for the issuance of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
 - (ii) the underwriting of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
 - (iii) a claim for payment or benefit pursuant to a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
 - (iv) premiums paid on an insurance policy;
 - (v) payments and changes in ownership or beneficiary made in accordance with the terms of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
 - (vi) the reinstatement or conversion of an insurance policy;
 - (vii) in the solicitation, offer, effectuation or sale of a viatical settlement contract or insurance policy;
 - (viii) the issuance of written evidence of viatical settlement contract or insurance; or
 - (ix) a financing transaction.
 - (B) Employing any device, scheme or artifice to defraud related to viaticated policies;
 - (2) any act done or committed in the furtherance of a fraud or to prevent the detection of a fraud any person commits or permits its employees or its agents to:
- (A) Remove, conceal, alter, destroy or sequester from the commissioner the assets or records of a licensee or other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements:
- 42 (B) misrepresent or conceal the financial condition of a licensee, fi-43 nancing entity, insurer or other person;

- (C) transact the business of viatical settlements in violation of laws requiring a license, certificate of authority or other legal authority for the transaction of the business of viatical settlements; or
- (D) file with the commissioner or the chief insurance regulatory official of another jurisdiction a document containing false information or otherwise conceals information about a material fact from the commissioner:
- (3) embezzlement, theft, misappropriation or conversion of moneys, funds, premiums, credits or other property of a viatical settlement provider, insurer, insured, viator, insurance policy owner or any other person engaged in the business of viatical settlements or insurance; or
- (4) recklessly entering into, brokering, 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;
 - (5) stranger-originated life insurance; or
- (6) attempting to commit, assisting, aiding or abetting in the commission of, or conspiracy to commit the acts or omissions specified in this subsection.
- (g) "NAIC" means the national association of insurance commissioners.
- (h) "Person" means a natural person or a legal entity, including, but not limited to, an individual, partnership, limited liability company, association, trust or corporation.
- (i) "Policy" means an individual or group policy, group certificate, contract or arrangement of life insurance affecting the rights of a resident of this state or bearing a reasonable relation to this state, regardless of whether delivered or issued for delivery in this state.
- (j) "Related provider trust" means a titling trust or other trust established by a licensed viatical settlement provider or a financing entity for the sole purpose of holding the ownership or beneficial interest in purchased policies in connection with a financing transaction. The trust shall have a written agreement with the licensed viatical settlement provider under which the licensed viatical settlement provider is responsible for ensuring compliance with all statutory and regulatory requirements and under which the trust agrees to make all records and files related to viatical settlement transactions available to the commissioner as if those

records and files were maintained directly by the licensed viatical settlement provider.

- (k) "Special purpose entity" means any corporation, partnership, trust, limited liability company or other similar entity formed solely to provide, either directly or indirectly, access to institutional capital markets for a financing entity or licensed viatical settlement provider.
- (1) "Stranger-originated life insurance" is the procurement of new life insurance by persons or entities that lack insurable interest on the insured and, at policy inception, such person or entity owns or controls the policy or the majority of the death benefits in the policy and the insured or the insured's beneficiaries receive little or none of the proceeds of the death benefits of the policy.
- (m) "Terminally ill" means having an illness or sickness that can reasonably be expected to result in death in 24 months or less.
- $\overline{\text{(m)}}$ (n) "Viatical settlement broker" means a person that 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 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, certified public accountant or a financial planner accredited by a nationally recognized accreditation agency, who is retained to represent the viator and whose compensation is not paid directly or indirectly by the viatical settlement provider or purchaser.
- "Viatical settlement contract" means a written agreement $\frac{(n)}{(n)}(o)(1)$ establishing the terms under which compensation or anything of value will be paid, 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 any portion of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance. A viatical settlement contract also includes a contract for a loan or other financing transaction with a viator 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 eash value of a policy. A viatical settlement contract includes an agreement with a viator to transfer ownership or change the beneficiary designation at a later date regardless of the date that compensation is paid to the viator. between a viator and a viatical settlement provider establishing the terms under which compensation or anything of value is or will be paid, which compensation or value is less than the expected death benefits of the policy, in return for the viator's present or future assign-

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ment, transfer, sale, devise or bequest of the death benefit or ownership of any portion of the insurance policy or certificate of insurance.

- (2) Viatical settlement contract includes:
- (A) The transfer for compensation or value of ownership or beneficial interest in a trust or other entity that owns such policy if the trust or other entity was formed or availed of for the principal purpose of acquiring one or more life insurance contracts, which life insurance contract insures the life of a person residing in this state.
- (B) A premium finance loan made for a life insurance policy by a lender to viator on or before the date of issuance of the policy where, pursuant to the terms of such loan:
- 12 (i) The viator or the insured receives on the date of the premium 13 finance loan a guarantee of a future viatical settlement value of the policy; 14 or
 - (ii) the viator or the insured agrees on the date of the premium finance loan to sell the policy or any portion of its death benefit on any date following the issuance of the policy.
 - (3) Viatical settlement contract does not include:
 - (A) A policy loan or accelerated death benefit made by the insurer pursuant to the policy's terms.
 - (B) Loan proceeds that are used solely to pay:
 - (i) Premiums for the policy; and
 - (ii) the costs of the loan, including, without limitation, interest, arrangement fees, utilization fees and similar fees, closing costs, legal fees and expenses, trustee fees and expenses, and third party collateral provider fees and expenses, including fees payable to letter of credit issuers.
 - (C) A loan made by a bank or other licensed financial institution in which the lender takes an interest in a life insurance policy solely to secure repayment of a loan or, if there is a default on the loan and the policy is transferred, the transfer of such a policy by the lender.
 - (D) A loan made by a lender that does not violate the Kansas insurance premium finance company act, K.S.A. 40-2601 et seq., and acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto, unless the premium finance loan is described in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (2).
 - (o) (p) "Viatical settlement provider" means a person, other than a viator, who enters into or effectuates a viatical settlement contract. Viatical settlement provider does not include:
 - (1) A 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;
- 41 (2) the issuer of a life insurance policy providing accelerated benefits 42 under K.S.A. 40-401, and amendments thereto, and pursuant to the 43 contract;

- (3) an authorized or eligible insurer that provides stop loss coverage to a viatical settlement provider, purchaser, financing entity, special purpose entity or related provider trust;
- (4) a natural person who enters into or effectuates no more than one agreement in a calendar year for the transfer of life insurance policies for any value less than the expected death benefit;
 - (5) a financing entity;
 - (6) a special purpose entity;
- (7) a related provider trust;
 - (8) a viatical settlement purchaser; or
 - (9) an accredited investor or qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act, and who purchases a viaticated policy from a viatical settlement provider.
 - $\stackrel{\mbox{\sc (p)}}{\sc (p)}$ "Viator" means the owner of a life insurance policy or a certificate holder under a group policy who enters or seeks to enter into a viatical settlement contract. For the purposes of this act, a viator shall not be limited to an owner of a life insurance policy or a certificate holder under a group policy insuring the life of an individual with a terminal or chronic illness or condition except where specifically addressed. Viator shall not include:
 - (1) A licensee under this act;
 - (2) an accredited investor or qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act;
 - (3) a financing entity;
 - (4) a special purpose entity; or
 - (5) a related provider trust.
 - $\frac{\langle \mathbf{q} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle}$ "Viaticated policy" means a life insurance policy or certificate that has been acquired by a viatical settlement provider pursuant to a viatical settlement contract.
 - $\frac{\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle}{\langle \mathbf{r} \rangle}$ "Viatical settlement purchaser" means a person who gives a sum of money as consideration for a life insurance policy or an interest in the death benefits of a life insurance policy, or a person who owns or acquires or is entitled to a beneficial interest in a trust that owns a viatical settlement contract or is the beneficiary 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. Viatical settlement purchaser shall not include:
 - (1) A licensee under this act;
- (2) an accredited investor or qualified institutional buyer as such term is defined respectively in regulation D, rule 501 or rule 144A of the federal securities act of 1933, as in effect upon the effective date of this act;

- (3) a financing entity;
- (4) a special purpose entity; or
- (5) a related provider trust.
- Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5008 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5008. (a) With each application for a viatical settlement, a viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker shall provide the viator with at least the following disclosures no later than the time the application for the viatical settlement contract is signed by all parties. The disclosures shall be provided in a separate document that is signed by the viator and the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, and shall provide the following information:
- (1) There are possible alternatives to viatical settlement contracts including any accelerated death benefits or policy loans offered under the viator's life insurance policy.
- (2) Some or all of the proceeds of the viatical settlement may be taxable under federal income tax and state franchise and income taxes, and assistance should be sought from a professional tax advisor.
- (3) Proceeds of the viatical settlement could be subject to the claims of creditors.
- (4) Receipt of the proceeds of a viatical settlement may adversely affect the viator's eligibility for medicaid or other government benefits or entitlements, and advice should be obtained from the appropriate government agencies.
- (5) The viator has the right to rescind a viatical settlement contract for 15 calendar days after the receipt of the viatical settlement proceeds by the viator, as provided in subsection (c) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5009, and amendments thereto. If the insured dies during the rescission period, the settlement contract shall be deemed to have been rescinded, subject to repayment of all viatical settlement proceeds and any premiums, loans and loan interest to the viatical settlement provider or purchaser.
- (6) Funds will be sent to the viator within three business days after the viatical settlement provider has received the insurer or group administrator's acknowledgment that ownership of the policy or interest in the certificate has been transferred and the beneficiary has been designated.
- (7) Entering into a viatical settlement contract may cause other rights or benefits, including conversion rights and waiver of premium benefits that may exist under the policy or certificate, to be forfeited by the viator. Assistance should be sought from a financial adviser.
- (8) Disclosure to a viator shall include distribution of a brochure describing the process of viatical settlements. The form for the brochure shall be developed by the commissioner.
- (9) The disclosure document shall contain the following language: "All medical, financial or personal information solicited or obtained by a

viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker about an insured, including the insured's identity or the identity of family members, a spouse or a significant other may be disclosed as necessary to effect the viatical settlement between the viator and the viatical settlement provider. If you are asked to provide this information, you will be asked to consent to the disclosure. The information may be provided to someone who buys the policy or provides funds for the purchase. You may be asked to renew your permission to share information every two years."

- (10) The insured may be contacted by either the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker or such viatical settlement provider's or viatical settlement broker's authorized representative for the purpose of determining the insured's health status. This contact is limited to once every three months if the insured has a life expectancy of more than one year, and no more than once per month if the insured has a life expectancy of one year or less.
- (b) A viatical settlement provider shall provide the viator with at least the following disclosures no later than the date the viatical settlement contract is signed by all parties. The disclosures shall be conspicuously displayed in the viatical settlement contract or in a separate document signed by the viator and the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker, and contain the following information:
- (1) The affiliation, if any, between the viatical settlement provider and the issuer of the insurance policy to be viaticated.
- (2) The name, address and telephone number of the viatical settlement provider.
- (3) A viatical settlement broker shall disclose to a prospective viator the amount and method of calculating the broker's compensation. The term "compensation" includes anything of value paid or given to a viatical settlement broker for the placement of a policy.
- (4) If an insurance policy to be viaticated has been issued as a joint policy or involves family riders or any coverage of a life other than the insured under the policy to be viaticated, the viator shall be informed of the possible loss of coverage on the other lives under the policy and shall be advised to consult with such viator's insurance producer or the insurer issuing the policy for advice on the proposed viatical settlement.
- (5) State the dollar amount of the current death benefit payable to the viatical settlement provider under the policy or certificate. If known, the viatical settlement provider shall also disclose the availability of any additional guaranteed insurance benefits, the dollar amount of any accidental death and dismemberment benefits under the policy or certificate and the viatical settlement provider's interest in those benefits.
- (6) State the name, business address and telephone number of the independent third party escrow agent, and the fact that the viator or

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owner may inspect or receive copies of the relevant escrow or trust agreements or documents.

- (c) In addition to other questions an insurance carrier may lawfully pose to a life insurance applicant, insurance carriers may inquire in the application for insurance whether the proposed owner intends to pay premiums with the assistance of financing from a lender that will use the policy as collateral to support the financing.
- (1) If, as described in paragraph (3) of subsection (o) of K.S.A. 40-5002, and amendments thereto, the loan provides funds which can be used for a purpose other than paying for the premiums, costs, and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining the life insurance policy and loan, the application shall be rejected as a violation of this act.
- (2) If the financing does not violate this section in this manner, the insurance carrier:
- (A) May make disclosures, including, but not limited to, such as the following, to the applicant and the insured, either on the application or an amendment to the application to be completed no later than the delivery of the policy:

"If you have entered into a loan arrangement where the policy is used as collateral, and the policy does change ownership at some point in the future in satisfaction of the loan, the following may be true:

- (i) A change of ownership could lead to a stranger owning an interest in the insured's life;
- (ii) a change of ownership could in the future limit your ability to purchase future insurance on the insured's life because there is a limit to how much coverage insurers will issue on one life;
- (iii) should there be a change of ownership and you wish to obtain more insurance coverage on the insured's life in the future, the insured's higher issue age, a change in health status, or other factors, or both, may reduce the ability to obtain coverage or may result in significantly higher premiums or both;
- (iv) you should consult a professional advisor, since a change in ownership in satisfaction of the loan may result in tax consequences to the owner, depending on the structure of the loan;" and
- (B) may require certifications, such as the following, from the applicant or the insured or both:
- "(i) I have not entered into any agreement or arrangement providing for the future sale of this life insurance policy;
- (ii) my loan arrangement for this policy provides funds sufficient to pay for some or all of the premiums, costs, and expenses associated with obtaining and maintaining my life insurance policy, but I have not entered into any agreement by which I am to receive consideration in exchange for procuring this policy; and

(iii) the borrower has an insurable interest in the insured."

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5011 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5011. The purpose of this section is to provide prospective viators with clear and unambiguous statements in the advertisement of viatical settlements and to assure the clear, truthful and adequate disclosure of the benefits, risks, limitations and exclusions of any viatical settlement contract. This purpose is intended to be accomplished by the establishment of guidelines and standards of permissible and impermissible conduct in the advertising of viatical settlements to assure that product descriptions are presented in a manner that prevents unfair, deceptive or misleading advertising and is conducive to accurate presentation and description of viatical settlements through the advertising media and material used by viatical settlement licensees.

- (a) This section shall apply to any advertising of viatical settlement contracts or related products or services intended for dissemination in this state, including internet advertising viewed by persons located in this state. Where disclosure requirements are established pursuant to federal regulation, this section shall be interpreted so as to minimize or eliminate conflict with federal regulation wherever possible.
- (b) Every viatical settlement licensee shall establish and at all times maintain a system of control over the content, form and method of dissemination of all advertisements of its contracts, products and services. All advertisements, regardless of by whom written, created, designed or presented, shall be the responsibility of the viatical settlement licensee, as well as the individual who created or presented the advertisement. A system of control shall include regular routine notification, at least once a year, to agents and others authorized by the viatical settlement licensee who disseminate advertisements of the requirements and procedures for approval prior to the use of any advertisements not furnished by the viatical settlement licensee.
- (c) Advertisements shall be truthful and not misleading in fact or by implication. The form and content of an advertisement of a viatical settlement contract, product or service shall be sufficiently complete and clear so as to avoid deception. It shall not have the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive. Whether an advertisement has the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive shall be determined by the commissioner from the overall impression that the advertisement may be reasonably expected to create upon a person of average education or intelligence within the segment of the public to which it is directed.
- (d) The information required to be disclosed under this section shall not be minimized, rendered obscure, or presented in an ambiguous fashion or intermingled with the text of the advertisement so as to be confusing or misleading.

- (1) An advertisement shall not omit material information or use words, phrases, statements, references or illustrations if the omission or use has the capacity, tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving viators as to the nature or extent of any benefit, loss covered, premium payable or state or federal tax consequence. The fact that the viatical settlement contract offered is made available for inspection prior to consummation of the sale, an offer is made to refund the payment if the viator is not satisfied or that the viatical settlement contract includes a "free look" period that satisfies or exceeds legal requirements, shall not remedy misleading statements.
- (2) No advertisement shall use the name or title of a life insurance company or a life insurance policy unless the advertisement has been approved by the insurer.
- (3) No advertisement shall state or imply that interest charged on an accelerated death benefit or a policy loan is unfair, inequitable or in any manner an incorrect or improper practice.
- (4) The words "free," "no cost," "without cost," "no additional cost," "at no extra cost" or words of similar import shall not be used with respect to any benefit or service unless true. An advertisement may specify the charge for a benefit or a service or may state that a charge is included in the payment or use other appropriate language.
- (5) Testimonials, appraisals or analysis used in advertisements must be genuine; represent the current opinion of the author; be applicable to the viatical settlement contract, product or service advertised, if any; and be accurately reproduced with sufficient completeness to avoid misleading or deceiving prospective viators as to the nature or scope of the testimonials, appraisal, analysis or endorsement. In using testimonials, appraisals or analysis, the viatical settlement licensee makes as its own all the statements contained therein, and the statements are subject to all the provisions of this section.
- (A) If the individual making a testimonial, appraisal, analysis or an endorsement has a financial interest in the viatical settlement provider or related entity as a stockholder, director, officer, employee or otherwise, or receives any benefit directly or indirectly other than required union scale wages, that fact shall be prominently disclosed in the advertisement.
- (B) An advertisement shall not state or imply that a viatical settlement contract, benefit or service has been approved or endorsed by a group of individuals, society, association or other organization unless that is the fact and unless any relationship between an organization and the viatical settlement licensee is disclosed. If the entity making the endorsement or testimonial is owned, controlled or managed by the viatical settlement licensee, or receives any payment or other consideration from the viatical settlement licensee for making an endorsement or testimonial, that fact

shall be disclosed in the advertisement.

- (C) When an endorsement refers to benefits received under a viatical settlement contract, all pertinent information shall be retained for a period of five years after its use.
- (e) No advertisement shall contain statistical information unless it accurately reflects recent and relevant facts. The source of all statistics used in an advertisement shall be identified.
- (f) No advertisement shall disparage insurers, viatical settlement providers, viatical settlement brokers, insurance producers, policies, services or methods of marketing.
- (g) The name of the viatical settlement licensee shall be clearly identified in all advertisements about the licensee or its viatical settlement contract, products or services, and if any specific viatical settlement contract is advertised, the viatical settlement contract shall be identified either by form number or some other appropriate description. If an application is part of the advertisement, the name of the viatical settlement provider shall be shown on the application.
- (h) No advertisement shall use a trade name, group designation, name of the parent company of a viatical settlement licensee, name of a particular division of the viatical settlement licensee, service mark, slogan, symbol or other device or reference without disclosing the name of the viatical settlement licensee, if the advertisement would have the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive as to the true identity of the viatical settlement licensee, or to create the impression that a company other than the viatical settlement licensee would have any responsibility for the financial obligation under a viatical settlement contract.
- (i) No advertisement shall use any combination of words, symbols or physical materials that by their content, phraseology, shape, color or other characteristics are so similar to a combination of words, symbols or physical materials used by a government program or agency or otherwise appear to be of such a nature that they tend to mislead prospective viators into believing that the solicitation is in some manner connected with a government program or agency.
- (j) An advertisement may state that a viatical settlement licensee is licensed in the state where the advertisement appears, provided it does not exaggerate that fact or suggest or imply that competing viatical settlement licensee may not be so licensed. The advertisement may ask the audience to consult the licensee's web site or contact the department of insurance to find out if the state requires licensing and, if so, whether the viatical settlement provider or viatical settlement broker is licensed.
- (k) No advertisement shall create the impression that the viatical settlement provider, its financial condition or status, the payment of its claims or the merits, desirability or advisability of its viatical settlement

contracts are recommended or endorsed by any government entity.

- (l) The name of the actual licensee shall be stated in all of its advertisements. No advertisement shall use a trade name, any group designation, name of any affiliate or controlling entity of the licensee, service mark, slogan, symbol or other device in a manner that would have the capacity or tendency to mislead or deceive as to the true identity of the actual licensee or create the false impression that an affiliate or controlling entity would have any responsibility for the financial obligation of the licensee.
- (m) No advertisement shall, directly or indirectly, create the impression that any division or agency of the state or of the United States government endorses, approves or favors:
- (1) Any viatical settlement licensee or its business practices or methods of operation;
- (2) the merits, desirability or advisability of any viatical settlement contract;
 - (3) any viatical settlement contract; or
 - (4) any life insurance policy or life insurance company.
- (n) If the advertiser emphasizes the speed with which the viatication will occur, the advertising shall disclose the average time frame from completed application to the date of offer and from acceptance of the offer to receipt of the funds by the viator.
- (o) If the advertising emphasizes the dollar amounts available to viators, the advertising shall disclose the average purchase price as a percent of face value obtained by viators contracting with the licensee during the past six months.
- (p) No advertising by any person shall solicit, market or otherwise promote the purchase of an insurance policy for the sole purpose of or with the primary emphasis on entering into a viatical settlement contract.
- Sec. 4. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5012 is hereby amended to read as follows: 40-5012. (a) No person shall:
 - (1) Commit a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (2) Knowingly or intentionally interfere with the enforcement of any provision of this act or any investigation of suspected or actual violations of this act.
- (3) Knowingly or intentionally permit any person, employed by a person in the business of viatical settlements, convicted of a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust to participate in the business of viatical settlements. No person in the business of viatical settlements shall knowingly or intentionally permit any person convicted of a felony involving dishonesty or breach of trust to participate in the business of viatical settlements.
- 43 (4) Enter into a viatical settlement contract on a policy that was the

subject of a premium finance agreement described in paragraph (3) of subsection (0) of K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5002 and amendments thereto.

(b) (1) Viatical settlements contracts and applications for viatical settlements, regardless of the form of transmission, shall contain the following statement or a substantially similar statement:

"Any person who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance or viatical settlement contract is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison."

- (2) The lack of a statement as required in paragraph (1) shall not constitute a defense in any prosecution for a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (c) (1) Any person engaged in the business of viatical settlements having knowledge or a reasonable belief that a fraudulent viatical settlement act is being, will be or has been committed shall provide to the commissioner the information required by, and in a manner prescribed by, the commissioner.
- (2) Any other person having knowledge or a reasonable belief that a fraudulent viatical settlement act is being, will be or has been committed may provide to the commissioner the information required by, and in a manner prescribed by, the commissioner.
- (d) (1) No civil liability shall be imposed on and no cause of action shall arise from a person's furnishing information concerning suspected, anticipated or completed fraudulent viatical settlement acts or suspected or completed fraudulent insurance acts, if the information is provided to or received from:
- (A) The commissioner or the commissioner's employees, agents or representatives;
- (B) federal, state or local law enforcement or regulatory officials or their employees, agents or representatives;
- (C) any person involved in the prevention and detection of fraudulent viatical settlement acts or that person's agents, employees or representatives;
- (D) the NAIC, national association of securities dealers, the North american securities administrators association, or their employees, agents or representatives, or other regulatory body overseeing life insurance, viatical settlements, securities or investment fraud; or
- (E) the life insurer that issued the life insurance policy covering the life of the insured.
- (2) Paragraph (1) shall not apply to statements made with actual malice. In an action brought against a person for filing a report or furnishing other information concerning a fraudulent viatical settlement act or a fraudulent insurance act, the party bringing the action shall plead specifically any allegation that paragraph (1) does not apply because the person

filing the report or furnishing the information did so with actual malice.

- (3) A person identified in paragraph (1) shall be entitled to an award of attorney fees and costs if such person is the prevailing party in a civil cause of action for libel, slander or any other relevant tort arising out of activities in carrying out the provisions of this act and the party bringing the action was not substantially justified in doing so. For purposes of this section a proceeding is substantially justified if it had a reasonable basis in law or fact at the time that it was initiated.
- (4) This section does not abrogate or modify common law or statutory privileges or immunities enjoyed by a person described in paragraph (1).
- (e) (1) The documents and evidence provided pursuant to subsection (d) of this section or obtained by the commissioner in an investigation of suspected or actual fraudulent viatical settlement acts shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil or criminal action.
- (2) Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not prohibit release by the commissioner of documents and evidence obtained in an investigation of suspected or actual fraudulent viatical settlement acts:
- (A) In administrative or judicial proceedings to enforce laws administered by the commissioner;
- (B) to federal, state or local law enforcement or regulatory agencies, to an organization established for the purpose of detecting and preventing fraudulent viatical settlement acts or to the NAIC;
- (C) at the discretion of the commissioner or pursuant to a court order, to a person in the business of viatical settlements that is aggrieved by a fraudulent viatical settlement act; or
- (D) at the discretion of the commissioner or pursuant to a court order, to a person that is aggrieved by a fraudulent viatical settlement act.
- (3) Release of documents and evidence under subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of this subsection does not abrogate or modify the privilege granted in paragraph (1).
- (4) The provisions of this subsection shall expire July 1, 2007, unless the legislature acts to reenact such provisions. The provisions of this section shall be reviewed by the legislature prior to July 1, 2007.
 - (f) This act shall not:
- (1) Preempt the authority or relieve the duty of other law enforcement or regulatory agencies to investigate, examine and prosecute suspected violations of law;
- (2) prevent or prohibit a person from disclosing voluntarily information concerning viatical settlement fraud to a law enforcement or regulatory agency other than the insurance department; or
- 42 (3) limit the powers granted elsewhere by the laws of this state to the commissioner or an insurance fraud unit to investigate and examine pos-

sible violations of law and to take appropriate action against wrongdoers.

- (g) Viatical settlement providers and viatical settlement brokers shall have in place antifraud initiatives reasonably calculated to detect, prosecute and prevent fraudulent viatical settlement acts. At the discretion of the commissioner, the commissioner may order, or a licensee may request and the commissioner may grant, such modifications of the following required initiatives as necessary to ensure an effective antifraud program. The modifications may be more or less restrictive than the required initiatives so long as the modifications reasonably may be expected to accomplish the purpose of this section. Antifraud initiatives shall include:
- (1) Fraud investigators, who may be viatical settlement providers or viatical settlement broker employees or independent contractors; and
- (2) an antifraud plan, which shall be submitted to the commissioner. The antifraud plan shall include, but not be limited to:
- (A) A description of the procedures for detecting and investigating possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts and procedures for resolving material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications;
- (B) a description of the procedures for reporting possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts to the commissioner;
- (C) a description of the plan for antifraud education and training of underwriters and other personnel; and
- (D) a description or chart outlining the organizational arrangement of the antifraud personnel who are responsible for the investigation and reporting of possible fraudulent viatical settlement acts and investigating unresolved material inconsistencies between medical records and insurance applications; and
- (3) antifraud plans submitted to the commissioner shall be privileged and confidential and shall not be a public record and shall not be subject to discovery or subpoena in a civil or criminal action.
- 31 Sec. 5. K.S.A. 2007 Supp. 40-5002, 40-5008, 40-5011 and 40-5012 are hereby repealed.
- Sec. 6. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.